GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01740 3632

GENEALOGY
975.502
W67WM
1923

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/williammarycolle03tyle_0

Vol 3
1923

William and Mary

College Quarterly

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Volume 3, Series 2
1923

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER,
President William and Mary College

E. G. SWEM,
Librarian William and Mary College

Published Quarterly by William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va.

CONTENTS

Volume 3, Series 2

1923

January, 1923, Vol. 3, No. 1.

PAGE

Fort Henry, by P. H. Drewry 1
Professor John Millington, by Prof. G. F. Holmes 21
French and Indian War Notes, by Charles E. Kemper 36
Journal of Governor Spotswood's Travels in the Public Service .. 41
Queries—Hurt, Prewitt, Betts, Tyler, Denny, Thomas, Gilbert, West, Bostick, Haymond, Hardaway, Peterson, Rives, Lewis, Davis, Smith, Walker, Jones, Jeter, White families 46
L. H. Girardin, from Richmond Enquirer 50
Plan for an Academy, by Charles J. Smith 52
University of Virginia, from Richmond Enquirer 58
Some References to Virginia in the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine, 1811-1816 65
Extract of a Letter from a Nervous Writer at Williamsburg, July 4, 1805 65
Somerset Academy—Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, on his travels, to a friend in Williamsburg 69

April, 1923, Vol. 3, No. 2.

PAGE

Letters from John Marshall to His Wife 73
Additional Notes on French and Indian War, by Charles E. Kemper 91
Material Relating to William and Mary College, by Robert M. Hughes 95
Hardwick Family, by A. L. Keith 97
York County Petition, 1784 113
Genealogical Queries 115
McCarthy Family 121
Appomattox Parish 121
Presentation of Mace to William and Mary College 122
Reviews of Books 129
Letter from Nicholas Spencer 135
Account of Manner of Taking up Land, by Wm. Robertson 138

680122

July, 1923, Vol. 3, No. 3.

PAGE

The Knights of the Horseshoe, by W. W. Scott..... 145
Extracts from Council Journal, 1714, 1716, contributed by Fairfax Harrison 153
Letter from Richard Randolph to H. B. Grigsby..... 155
Hardwick Family, by J. A. Stewart..... 157
Genealogical Queries 158
Register of Students in William and Mary College, 1827-1881, part I 159
Spotswood Mileage Accounts, by C. E. Kemper..... 171
Ancestry of James Monroe, by E. S. Lewis..... 173
Berkeley Family, by H. J. Berkeley..... 180
Dr. A. J. Morrison 199
William and Mary College, 1806..... 201
Pitch and Tar in Virginia, 1704..... 209
Letter of John Tennent to Sir Hans Sloane, 1740..... 211
Petition of Alexandria Merchants, 1792..... 206
Review of Kinsolving's Story of a Southern School, by E. E. Goodwin 212

October, 1923, Vol. 3, No. 4.

PAGE

Description of Main Building of College Before 1859, by R. J. Morrison 217
William and Mary College in the Years 1861-1865, by B. S. Ewell 221
Pleasants Murphy's Journal and Day Book..... 231
Teaching of Natural History in William and Mary College.... 239
Rockingham and Augusta Counties, by C. E. Kemper..... 240
Will of William Byrd I..... 246
Tobacco Trade in Russia, 1705..... 250
Genealogical Queries—Henderson, McGhee, Grant, Le Fevre, Chiles, West, Massey families..... 259
Accomac and Northampton Counties, by Mrs. Milnor Ljunstedt. 265
William Robertson 266
Register of Students in William and Mary College, 1827-1881, part 2, 1831-1837 267

SECOND SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 1. JANUARY, 1923.

William and Mary College Quarterly

Historical Magazine

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER,
President William and Mary College

E. G. SWEM,
Librarian William and Mary College

Published Quarterly by William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va.

COPY OF THIS NUMBER, $1.00 $4.00 PER YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice at Williamsburg, Va., as second-class matter.

William and Mary College

Quarterly Historical Magazine

Published by William and Mary College.

Second Series, Vol. 3. JANUARY, 1923. No. 1.

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER, *President William and Mary College*

E. G. SWEM, *Librarian William and Mary College*

Subscription, $4 Per Year. Current Numbers, $1 Each.

Correspondence relating to subscriptions and historical and genealogical contributions should be addressed to E. G. Swem, Librarian, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.

CONTENTS

PAGE

Fort Henry, by P. H. Drewry 1

Professor John Millington, by Prof. G. F. Holmes..... 21

French and Indian War Notes, by Charles E. Kemper..... 36

Journal of Governor Spotswood's Travels in the Public Service.. 41

Queries—Hurt, Prewitt, Betts, Tyler, Denny, Thomas, Gilbert, West, Bostick, Haymond, Hardaway, Peterson, Rives, Lewis, Davis, Smith, Walker, Jones, Jeter White families..... 46

L. H. Girardin, from Richmond Enquirer..... 50

Plan for an Academy, by Charles J. Smith..... 52

University of Virginia, from Richmond Enquirer..... 58

Some References to Virginia in the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine, 1811-1816 65

Extract of a Letter from a Nervous Writer at Williamsburg, July 4, 1805 65

Somerset Academy—Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, on his travels, to a friend in Williamsburg 69

William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine

Vol. III. Second Series JANUARY, 1923 No. 1

FORT HENRY.

SELECTION OF SITE.

By P. H. DREWRY.[1]

The land on which Petersburg is situated rises gradually from the banks of the Appomattox River, in several ascents, to the "Heights," the portion of the town which Washington, in 1800, said would eventually be the residence portion, as it was the healthiest location for a town site. Of course, the first consideration of the early settlers was water; as by means of it they were afforded easy ways of approach and retreat, and it was necessary for drinking purposes. Consequently, the early settlements were all made on the banks of the rivers. We can imagine the first inhabitants, with the exception of the natives, coming up the Appomattox River on their explorations and arriving at the falls, "resting on their oars" until the journey could be continued. Finding the river in many places not navigable beyond this point, they settled and located their camp. Rising from the river banks in grades of varying degrees, the country extended up and beyond them. Being on the outposts of civilization and in the land of the enemies, their first thought was to protect themselves from attack. In order to come to an intelligent understanding, we must try to put ourselves in their place, and by examination of the ground, as at present, determine where, if we were placed in their position with our present knowledge, we would erect a fort to protect ourselves from an attack.

---

[1]Fort Henry was one of the earliest colonial forts in Virginia, and became the site upon which Petersburg was built. This exhaustive study of the site of Fort Henry has been prepared by Hon. P. H. Drewry as the first chapter of a history of Petersburg. This initial chapter, so thorough in its research, argues well for the plan of the history [Editors].

Coming up the river from within a mile of the falls, there are found several points of vantage at which to erect such a fort, for the City and its location readily lends itself to resistance to attack from outside foes. Several things were necessary: First, the site must be sufficiently elevated above the surrounding country to give the advantage of height. Second, with the river in the background, the front of the fort must be open and level ground to prevent the approach of their stealthy foes. Third, there must be easy access to the water—they came in boats, and their line of retreat, or return to their base of supplies must be left open. Fourth, they must have water to quench their thirst, and it is reasonable to suppose that natural springs would be preferred, if they could be found on a spot fulfilling the other requirements. Fifth, it is obvious that a place must be chosen where the river is sufficiently wide to prevent attack from the opposite shore. On carefully examining the ground at the present time it will be hard to find a location that meets with all these requirements.

As to the first, it is difficult to find a place, beyond the falls, where the ground on the southern bank of the river, if sufficiently level for a short distance, does not rise to a point which would place the occupants of a fort at a disadvantage. Their boats would be in easy reach, but the fort would not be high enough above the surrounding country. Secondly, nor can there be easily found a point near the river elevated but level to the land side, and it has been seen that the ground must be open to the landward side and easy of defense. Thirdly, but not only must the fort be high enough above the surrounding country and open to the landward side, but it must be close to the water. Their boats—their only means of retreat—must be close at hand.

Fourth, it may be argued in reference to the fourth requirement that the river would furnish their drinking water. This may be true, but a clear, cool spring would be preferable. The land along the banks of the river is full of springs, and if a spring could be found at a place meeting the other requirements, then such a place would have an added advantage over the other locations.

As to the fifth requirement, there are many sites that would meet this, but not many that would meet it when taken in conjunction with the other requirements.

Now, if these conditions did influence the early explorers, there is only one to be found, at the present time, which fulfills them all. That is the site of what is known as the "Dunlop House," at present belonging to Mrs. William F. Spottswood.

First.—It is slightly elevated above the neighboring land.

Second.—It slopes in every direction, except the southwest, in which direction extends a level plateau.

Third.—It is in easy reach of the water in which the boats of the settlers floated, being just at the head of navigation or "at the falls."

Fourth,—It is bountifully supplied with springs, one of which long known as Pride's Spring, is situated on the eastern slope, and is still used by the neighborhood.

Fifth.—This locality commanded the only practicable ford for a long distance on the river. About 200 yards above the "Narrow Falls" (now Campbell's Bridge) was a noted ford used by the Indians and settlers. The approach to this ford can still be seen on the north side.

Sixth.—From the way the streets at this point run, it is readily seen that they were not regularly laid out, but that they tend to and from a common center. This elevation, if not the site of Fort Henry, was at least a place of some importance, judging by the roads leading to it. An examination of the ground will show that the streets, formerly roads, branch out from this point as a central place. On the north side was the ford; leading eastward is Old Street (or Grove Avenue), which has certainly been in use since 1676 and probably long before that time. To the south, there runs "South Street." Why should this street be called South Street in preference to the many others which run in the same direction? Probably because it was then known as the "Southern Road" from this location. Running west is McKenzie Street and West High Street, and High Street proper runs east from South Street, along the crest of that elevation.

II.

Legislative References.

In the year 1642, and while Sir William Berkley was Governor of Virginia, hostilities with the Indians were still going on. There had been perpetual warfare since the great massacre of March, 1622, the 22nd day, but the Indians had been gradually driven back until the year 1644. This continued state of war, though it weakened them, increased their cunning and skill in partisan warfare. On the 18th day of April, 1645, there had been planned by the Indians a general massacre. This was prevented to some extent, but in this year new forts were erected; these measures of defense being caused very probably by fear of Indian strength and attacks.

One of these forts was Fort Henry, situated at the falls of the Appomattox River, the site which was afterwards destined to be the City of Petersburg.

This fort was for the protection of the inhabitants on the south side of the James River, and was the first foundation of Petersburg, the nucleus around which gathered all the commerce of the interior.

By Act XIII of the Grand Assembly, March 21, 1645, it was enacted as follows:

"Be it enacted for the defense of the inhabitants on the south side of James River and the prevention of the great releife and subsistance to the Salvages by Fishing in Bristoll alias Appomattocke River, as also for the cutting down their corne or performeing any other service upon them, That there be a Fort forthwith erected, att the Falls of the said Appomattock River, nominated Forte Henry, and forty-five soldiers raised from the inhabitants from Basses Choyce upwards, including the said Basses choice: All which soldiers are to bee raised by the Leu'ts and deputy Leu'ts within the said lymitt either by presse or otherwise as the Leu'ts and deputy Leu'ts shall think fitt, from the inhabitants resideing within the said precincts proportionably,

that is to say, Henrico 3, Charles City 12, James Citty 15, Isle of Wight 15, which said Leu'ts and deputy Leu'ts are authorized to leavie armes, ammunition and all other things necessary for the service, as well for the building of the Fort as otherwise; And it is further enacted that the inhabitants within the lower parish of Isle of Wight county and the Vpper and Lower Norff. counties do under-take the warr against the Nansimum Indians, or any other neighborring Indians, by cutting up their corne and doing or performing any act or acts of hostility against them. And that they have power (if it be thought fitt by the Lefts. and deputy Lefts. within the said countie) to erect a forte within the said countyes. And it is further thought fitt that the charge of the said warr in all the aforesaid lymitts be leavied proportionably from the inhabitants of the south side of James River, And that the same salary be allowed to the officers respectively of the Fort Henry that the officers of the fortes on the north side of the river had and enjoyed the last year by vertue of the 3d act of the 17th of Feb: 1644, with the like priviledge to the Capt to elect his inferior officers, And that the Leu'ts and dept. Leu'ts do take care to provide a sufficient chirurgeon for the said forte."

The next mention of Fort Henry we have is in the treaty with Necotowance, King of the Indians, concluded in October, 1646, as follows:

"And it is further thought fitt and enacted that upon any occasion of message to the Gov'r. or trade, The said Necotowance and his people the Indians doe repaire to Forte Henry alias Appamattucke Forte, or to the House of Capt. John Floud, and to no other place or places of the south side of the river, att which places the aforesayd badges of striped stuffe are to be and remaine."

It being found that the forts were a great burden to the people, by Act II, of October, 1646, it was enacted that certain Forts, namely, Forts Henry, James, Royall and Charles, be granted, with all their belongings and ammunition and so forth, upon certain conditions, to certain planters who would maintain them, thus relieving the public of the cost of their maintenance:

"And whereas the maintayneing of the Forts, at least the greater number of them are thought to be of great consequence, in poynt of honour and security of the colony, and yet of great burthen to the inhabitants to be mainteyned by the publique charge:

Be it therefore enacted, That the said fortes with the propriety of a competent quantity of land bee granted to particular undertakers, to be maintayned by the severall undertakers, with a sufficient strength of people with such priviledges for theire encouragement herein as are hereafter mentioned. Be it therefore enacted that Capt. Abraham Wood whose service hath been employed att Fort Henery, be the undertaker for the said Fort, unto whome is granted sixe hundred acres of land for him and his heires forever; with all houses and edifices belonging to the said Forte, with all boats and ammunition at present belonging to the said Forte, Provided that he the said Capt. Wood do maintayne and keep ten men constantly upon the said place for the terme of three yeares, duringe which time he the said Capt. Wood is exempted from all publique taxes for himselfe and the said tenn persons: And whereas Mr. Thomas Pitt hath a former grant for the said land whereon the forte is built, As alsoe part of the said land hereby granted, it is thought fitt and enacted, That the said Thomas Pitt shall receive a reasonable satisfaction of the countrey for the same."

It seems from this that these forts were at this time given up or surrendered as public institutions, and became private property upon certain conditions, and when these conditions had been complied with. It further seems that at the end of three years the land upon which the fort was built became the property of the grantees.

From this time on, these forts, if continued, were continued by the inhabitants of the immediate locality at their own expense, and until 1665 no effort seems to have been made in reference to the further erection of forts in Virginia.

There is no mention of Fort Henry again until 1675. In this interval it is concluded that Capt. Wood (afterwards major-general) had stood by his bargain. After three

years, as has been seen, it had become his property upon certain conditions, but he had allowed it to remain as a fort, for when the General Assembly declared war against the Indians in 1675, by act of March 7, 1675, and ordered certain forts to be garrisoned, it was enacted as follows:

"Garrisons of certaine Forts and places hereafter named, that is to say, nineteene men out of Warwick County, nineteene men out of Elizabeth City County, and nineteene men out of Charles City County to be garrisoned neare the Falls of Appamatuk river at major general Woods, or over against him at one Fort or defensable place at Fleets, of which Fort major Peter Jones be captain or chiefe commander, * * * that the ammunition for the aforesaid Forts or places of defence be thus proportioned, viz: to the Fort on Appamatock River two hundred forty-three pounds of powder, and seaven hundred twenty nine pounds of shott; * * * which said ammunition is to be and remaine as a magazeen in the severall Forts to be discreetly and orderly distributed by the captaine or commanders respectively, And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that those countyes afore recyted, which send men to the Forts, send armes with them and provisions, that is to say, five bushells of shelled corne and sixty pounds of porke, or eighty pounds of beefe per head for foure months and soe from fowre months to fowre months provide duly, one month before every fower months expire, with necessary utensills to dresse their victualls in, alsoe with axes, hoes, spades, sawes, wedges and nailes what occasion require, And that the Capt. of every Fort be authorized to presse any other necessaryes which shall be needfull for the use of his Fort, that a Chirurgion be provided for every Forte and that the collectors provide a convenient quantity of medicines and salves &c. vizt. to the value of Five pounds sterling for every hundred men, paying it out of the collection of two shillings per hogshead."

It was also enacted by this same act that "every Foteman in standing" should be paid 1,500 pounds of tobacco and caske per year, "every horseman" 2,000 pounds of tobacco and caske; "Captains" should be paid 600 pounds of tobacco and caske per month; "Leiuetenants," 400 pounds of to-

bacco and caske per month; "ensignes," 300 pounds of tobacco and caske per month; "serjeants," 250 pounds of tobacco and caske per month; "corporales" and "drummers," 150 pounds of tobacco and caske per month; "together with all advantages allowed by law of armes."

By Act XIII, March 21, 1645, Fort Henry was erected, but nothing was said in the act as to the *manner of construction,* as is seen by reference to that act above quoted.

By act of October 2, 1646, it was enacted that "all houses and edifices at Fort Henry be granted to Col. Wood upon condition that he keep up the fort, and in the same act it was enacted that Fort Charles, at the falls of James River, be granted under similar conditions and that all "timber and nails" become the property of the grantee.

It is settled that the original method of construction was to build a stockade, and in this enclosure were built blockhouses or garrisons, with other necessary buildings.

By acts of 1671 and 1672 it was enacted that *all* forts should be constructed of brick.

By examination it was found that the south wing of the present Dunlop House indicates great antiquity. It is constructed of rough stone of various sizes, such as are found in abundance in the surrounding ravines, carefully laid up to the height of one story. This wall is some two and one-half feet thick, is stuccoed, and at a short distance suggests a modern stuccoed brick wall.

It has been impossible to do any excavating or other work at this house as it is private property, but the appearance of the several houses indicates a style of architecture and manner of building far different from that used in modern times. The bricks used in the houses are of a shape much larger than are at present made.

The houses on the place consist of a large residence and a line of several outhouses, also of brick. It is more than probable that this line of brick outhouses represents the foundation, at any rate, of the fort. It conforms in some degree to the measurements as noted in the construction of other forts by legislative enactment.

By act, April 25, 1679, it was provided that Lower Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Surry and the south side

of Charles City County should furnish soldiers to act as rangers for the security of their respective counties according to the order and direction of the militia officers. Only four forts at the head of James, Mattapony, Rappahannock and Patomac Rivers were noted in this act. From this it would seem that the forts not mentioned were not used, probably having been abandoned, the use of rangers being preferred to a garrisoned force. If this be true, Fort Henry would be out of commission as a fort from this date.

By this same act it was provided that soldiers, when requested, should do all the work necessary for erecting the buildings in the forts and should work in fencing in pastures to secure their horses. From this it might be deduced that a fort would be built at a place adjoining which there was sufficient and suitable land for the pastures of the horses. The land to the southwest of the Dunlop place is still used as a meadow, or grazing land.

It was also provided in this same act that such garrison be supplied with a good boat and oars. And it has been seen that "the boats" belonging to Fort Henry were granted to Abraham Wood along with the "houses and edifices." This would necessarily imply that the forts or buildings would have to be constructed very close to the river in order that the soldiers of each garrison might protect said boats.

We have no mention in the acts of Assembly of Fort Henry after Bacon's Rebellion, and as it had long since become the property of Colonel Abraham Wood, after Bacon's war, it again became private property and was used as such, and all record of it is lost in the mutations of time.

III.

REFERENCE TO THE LAND RECORDS.

Having exhausted all means of information to be gained from a reference to the legislative enactments, search was then made of the court records and recorded transfers of land, in the hope that some additional light might be thrown upon the obscurity surrounding the site of Fort Henry.

As the land records of Petersburg are preserved only as

far back as 1784, it was necessary to examine the deeds of record in the land office at Richmond.

An examination of the early patents recorded in said office show that, so far as could be ascertained in a brief search, the only deeds mentioning Fort Henry were recorded as being in Charles City County. This is additional proof that Fort Henry was on the south side of the river, for the Appomattox was on the northern boundary of the original shire of Charles City County.

It is necessary to make a great deal of allowance in these patents for their vagueness of description, but, nevertheless, there is found here and there some trace of what is sought; that is, mention of Fort Henry.

In Deed Book 1, Volume 2, at page 689, we find that, by deed dated October 10, 1639, Governor Harvey conveyed to Edward Prince 500 acres of land in Charles City County "on the south side of Appomattox River, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Tatum, and so running up by the falls of the said river half a mile into the woods."

In Deed Book 1, Volume 2, at page 579, dated 1638, the land of Nathaniel Tatum is described as follows: "On Appomattox River, bounded northerly upon the river, easterly upon a creek that parteth the said land from a former devident of 500 acres granted Nathaniel Tatum." This was a grant of 100 acres.

Taking these two deeds together, and at the same time considering that these original grants were made with a frontage on the river, little attention being paid to the back country, there can be found a pretty good estimate of the boundaries of the lands of Tatum and Prince. It is more than probable that the creek mentioned as the eastern boundary of Tatum's 100 acres was what is now known as "Lieutenant Run." And in passing, it has been suggested by a former historian of Petersburg that this creek received its name from some act or deed from the lieutenants mentioned in the act of Assembly previously quoted. So far as is known, there is no authority for this except conjecture. Now, if we figure that the 100 acres of Tatum's were square, this would mean that there were ten acres on the river, or

about 2,100 feet, and this distance from Lieutenant Run would be the eastern boundary of Prince's land. And it would follow that the site of Fort Henry could not be below the eastern extremity of Prince's 500 acres.

By reference to before-recited deeds to Colonel Byrd, it will be seen that "half a mile into the woods" means that distance back from the river; consequently, this 500 acres would have had a front on the river, passing the falls, of, say, 2,557 yards or 7,671 feet; the adjoining 100 acres of Tatum (supposed to be half a mile back also) would then have a front on the river of 557 yards or 1,661 feet, a total distance of 9,332 feet from the falls eastwardly to the creek which separated Tatum's two tracts—the only creek answering this description is Lieutenant Run, which is distant from the falls between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, as the river runs, and we may presume that its original outlet into the river has been changed by the government works in the river. Confusion may arise from the expression "falls"; and it must be remembered that there are two falls—the upper falls, opposite the end of West Street, and the lower falls, opposite Cross Street—as the ford was between them, it is likely that the upper falls are intended.

In Deed Book 1, Volume 2, at page 767, dated December 7, 1641, it appears that Governor Harvey conveyed to Thomas Pitt the following land: "Lying and being in the countie of Charles City at Appomattox River bounded Eastward by South into the woods beginning at a creek which parteth him from the land of Edward Skyrnes South and by West at the heads above the falls of the river West and by North down to the river and North and by East on Skirnies land, and the said land being due unto him the said Thomas Pitt as follows: 500 acres thereof by assignment of a pattent at a court holden for the county of Henrico the 1st of December 1641 from Edward Prince bearing date October 10, 1639, and 372 acres and a half a roods by and for the transportation at his own proper cost and charges of 8 persons into this colony."

It is evident from this deed that part of the land of Thomas Pitt came by assignment of a former patent from

Edward Prince. This patent granted Edward Prince was probably never taken up by him, hence its assignment to Thomas Pitt. It frequently happened that persons to whom grants were made were frightened off by Indian attacks and other causes and never cared to assert their claims. This may be an instance of this kind. Nor is there anything more known of the grant to Thomas Pitt except that it was reconveyed to Colonel Abraham Wood, as has been previously seen in the act of Assembly making the grant; nor is there any record of Thomas Pitt presenting his claim for remuneration for the assignment of this patent.

It may be of interest at this point to call attention to an error made by Howe, and since by all historians who have referred to this matter. On page 242 of his History of Virginia, Howe says, referring to Thomas Pitt: "He may be considered the earliest proprietor of the site of Petersburg, it having been granted to him previous to 1646." It has just been seen that the first recorded grant shows Edward Prince to have been the first patentee of land on which Petersburg is built.

In Deed Book 1, Volume 2, at page 561, there is a grant to Joseph Farye of 250 acres, described as being "On Appomattox River West upon the falls in said river." This was in 1638. The description of this land is so vague that it is impossible to ascertain whether it was a part of what is now Petersburg.

In Deed Book 1, Volume 2, at page 557, by deed dated May 14, 1638, 400 acres of land were granted to Abraham Wood, described as follows: "On Appomattox River adjoining the land of John Baker." By a former deed it is seen that the land of Nathaniel Tatum adjoined that of John Baker, so that land can be placed below Petersburg.

By act of the House of Burgesses in 1646, this fort with 600 acres of land adjacent thereto was granted unto Captain Abraham Wood, and by deed dated June 9, 1653, recorded in Deed Book No. 3, at page 77, there is a patent granted Abraham Wood for 1557 acres in which is included the first grant of 600 acres. It reads as follows:

"To all, etc. Now, Know yee that I, the said Richard

Bennett, esq. etc. give and grant unto Major Abraham Wood, fifteen hundred fifty seven acres of land, lying, at Forte Henry in the County of Charles City, and on the South side of Appomattocke River bounded, viz: from a marked tree on the back of a little swamp on Appomattocke River; South by East into the woods one hundred and sixty chaines, each chaine about two poles; thence west by south on the heads of two hundred sixty three chaines; thence north by west in the river one hundred and sixty chaines; and thence it runneth East by north down the river to the place we began, two hundred sixty-three chains, including one thousand fifty-two acres; and from thence it runneth north by west fifteen chaines, thence west northeast along the river eleven chaines; and thence west southwest twelve chaines along the poynt; from thence it crosseth a part of Appomattucke River and to the lower end of an island called Flea Island; west thirteen chaines; from thence it runneth up a straite line by along the river to a poynt above the tenement of John Yonsors, including the islands and inletts of water, lands and rocks within the said line, being forty-nine acres and two roods and four hundred fifty six acres and twenty-four perches, the residue, viz: bounded south east by south into the woods eighty chaines, and thence on the heads southwest by west one hundred and twenty chaines; and thence northwest by north nine chaines; and from thence southwest by west seventy-eight chaines, and thence it runneth north one hundred and fourteen chaines to the head line of the one thousand fifty-two acres, including the said quantity of land; the said land being due unto the said Major Abraham Wood as follows: viz: Six hundred acres, part hereof, being granted unto the said Major Abraham Wood by Order of Assembly bearing date the first of October 1646 and nine hundred fifty-seven acres the residue by and for the transportation of twenty persons into this Colony, etc. To have and to hold etc. Yielding and paying etc. which payment is to be made seven years after the first grant or sealing thereof, and not before. Provided, etc. Dated the 9th of June, 1653.

Augustine Ellsby	Henry Newcombe
Charles Magnory	William Marstone
Symin Cooper	Rich'd Lloyd
Geo. Hill	John North
Thos. Lynnge	Ellen Parker
Daniel Lyres	Barbary Richardson
Richard Collins	Jonkin Leech
Edward Hayes	Thomas Field
Jane Pryse	Dobo Eldridge
Chas. Featherstone	John Joanes

These names are evidently the names of the "20 persons" alluded to in the deed as being transported.

There are two other deeds of record in the Land Office at Richmond, Va., the first, dated September 16, 1663, conveying 2,073 acres described as "Lying at Fort Henry on South side of Appomattox River, from thence it crosseth a part of Appomattox River to the lower end of an island called Flea Island," and the second, dated July 10, 1680, conveying 1,304 acres "In Bristoll Parish and on the south side of the run of Appomattox River and jointly to the westward of his former divident at an ancient marked tree and near the Indian Town Creek." "Flea Island" is a small island some distance above "Bishop's Bridge"—about midway between that bridge and the first dam. Using this as the lower boundary of Wood's land, the location of the fort must be to the west of this island and east of Indian Town Creek, the western boundary of the land mentioned in the deed of 1663.

It seems evident from these deeds that Fort Henry was on the south side of the river, and by survey there might be ascertained the boundaries within which the fort must have been. At any rate, the location above chosen is within these boundaries.

IV.

LOCAL TRADITIONS.

Several sites have been ascribed to Fort Henry by local historians and by popular tradition. These will be taken

up in order, and it will be shown, if possible, that the claim of some of them is unwarranted.

Some believe, and it has been so printed in local histories, that the location of Fort Henry was "at the intersection of Sycamore and Old Streets." It would seem that it would be difficult to construct a fort at that point which would not be completely under the power of any force on the crest above, there being a gradual rise from this point up the street now known as Sycamore. Nor can this location be said to be "at the falls of the Appomattox," it being certainly one-fourth of a mile distant, if no more. These two objections—firstly, that it does not meet the physical requirements of such a fort as Fort Henry, and, secondly, that it does not correspond with the historical data we have on its location—dispose of this theory. Besides these objections, the patent of 1663 to Abraham Wood proves that his land did not extend farther eastward than a line crossing the river at Flea Island. Flea Island is some distance westward of the intersection of Sycamore and Old Streets. Furthermore, all this territory to the south of Old Street and on the eastern slope of the ascent westward up Old Street was originally a marsh, and it is extremely improbable that the colonists would have built their fort in a marsh.

Others hold that Fort Henry was on the side of the Normal School. As the authorities quoted prove beyond all doubt that Fort Henry was on the south side of the river and the Normal School is on the north side, there is little use in discussing this site further. This view is held by those who follow Charles Campbell, who was a former citizen of Petersburg, and who says, "at the falls of the Appomattox either at Major-General Wood's or at Fleet's on the opposite side of the river." Campbell is simply quoting the act of 1676, in which the location is expressed in the alternative. This mistake as to the site is due to the phraseology of an act of 1676, and it is more than probable that the draftsman of that act intended to leave it to the local military authorities to use their own judgment in constructing this fort to be erected at that time, he being ignorant of the exact location of the fort which already existed at the falls

of the Appomattox. Hence, the use of the alternative; or, it may have been that there was *another* fort erected on the north side of the river at "Fleets"; but it certainly was not the original Fort Henry, as that was on the south side, and as there can be ascertained no trace of any fort or fortification on Fleet's Hill, it seems improbable that this tradition is of any value.

Then there is the view held by some that it was on the crest of High Street, at the site now occupied by the house of Mrs. William Spottswood. This site is clearly too far away from the river to have been the location of Fort Henry. There is no foundation of any sort for this tradition.

There are three other sites that have been mentioned as the possible location of the fort, but it is hardly probable that the fort was located at any of them.

The peculiar-shaped building in the rear of what is now Eli Kull's store on Old Street has been suggested as the probable location of the fort. This building is evidently very old and must have been one of the first buildings erected in this part of the country, but it does not present the appearance of a blockhouse; it looks more like a storehouse, and the high, inverted V-shaped roof has been explained by the suggestion that it was intended as a room wherein to hang furs or skins. Besides, it was on the edge of what was at that time marshy ground. It is easily commanded by the rising ground to the south. It is not "at the falls," being several hundred yards away from the lower falls and one-fourth of a mile from the upper falls, and it is not "over against a defensible place called Fleets."

These same objections apply to the old building across the alley from Dunlop's factory, in the rear of Old Street, which has been pointed out as the site. And, in addition, the date, 1809, is cut deep into a brick on the east wall of this building. It is reasonable to infer that this date marks the time of construction of this building, which clearly gives evidence of use as a warehouse.

One more traditional site remains—the foundations of the old mill just below the lower falls, on the south side of the river. The main objection to this is that it does not

meet in any way the physical requirements of such a fort as Fort Henry. No fort could have successfully resisted attack in such a place.

The generally accepted view is that the site is that of the old Dunlop House, and that view seems the correct one. The evidence is not conclusive, of course, but there is some ground, beyond mere rumor, for holding this view. This site meets the physical requirements of a fort erected for the purposes for which Fort Henry was erected.

From the historical data herein set out it seems that this site also meets the conditions noted in the legislative references, and the reference in the land records. It is "at the Falls of the Appomattox"; it is on the south side of the river; it is part of land which was granted to the patentees, whose names have been mentioned, and though the description is vague, it is definitely fixed as being between lines drawn across the river at Flea Island, and another line at the point where Indian Town Creek enters into the Appomattox River. And by elimination of other sites which only meet a part of these requirements, this is the only location which fulfills them all.

The only objection to this place as the site of Fort Henry is that the lower falls would have to be passed in order to reach this location, but an examination of the lower falls does not disclose that the river would not admit of easy passage of boats of shallow bottom, such as were used by the colonists, if the water had not been held back from its usual flow by the dam, which is now erected just above the rocks and boulders which constitute these falls.

Of course, the site cannot be definitely fixed beyond all doubt. The murkiness of nearly three centuries must be pierced, and the transitory state of mortals does not always admit of the preservation of records that might be valuable to posterity; but beyond all this, the conclusion is inevitable that Fort Henry on the Appomattox did not play such an important part in the affairs of the colony as that its memory should be preserved through the years. It was only a fort of a temporary kind, similar to many other forts erected for the same purpose in other parts of Virginia; no world-stirring event occurred at its defenses; it simply

did its part, and did it well; it helped to protect the infant colony until it grew to greater strength, and then it quietly passed into oblivion. Of greater importance are the deeds and lives of the men who fought, in the old fort, to erect a home in the wilderness for their children and their children's children, free from the monarchical tyranny of the old world from which they came, and who succeeded in laying around the old battle-grounds of their savage foe the foundations, in Virginia, of the finest civilization the world has ever known.

V.

OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF THE FORT.

It may be interesting to have a slight sketch of the lives of the owners of the land on which Fort Henry was built and of the several commanders of the fort.

As has been seen, the first owner of the site was Edward Prince. It is true that Howe and all historians following him state that Thomas Pitt was the first patentee of the land. But this is a mistake. The grant to Thomas Pitt in 1641 expressly recites that the land, consisting of 500 acres, was formerly granted to Edward Prince. And the grant to Edward Prince in 1639 describes the 500 acres as "running up by the falls of the said river half a mile into the woods." These deeds are sufficiently clear to convince us that the fort was on the land of Edward Prince, as the first-known patentee. Petersburg, as it now exists, is on land that belonged not only to Edward Prince and Thomas Pitt, but also on land granted originally to Nathaniel Tatum, Abraham Wood, Joseph Farye, Edward Chiles and others; vide patents in the Land Office in Richmond, Va.

Edward Prince was a man of some importance in the colony, having represented Charles City County in the House of Burgesses in 1644-5. The fact of his being a Burgess makes it all the more difficult to understand why he should have allowed his patents to the above land to lapse.

The next owner of this land was Thomas Pitt. Who he was, and where he lived, and what became of him are ques-

tions obscured in the dimness of the past. Hening only refers to Robert Pitt, who lived in Isle of Wight County, was a Burgess in 1649-1652-1653, and was made a lieutenant-colonel. Thomas Pitt *may* have been of his family.

Fort Henry had as commanders during its short existence three men of distinction.

Captain John Flood was the first of these. In the treaty with Necotowance he is mentioned as having a house near Fort Henry, on the south side of the river, and his residence was appointed as one of the places to which the Indians should repair for a badge to designate them as messengers when they had anything of importance to communicate to the Governor. This house is supposed to have been a little to the westward of the "Narrow Falls," now spanned by Campbell's Bridge.

Captain Flood was appointed interpreter for business with the Indians in 1646. He was a Burgess from Westover, Flowerdewe Hundred, and Weyanoke in 1631-1632, and represented James City County as Burgess in 1642 and 1652. He was made a captain in 1642 and became lieutenant-colonel in 1652.

The next commander and owner of Fort Henry was Abraham Wood. This gentleman should be considered the founder of Petersburg. He was one of the foremost men of his day, and his deeds, evidencing an unusual activity of intellect and breadth of mind, should entitle him to the highest rank among those who laid the foundation of this great country. He was active in everything pertaining to the good of the colony; as legislator, explorer, soldier, he was foremost in every field of endeavor. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when a more eloquent pen than mine will inscribe his merits, that the first gentleman of Petersburg may receive from a negligent posterity the glory which he deserves.

Abraham Wood came to Virginia as a boy, and by his industry, foresight and ability acquired much wealth, and rose to a high position in the colony. He lived, at first, in Henrico County, on the north side of the river, but afterwards moved to the south side of the river into what was then known as Charles City County. He was the largest

patentee of lands in the vicinity of what is now Petersburg. As early as 1638 he patented 400 acres in this neighborhood, and the records show that later, at different times, he was granted 4,934 acres, making a total of 5,334 acres in all. It may be that some of the later grants included the acreage mentioned in former deeds, but, as the descriptions are so vague and indefinite, this cannot be determined absolutely. His descendants profited by his wisdom, and from this time to the present have been of importance in this community.

"Mr. Abraham Wood" was a Burgess from Henrico in 1644 and 1645. He was made captain in 1646, and as "Captain Abraham Wood," represented Henrico in the House of Burgesses in 1646. It was in this year that he was given the command of Fort Henry, and probably soon afterwards moved his residence to the south side of the river, for he acted as Burgess from Charles City County in 1652. He had, at that time, been promoted to the rank of major, and in this same year was granted certain privileges for making explorations and discoveries of the country to the westward. His first exploring party went out in 1650, and an account of this exploration was made by Edward Bland, entitled, "The Discovery of New Brittaine." "Begun August 27, 1650, by Edward Bland, merchant, Abraham Woode Captaine, and Sackford Brewster and Elias Pennant, Gentlemen, from Fort Henry at the head of Appomattuck River in Virginia to the Falls of Blandina, first River in New Brittaine,which runneth West being 120 miles Southwest between 35 and 37 Degrees."

In 1654 Major Abraham Wood was again Burgess from Charles City. He was again promoted in the military service and, in 1655, became lieutenant-colonel. The laws of the colony needing revisal very badly, he was then appointed in1656 on a committee to revise the laws. As if he was not sufficiently employed, he was about the same time, as "Colonel," made commandant of a regiment composed of the militia in the Counties of Henrico and Charles City. Ever intent on the welfare and convenience of his people, we next hear of the presentment by him of a petition for separate courts to be held on the south side of Charles City County. He further occupied his time, a review of the laws having

been made, by acting on a committee to compare the digested form with the original. In 1657 there was conferred upon him the high honor of membership in the "Governor's Councill," and in the next year he was reappointed. His last official position was as a member of the "Councill of State" in 1659; having been previously made one of the four major-generals of the militia of the colony. After this he seems to have retired from active political office, but he continued to serve his country with unflagging zeal and energy. In the early annals of exploration he became the foremost pioneer and explorer of the unknown territory to the westward, and the next two earliest explorations of which we have any account seem to have been made at the suggestion, and largely at the expense of this enterprising and intelligent planter, trader and pioneer, Abraham Wood, of Fort Henry on the Appomattox. He was associated with the exploration of Captain Batte and Fallows, or Fallam, in the fall of 1671, and in April, 1673, he sent out another party, the adventures of which are described by General Wood himself in a letter sent to England and dated at Fort Henry, August 22, 1674.

This brief sketch of General Wood is not complete, but it shows the remarkable versatility of the founder and owner of the spot which was destined to become the historic "Cockade City."

The last commander of Fort Henry was Major Peter Jones. He was appointed in 1675 by act of the General Assembly as "Captain or chiefe commander" of said fort. He married the daughter of General Abraham Wood, and became a man of importance in the community. By virtue of his marriage to the daughter of the wealthiest and most influential man in this section of the State, he acquired a great deal of property. He was a trader with the Indians, and Petersburg is said to have been named in honor of him, it having been originally called "Peter's Point."

Several historians mention this gentleman as being the Peter Jones referred to by Colonel William Byrd in his "Westover Manuscripts," who accompanied him on his journey to his plantation on the Roanoke River, in North Carolina, in 1733. If he was the "old friend" spoken of by Col-

onel Byrd, he must have been *very* old, because, as "Major Peter Jones," he commanded Fort Henry in 1675, fifty-eight years prior to this journey, and if he had been only twenty-five years of age when, as "Major," he commanded a fort, in 1733 he would then have been eighty-three years old. It seems hardly probable that a man of his years would have undertaken such a journey, nor is it reasonable to think that he would have been given the command of a fort as "Major" at such an early age, but if he was older than twenty-five years in 1675, he would most certainly have been unable to have taken such a trip in 1733. It may have been Peter Jones, the II., who is described by Colonel Byrd.

There is an "Abraham Wood Jones" mentioned in the early records as owning lands near Petersburg, and he must have been the son of Major Peter Jones and his wife, the daughter of General Abraham Wood. "Abraham Jones (possibly Abraham *Wood* Jones) married a Miss Ravenscroft, and had a son named Peter Jones, who owned considerable property in and around Petersburg.

There is very little known about the first Peter Jones, with the exception of the facts cited above, and while the City of Petersburg *may* have been named for him, our thoughts inevitably revert to his fine old father-in-law, General Wood, as the man whose foresight planned the origin of the present city, and who showed his faith in its future by buying up *all* the land in its vicinity. The city owes much to General Wood, its founder, and he should not be forgotten when the citizens of Petersburg pause to render homage to its great men.

PROFESSOR JOHN MILLINGTON, M. D.

1779—1868.

By GEORGE F. HOLMES.[1]

Dr. John Millington was, during many years of his life, a distinguished professor in leading colleges in the United States, having occupied previously similar positions in some of the prominent institutions of London (Eng.). The details of his life cannot be given with the desirable fullness, nor always with entire accuracy and precision, partly in consequence of the length of time that has elapsed since his decease; but chiefly, in consequence of the destruction or loss of his papers and memoranda while his home was occupied by the Federal troops during the War Between the States.

John Millington was born at Hammersmith, one of the western suburbs of London, on the 11th May, 1779. His father, Thomas Charles Millington, was an attorney at law. His mother was Ruth Hill. There is an exquisite portrait by Angelica Kaufman of the mother holding in her arms her infant, the subject of this sketch. This fine work of art remains in the possession of Mrs. Kate Blankenship, of Richmond, Va., the eldest daughter of Dr. Millington's children.

After due preparation at school, and at the appropriate age, young John Millington was sent to the University of Oxford, for the completion of his education in the approved mode. He was, however, compelled to leave college before proceeding to his degree, in consequence of the financial disasters which befell his father. But his diligence, mental activity, and extent of inquiry secured a broader education than could then be readily obtained at the English universities.

---

[1]This sketch of Professor John Millington, of William and Mary College, was prepared by the late Professor George F. Holmes, of the University of Virginia. The sketch has been offered to the editors of the Quarterly through the courtesy of Mrs. Kate M. Blankenship, of Richmond, the daughter of Professor Millington. For additional information, consult Dictionary of National Biography.

On his recall from Oxford he turned his attention to his father's profession, and entered upon the study of the law. In 1803, after the probationary routine of study and attendance on the courts, he was accepted as a member of the legal brotherhood. No evidence has been preserved of his ever having been seriously engaged in the practice of the law. The dusty tomes of jurisprudence, the dreary examination of musty and discolored documents, the tedious inspection of Cro. Eliz, and Cro. Jac, and "the law's delay," both in procedure and in remuneration, bred distaste for the year books, the reports and the vocation.

The disheartened follower of Themis turned aside, and devoted himself to the pursuit of engineering, which attracted public regard from the great works of Smeaton, Brindley, Telford, and other recent engineers, and from the rapidly increasing demand for mechanical and other improvements in manufactures and transportation. The time that had been expended over legal pursuits was not by any means wasted energy, but was, doubtless, felt of advantage throughout life. There is no better crown for academical education or substitute for it than the study of the law. It gives sagacity, concentration of thought, distinctness, tact, practical discernment, dexterity of investigation, and just appreciation in the most diverse pursuits.

John Millington's engineering career cannot be traced with any great detail, for the wide range of his inquiries and occupations produced strange intermixture, concurrence, and succession of employments. Some interesting particulars have been preserved. These evince the estimation in which he was held, and the importance of his work. He was associated with McAdam in the construction of the celebrated and then new McAdamized roads. He was engineer of the West Middlesex water works. He was superintendent engineer of the royal grounds in London, or at Kew. A characteristic anecdote is told in connection with his tenure of this office. One day he was supervising the operations in a drizzling, soaking mist, such as is common in England, and especially in London and its environs. While his attention was engrossed in his work—and Dr. Millington was always engrossed in the work to which he

applied himself—the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., turning the shoulder of a thicket of shrubbery, suddenly came upon him. Neither was expecting to encounter the other. Dr. Millington took off his hat, bowed, and stood holding his hat in his hands, out of respect to the representative of majesty, and acting majesty. The prince directed the doctor, if he was at that time doctor, to put on his hat. The doctor declined to profit by this courtesy, notwithstanding the drizzle, and maintained his deferential bearing, saying: "Please, Your Highness, it is unnecessary; I don't mind the rain." Whereupon, George took off his hat, remarking: "When Dr. Millington is covered, the prince will be covered." The hat returned speedily to its accustomed and appropriate place.

The scantiness of details and the uncertainty of dates render it difficult to produce a sufficient biographical notice of a man whose work and attainments require and would reward careful appreciation. Hence, the summary sketch, which is alone practicable, cannot be other than desultory, dry, and inadequate. The leading facts of the life of the subject of this memoir are all that is known.

The information at hand affords no precise indication of the time when Dr. Millington prosecuted his medical studies, and obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. Whether it was at one of the Scotch universities, at one of the medical schools of London, or at Oxford, is unnoted. It could scarcely have been at the last. Wherever he may have graduated, he was a well-informed and judicious medical adviser, though he does not appear to have engaged at any time regularly in practice.

During the years following the great wars of Napoleon, down to the financial crash of 1825, and somewhat later, the thorough and varied attainments of Dr. Millington found singularly diversified employments. He was vice-president of the London Mechanics' Institution, professor of natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital, and of mechanics at the Royal Institution, which had not been long in operation. He was also one of the first corps of professors of the London University.

The lecturers at the Royal Institution were the most distinguished living proficients, or experts, in the branches as-

signed to them, such as Sir Humphrey Davy at that period, and Sir Michael Faraday subsequently. The audiences were composed of eminent and fashionable people, scholars and dilettants, men of science and men of pretension, peers and peeresses, professional men and *hommes de genie,* ambassadors and illustrious foreigners visiting London, the Duke of Sussex, president of the Royal Society, and other princes of the royal family. The assemblages were brilliant, attentive, and intelligent. Frequently, after the lecture was concluded, those who felt special interest in the subject discussed, remained to make inquiries, and to seek the solution of their perplexities. Members of the highest aristocracy, bankers and merchants of repute, physicians and leaders at the bar, would thus crowd around the lecturer.

Fletcher, afterwards one of the royal judges of Lower Canada, was the first professor of natural philosophy. He had been the most prominent rival of Sir Humphrey Davy for the lectureship of chemistry. There was only one person whom he was reluctant to have as an auditor. This was Dr. Thomas Young, with whom he was unacquainted, but for whose acquirements, abilities and character, he entertained the most profound respect. But this admiration threatened embarrassment. Fletcher noticed among the regular attendants at his lectures a gentleman of no advanced years, habitually attentive, but with a somewhat languid air, who would wait patiently till nearly all others had departed, and rapidly put a string of questions, apparently simple, but provoking from the difficulty, or complexity of their solution. The interrogatories were annoying, and the persistent interrogator was regarded as little better than an ingenious weaver of quibbles. The troublesome querist proved, however, to be the veritable Dr. Thomas Young, the best rope-dancer of his day, one of the finest Greek scholars, the chief discoverer of the interpretation of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, the advocate of the undulatory theory of light, almost equally notable in other departments of learning and science, and the successor of Judge Fletcher in the chair of natural philosophy in the

Royal Institution. After this quaint introduction to each other, Fletcher and Young became warm personal friends.

Such experiences might readily befall any of the lecturers of the institution. Hence, they required to be possessed of full and accurate knowledge of their subjects, to be familiar with the latest discoveries and doctrines, and to possess prompt command of their information.

During these years, Dr. Millington was in intimate association with the most prominent contemporary men of science. With many of them he was joined in a scientific club, which held weekly meetings, when profound discussion was enlivened and invigorated with toothsome, but inexpensive, suppers. A committee was appointed to determine the quota due, on each occasion, from each member for his share in the night's entertainment. On one of these occasions, the committee consisted of Sir John Herschel, Chester Babbage, and John Millington. There had been thirteen members present. The cost of the supper amounted to something like £5.15—about $28. Babbage undertook to make the calculation. After working for a long time and covering his paper with sums and figures, he rose hastily and tossed the disfigured sheet to Sir John Herschel, exclaiming: "Make the calculation, Herschel, I can't do it. I never could manage arithmetic. If it had been algebra, I could have done something." This was Babbage, the inventor of the wonderful "calculating machine," on which the British government expended $100,000 without completing it.

An English company having leased, or purchased, some of the silver mines of Mexico, sent Dr. Millington, in 1829, to superintend the operations. According to subsisting impressions, five were placed under his charge. They are believed to have been in the State of San Luis Potosi, and near the city of that name. Less than half a century ago, Mexican dollars were frequently met with, having the initials J. M. from the die. These were regarded as having been struck at the mines under Dr. Millington's care, or from the silver extracted from those mines. The memory of trifling incidents becomes very evanescent with the flight of years,

when there are no written documents to support, and no intervening associations to reanimate it.

During the residence in Mexico, the first Mrs. Millington died, leaving a son Tom, who died at the California gold mines, and other children.

Dr. Millington left Mexico on the expiration of three years. He entered upon an extended tour through the United States, previous to his contemplated return to England. Various circumstances delayed and prevented the execution of his purpose. He was taken seriously ill in Philadelphia. Here, on his recovery, he married his second wife. He opened a scientific and manufacturing depot, for the supply of "all the various machines, instruments, apparatus and materials, required for mechanical, philosophical, mathematical, optical, and chemical purposes"; in the departments of "mechanics, pneumatics, meteorology, hydrostatics, hydraulics, chemistry, electricity, magnetism, galvanism, and electro-magnetism, optics, astronomy, mineralogy and geology." The prospectus is headed "John Millington, civil engineer and machinist, No. 207 Pine Street, Philadelphia; ten doors below Seventh Street, Philadelphia. Late professor of mechanics in the Royal Institution of Great Britain; of natural philosophy in Guy's Hospital, London; vice-president of the London Mechanics' Institution, etc." It is dated January, 1833.

What pecuniary or other success attended this extensive, bold, and somewhat premature enterprise, is not reported. The adventure was not sufficiently promising to encourage its long continuance.

About the year 1835, Dr. Millington was elected to the chair of chemistry, natural philosophy, and engineering in the ancient and honored College of William and Mary, Virginia. Here he was most satisfactorily and happily situated. His advent added to the usefulness and reputation of the institution, and provided him with a tranquil and grateful abode. Everything favored his diligent investigations in science and the prosecution of his scientific labors. He was soon surrounded by friends by whom he was appreciated, and who were appreciated by him. The society of the place, formerly the capital of the colony and

the residence of the Royal Governor, was easy, elegant, and charming. The courtly manners of the colonial metropolis were gracefully conjoined with the cordial warmth and generous hospitality of the Old Dominion. The frankness, freedom, and sociability of the little community, cut off from the main lines of traffic and business, the confused whirl accompanying them, yet with easy access to the great cities, by the James and York Rivers, were the delight of the young, and the refreshment of their elders. Among such people, refined, cultivated, and of quick intelligence, Dr. Millington was soon completely at home. The simplicity of his manners, the transparency of his character, the gentleness and amiability of his disposition, the sincerity and earnestness of his attachments, the extent and variety of his accomplishments, scientific and miscellaneous, his large experience of countries and persons, rendered him attractive in every assembly. In his pleasant and roomy dwelling on the Palace Green he largely reciprocated the attentions which he received, and the hospitalities which surrounded him.

Dr. Millington was an admirable and efficient instructor, and was much beloved and esteemed by the successive classes which attended his courses. He was the guide and enlightener of his pupils in the lecture room; their companion, adviser, and friend everywhere else. His home, like the other houses in Williamsburg, was open to all, and was constantly thronged with parties of the young.

Like his celebrated contemporary, Dr. Thomas Young, Dr. Millington occupied only part of his time and of his talents in scientific pursuits, and in the duties of a professor. He was extremely fond of children, and humored them on all occasions. In him they felt entire confidence, and for him they felt continual affection. He never scrupled to get down on all fours in his parlor, to play bear for them, or to let them ride on his back. With a marvelous faculty of distortion, he twisted his face for them into the most grotesque expression, as if it had been made of India rubber. He made toys and various devices for them, and managed to convey useful instruction in all his sport with the children. He was a consummate mimic and actor, and

often exercised his theatrical aptitudes, in suitable companies, for their entertainment.

During his professorship at William and Mary, Dr. Millington himself constructed much of the apparatus required by him. Without this service, the equipment of the chair would have been very meagre and wholly inadequate for the proper illustration of the rapidly advancing sciences committed to his care. He fitted up one of the rooms of his home as a carpenter's shop and general work-room. Here he employed himself in manufacturing machines, models and apparatus; in repairing instruments, chairs, tables, and boxes; in mending ladies' jewelery, fans, etc., and in making or restoring toys for the children. He never declined toil to do any favor requested of him. In the late hours of the night, and "the wee, sma" hours of the morning, the saw, the file, and the hammer might frequently be heard from the upper chamber, in moonlight, or in thick darkness. This weird, uncanny and unusual occupation of the hours of sleep increased the superstitious awe of the negro population, excited by reports of his magic skill and strange experiments. The belief in habitual collusion with his Satanic Majesty was confirmed by various incidents. When the little magnetic batteries, for his electro-magnetic cures were first introduced, the doctor threw a gold piece and the handle of one of the cords into a basin of water, offering the money to any little darkey who could extract it, while holding the handle of the other cord. Many, between the ages of 12 and 18 made the trial with confidence; none succeeded in seizing the half-eagle. As the free hand touched the water, it was thrown out by the electrical discharge, while by strengthening the current, the other hand was tightened on the handle which it grasped and which it was unable to drop. The personal experience reported by the amazed and disappointed crew, and, magnified with every fresh transmission, satisfied the negro mind of the reality of the demoniac arts ascribed to the operator.

Another little incident stimulated the credulous apprehensions. Dr. Millington had a cow. It became dry, and was exchanged for a fresh one. The exchange took place in the night; and the night was moonless and starless. The

substitute was jet black, and was "curtailed of nature's fair proportions." Its tail had been torn off. The eyes of the African tribe opened wide in the morning, as did their mouths, at the sight of the new cow which had appeared before dawn, unexpectedly, and under unexplained conditions. "Where did it come from?" "Who brung it?" The declaration that the doctor had manufactured it was made, and readily accepted. He had been heard hammering, and sawing and rasping all night. Strange fire, and intermittent flushes of light had been noticed issuing from the cracks and crevices of the windows, and streaking the darkness. The sun had probably touched the horizon before the work was completed. Therefore, the cow had failed to get its tail finished and attached. There was the strange beast to prove the facts alleged—and it was black, too!

The joke, and the ignorant distortion of the night's occupation amused the subject of these misapprehensions.

The childlike innocence, untarnished by much contact with the world; the purity, the simplicity, the directness and integrity, the playful kindliness of Dr. Millington, won the regard and confidence of all classes, whilst he was held in the highest esteem and affection by his immediate associates.

The peaceful, pleasant life at William and Mary was broken by lamentable discords, which divided the faculty, the students, and the town, and inflicted injury on the old College, from which it had not recovered at the breaking out of the late domestic war. All the professors were requested to give in their resignations, and the College was closed for a year.

Thus was closed, in the summer of 1848, Dr. Millington's association with the venerable halls of learning, which lost by his departure his invaluable services, and his valuable apparatus and scientific accumulations. During his abode in Williamsburg, he had published his treatise on civil engineering, which he used as the textbook for his class.

In the October of the year, Dr. Millington entered upon the chair of chemistry and geology in the new State University of Mississippi, at Oxford. He had been elected to

that position towards the close of his last session at William and Mary. Of the first corps of professors he was the first to appear on the ground, arriving two or three weeks before the inauguration of the institution. Everything was unfinished and in disorder. No preliminary arrangements, or suitable preparation had been made. The handsome campus was covered with the unsightly stumps of trees, and littered with their branches, for the previously unbroken forest had been cleared for the new buildings. Scaffolding and scantling were scattered all about. The outer-doors of the three-story dormitories had not been supplied, and the steps to the entrances had not been put up. This loose condition of all accommodations gave occasion to one of the happiest witticisms of Dr. Bledsoe, the professor of mathematics. A student, out of breath, rushed into his house one morning, exclaiming: "Professor! have you heard the news? A horse passed through College." A horse, harried and scared by the students, had leaped through the doorway, rushed through the passages, hooted by the young men, and had jumped out of the opposite doorway. "I am not surprised at it," remarked the doctor, "for I have seen a great many jackasses trying to get through."

The unfinished buildings and the encumbered grounds were unfavorable for the opening and orderly conduct of the academical courses. Nevertheless, Dr. Millington applied himself energetically to his tasks. His pupils were even less prepared than their habitation. The first lectures in chemistry, being designed to attract attention to the subject, and to excite intelligent interest in the study, were illustrated with many simple, but showy experiments. These were intermitted during the discussion of the fundamental and abstract principles of the science. A disheartened pupil accosted the doctor, before the opening of the lecture, one day with the eager inquiry: "Professor, when will you show us some more of your tricks?"

Dr. Millington held his chair at the University of Mississippi for five years. During his engagement there he was associated with Bledsoe and Holmes, both subsequently of the University of Virginia; with Waddell, afterwards chancellor of the Mississippi University; with Judge Long-

street, the author of the Georgia Scenes; and with L. Q. C. Lamar, ex-Secretary of the Interior and now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Professor Millington resigned his chair in the University of Mississippi, having been persuaded to accept a similar position in a medical college established at Memphis. The change did not prove as satisfactory as had been expected. However, he was getting old, and solicitous for rest. He was in comfortable circumstances. After a few years at Memphis he determined to return to private life. He purchased a pleasant retreat for himself at LeGrange, Tenn., and fitted up with appropriate comforts and elegance, where he could enjoy himself in the midst of his family. He had apparently secured a snug and welcome retreat; and might expect to pass the declining years of life in serene repose, and reap the well-merited rewards of his long labor and various service.

The war soon came on. The military movements of the Confederates and the advance of the armies of Grant and Buell and Halleck spread hazard and devastation over the southwestern angle of Tennessee, and "marred into wilderness." Dr. Millington's house was taken and occupied as a hospital by the Federal forces. The home contemplated as the calm retreat of age was wrested from him by the unregarding hand of war, and he was driven into exile and turned adrift, when over four-score years. As he found himself within the lines of the enemy, and could scarcely hope for occupation or even means of subsistence in his former abodes, he went to Philadelphia. He remained in that city till after the close of the war. He determined in 1866 to return to his own house in Williamsburg, and to the old familiar nest, to spend his remaining days with his married daughter. Here he died, full of years of honor and of weariness, in the ninety-first year of his age. July 10, 1868, he was buried in the historic church of Bruton Parish, where he had worshiped many years.

Dr. Millington was by birth, kindred, education, association, judgment, and feeling, a member of the Church of England. After establishing himself permanently in the United States he attached himself to the Episcopal Church

of America. He was an earnest adherent, persistent in faith, zealous in practice, unobtrusive and undemonstrative in expression. His religion accorded with his whole life, which was spent in fruitful performance, not in ostentatious profession. In keeping with these dispositions, he was an active participant in the establishment of an Episcopal Church at Oxford, Miss.

Dr. Millington's acquirements were so various and extensive, they presented so many facets under shifting lights and changing angles that it is difficult to present any full and complete estimate of his character, and of his moral and intellectual constitution. Equal breadth and variety of scientific culture, equal amplitude and diversity of knowledge, in conjuncture with nice discernment, would be required to apprehend and appreciate the harmonious union of such dissimilar tastes, capacities and studies. This might, however, be attempted in a clumsy way if it were not for other embarrassments. The pyramids of Egypt may be measured with a foot-rule, but they cannot be then comprehended.

The chief difficulty is the absence of salient or disproportionate features, of blotches or garish hues, in Dr. Millington's character and career. He was thoroughly loveable and was beloved by all ages. He scarcely made an enemy, and rarely failed to make a friend. But he was so round a man that he afforded no prominences to be readily grasped by the hand. He was so unclouded, translucent and unstained that no striking colors could be employed in delineating him. The atmosphere cannot be represented on canvas, nor can the sunlight be painted otherwise than by contrast. In like manner may be explained the failure to produce any satisfactory portraiture of Dr. Millington.

He was unstained, unalloyed, of natural, true and original metal. He was essentially a solid, straightforward, plain man—plain in nature, plain in utterance, plain in action, in manners, in conduct, and in looks. There was nothing disproportionate in him, nothing to distract or disturb regard. He had no indirect aims, or indirect procedure. He sought "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." In consequence, he was ever open, candid,

680122

and practical. His addiction to truth, in and for itself, led him instinctively to the study of nature and of natural science, and molded his conclusions to useful ends. This was a chief cause of his success as a teacher and rendered him more of an expositor than of a discoverer. He accumulated, appreciated and applied what had been gained, rather than sought for slight, new gains to be added to the store already acquired. But the new gains of others did not escape his notice.

It is needless to extend this sketch by detailing how the high qualities commemorated gave serenity to a life, not without sore trials, and made it worthy of the highest respect and regard in all relations.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR HISTORICAL NOTES.

By CHARLES E. KEMPER.

The purpose of these notes, which are based almost entirely upon Execution Book F, Augusta County, Va., records, is to locate as nearly as possible the place where, and the time when, the invasions of Virginia by the Indians during the French and Indian War occurred. The subject has been treated in general, and also somewhat in detail, by Withers, Waddell and others, in their works, but much of detail failed to come under their observation. Taken singly, each note is but a small mosaic of the history of that period, but when completed they form an interesting chapter in the history of Western Colonial Virginia. Nearly all these notes are based upon sheriff's returns in Execution Book F, Augusta County, Va., records.

Adam Dickinson vs. Sam'l Brown. Not executed, the road being dangerous for the Indians. On May 16, 1757, Adam Dickinson lived on Peters Creek, a branch of Jackson's River, in the present county of Bath. Survey book No. 1, p. 25.

John Harris vs. Ephraim Vance (Vause).

Not executed by reason of the Indians being in those parts. 3d Wednesday in August, 1756. Ephraim Vance lived on Meadow Creek, a branch of the Roanoke River. Survey book No. 1, p. 80.

Ralph Lafferty assignee of John Wilson vs. John Montgomerie.

Not executed on account of the Indians, p. 13. 3d Wednesday in November, 1756. John Montgomerie (Montgomery) lived on Burden's grant in the southwestern part of Augusta or in the northern end of present Rockbridge county. Deed book No. 1, p. 363.

John Chiswell, Gent. vs. John Miller.

Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in November, 1756. On May 16, 1756, John Miller lived on the south branch of Catawba Creek in the present county

of Botetourt, Va., adjoining Samuel McRoberts. Survey book No. 1, p. 17. The entry book of Augusta County also shows that the first Presbyterian meeting house in present Botetourt Co., Va., was built in this locality, prior to 1763.

John Campbell vs. George Wilson.

Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday, 1756. On March 20, 1750, George Wilson lived on a branch of Stuart's Creek, which is a branch of the Cowpasture River, in the present county of Bath, Va. Survey book No. 1, p. 25. George Willson was one of the militia captains of Augusta County in the French and Indian war. See Court Martial Record of Augusta Co., Va.

John Burnside vs. James Mayse.

Not executed by reason of the Indians, and the defendant being in his Majesty's service. 3rd Wednesday in November, 1756. Joseph Mayse lived on the Cow Pasture in present Bath Co., Va., and James Mayse was his son.

Patrick Davis, etc. vs. Edward Thompson and William Ward.

Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in November, 1756. William Ward lived in Burden's Grant in present Rockbridge Co., Va.

Thomas Feamster vs. Samuel Monteray.

Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in November, 1756. The records of Augusta County, Va., do not show the residence of Samuel Monteray, but the Feamster family has long been domiciled in Greenbrier Co., West Va., and the Indian raid was probably in that section. The Augusta records show that settlements were made in the Greenbrier section as early as 1755.

Samuel Henderson vs. William Price.

Not executed on account of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in November, 1756, p. 19. William Price lived on the Bull Pasture Mountain in present Highland county, Va., on April 25, 1754.

James Trimble vs. William Wilson.

Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in November, 1756, p. 19. On April 29, 1754, William Wil-

son lived on Jackson's river in either present Bath or Alleghany County, Va. Survey book No. 1, p. 75.

William Thompson vs. Robert Henry.

Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians, and the defendant is in His Majesty's service. 3d Wednesday in June, 1757. The Augusta records do not show the residence of Robert Henry, but the Henry family resided at that period in present Rockbridge county, Va.

John Graham vs. Loftus Pullen.

Not executed by reason of the enemy. 3d Wednesday in June, 1757. Loftus Pullen lived on the Great Calf Pasture river in present Highland County, Va. Deed book 8, p. 393.

John Harvie, Gent. vs. Ephraim Vance (Vause).

Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in June, 1757. A prior note shows Ephraim Vance's place of residence.

John Pleasants vs. James Arbuckle and James Moore.

Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians. 3d Wednesday in June, 1757. James Arbuckle lived on the James River below the great island, in present Botetourt Co., Va. D. B. 11, p. 508, Augusta records.

Mary Johnston, adm'r of John Johnston, vs. Thomas Fitzpatrick.

Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in June, 1757. Thomas Fitzpatrick does not appear upon the land records of Augusta, but John Johnston lived on Fort Run in the present county of Rockingham and the Indian raid was in that locality.

A sketch of Rev. John Alderson shows that the Baptist congregation on Linville's Creek was broken up by the Indians in 1757. See Taylor's Lives of Virginia Ministers. The record in the suit of Hogg vs. Bird also shows that a fort was built in this neighborhood (Brooks Gap) to protect against the Indians, and it may therefore be safely stated that this incursion was in the general neighborhood of Timberville, Rockingham Co., Va.

John Mathews, Jr. vs. James Arbuckle.

Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in June, 1757. James Arbuckle lived on the James River in the present Botetourt Co., Va.

Jacob Woodley vs. William Stuart. Not executed by reason of the Indians. 3d Wednesday in June, 1757. William Stuart lived on the Bull Pasture Mountain, in present Highland County, Va. Survey Book No. 1.

NOTE: Summarized, the foregoing notes show that in the years 1756 and 1757, the Ohio River Valley Indians were raiding Virginia from Rockingham to Wythe County. They were chiefly of the Shawnee tribe.

JOURNAL OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S TRAVELS AND EXPEDITIONS UNDERTAKEN FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF VIRGINIA.[1]

1711		Miles
	[Vide Council Journal June the 13th & July 5th 1711] Upon the Tumults in North Carolina, Resolutions were taken in the Council, for quelling them, and preventing the Evil Consequences that the Commotions there might draw upon this Colony if Either of the Contending parties should give encouragement to our Servants and Slaves to Join them, & in order to effect the Same the Governor undertook	
July the 3rd	A Journey to Hampton to provide for the Design then in hand.....	72
" the 14th	Ditto towards the Borders of this Government to meet Commissioners from Carolina	104
	[Vide Council Journal August the 16, 1711] Upon the Alarm of a French Squadron Sailed towards America to attack those parts, Measures were concerted in Council for the Defence of this Country, & to put the Same in Execution the Govern'r undertook Several Journeys, viz:	
August & September	Five times to Point Comfort to trace out & Carry on the Line Battery there	400

[1]This report of Governor Spotswood's travels for the public service and at the public expense is from the British transcripts in the Library of Congress.

Six times to Tindal's point & York Town for the like purpose..... 180
Six times to James Town for the like purpose 96

[Vide Council Journal Oct. 8th 15th & 24th] Upon the Tusaroudo Massacre committed on North Carolina Measures were concerted in Council for securing the Frontiers of this Colony, & to put the same in Execution the Governor undertook

Oct. the 6th A Journey into Surry County..... 40
A Weeks Expedition with the Militia to the Nottoway Indians Town..... 100

1712

[Vide Council Journal April 1st 24th 26th, June 10th 7br 11th 1713] Upon the Continuation of the Tuscaroudo War Measures were concerted in Council for Acting against the Indians; & to Execute the Same the Gov'r undertook

Apr. the 30th A Journey towards the Borders of this Colony to meet the Gov'r of North Carolina 104

Dec. the 19th Ditto to meet Commissioners from North Carolina 114

1713 Sep. 13th Ditto into Surry Prince George & Henrico Countys to raise 200 Volunteers to go with him against the Indians who then Infested the Frontiers..... 135

1345

		Miles
[p. 712]	Brought Over	1345
	[Vide Council Journal Feb. 26th & 27th 1713 Ap'l 28th May 1st Oct. 15th Feb. 23d 1714] Upon projecting to lessen the great charge of Rangers & to settle a more lasting Guard for the Frontiers, Measures were concerted in Sundry Councils; & the Gov'r in order to put the same in Execution did undertake	
1714 May 17	A Fortnights Expedition to Reconnoitre the Norward Frontiers & to fortify a place for Settling a Body of Germans above the Falls of Rappahannock	0322
Aug. the 30	A six Weeks Expedition to Reconnoitre all the Frontiers from South to North far without the Inhabitants, in order to find out proper places for fixing Forts	0500
1715 Mar. 30	A Three Weeks Expedition to carry on the Fortifications of Christanna, and to meet Blunt with other Chief Men of the Tuscaroudoes, for settling the Limits of theirs & our Indians Hunting Ranges	0210
	[Vide Council Journal June 20th July 18th 1715] Upon the general Revolt of the Southern Indians, and their attacking South Carolina, Measures were concerted in Council for putting a stop to their dangerous progress, & the Governor to effect the same undertook	
1715 Jun 25 27 28	Three several Journeys to List Soldiers in Kent, Warwick, and Glocester Countys	0104
July 4 & 18	Two Ditto to Embark 150 Soldiers at York & Hampton ports	0100

Nov'r the 10 One Ditto to give Directions about the Works of Christanna Forts 0200

1716 Apr. 14 One Ditto to give further Directions about the S'd Works 0200

Upon a Complaint made by the Tuscaroudoes to the Governm't of Acts of

1716 Hostility & a Murder committed on their people by some of our Tributary Indians; the Gov'r to prevent a Rupture by Examining into the Affair & doing such Justice as might appease the Tuscaroudoes undertook

July the 9th A Journey to Christanna (where Blunt the Chief Ruler of the Tuscaroudoes) with the Carolina Interpreter had agreed to meet him; & in which Journey the Gov'r had his Two Serv'ts & his own riding Horse with all his Equipage drowned 0200

[Vide Council Journ. June 12th 1716]

Upon Notice of a Passage being discovered through the great Western Mountains, the Governor advising with the Council, judg'd it might be for the Safety & benefit of this Colony if the Pass could be secured by a Fort, & a Trade opened that way with remote Indians, & therefore Resolving to view it himself, he undertook

Aug. the 20 A Monts Expedition w'th 63 Men & 74 Horses marching beyond the high Ridge of Mountains, until he arriv'd at a large River on the other Side..... 0445

3626

[p. 713]

Miles

Brought Over 3626

The Law directing the Indian Company should take Fort Christanna into their keeping from the first of Decemb. 1716; the Gov'r in order to deliver the same up into their hands, undertook

1716 Nov. 27 A Journey to Christanna, where he happened to be confined for ten days by a dangerous Illness & deep Snow... 0200

[Vide Council Journal July 18 Oct. 18th Feb. 22d 1715, Nov. 3d 1716]

Upon Notice given of Wichmetanche (a man in the greatest Repute among the Western Indians) & several Chiefs of the Sutarees, Sugahs, Pedees, Quiawaes, Chacees, Saxapahaes, Enoes, & Sawraes, being arrived at Christanna to comply with the Terms of such a Treaty as this Government had in several Councils insisted upon, & that accordingly they had brought in their children to be delivered up as Hostages, but refused to advance further within the inhabitants, declaring that if the Governor would not meet them there upon the Frontiers, they would return with their Children; wherefore the Governor undertook

1717 Apr. 8 A Journey to Christanna, where the next morning after his arrival a Body of the Mohocks, w'th other Northern Indians fell upon & Murdered Several of the Southern Indians, while they were lying just w'thout the Gate of the Fort unarmed, having according to the Discipline observed there given up

	their Guns into the Custody of the English	0200
	Upon the Return of Capt'n Chr. Smith From Albany, whither he had been sent by the Governm't to Expostulate w'th the five Nations upon their late Behaviour in those parts, & to learn whether those Indians design'd to be at peace or War with us; the Report of his Negotiations occasioned some Deliberations in Council how to prevent future Mischief from that Quarter, and it being then alledged by some of the Council that all the Measures they were concerting would prove fruitless, unless the Gov'r went himself to the Norward to convince & persuade the other Gov'rs to concurr in them, he therefore undertook	
1717 Sep. 11	Two Months Travells Setting out with the Expectation of a Congress at Philadelphia; but the Govern'r of New York being hindred from meeting there by reason of the Assembly then Sitting, the Gov'r of Virginia was necessitated to continue on to New York, or must have Returned without answering the Main Design of his Journey..	1000
	Total	5026

QUERIES.

Hurt, Prewitt Families.

Wanted: Information of the Hurt-Prewitt (Pruet, Pruit, Prewett, and other spellings) families of Virginia.

Henry Pruet is listed with the heads of families in Henrico County, Va., in "An Account of Ye Fortye Tythables" in the same "Fortye" with "Col. Wm. Byrd (20)." Did Henry Pruet marry a daughter of Col. Wm. Byrd? If so, give name and all particulars. And was he father or ancestor of General George Byrd Prewitt (variously spelled even in the same document) who was the father of Michael Prewitt of Virginia and Kentucky? Who was the father of Byrd Prewitt (born in Virginia, 1752; married in Campbell County, Va., about 1779 to Ellen Hurt, and removed to Fayette County, Ky.)?

Wanted: *Parentage* and any information concerning Jesse Elam, born 1781-2, in Georgia, and his wife, Rosa Evans, who was born in Virginia, 1781-2. Jesse and Rosa Evans Elam emigrated to Kentucky (possibly Morgan County), where their son, Isaac Elam, who later married Margareet Lanham, was born June 2, 1803; and later to Adams County, Ill., and Scott County, Missouri, before finally settling with the first pioneers in Dallas County, Texas.

LILLIAN PREWITT GOODKNIGHT.
Mrs. C. S. Goodknight, Box 2930, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Botts, Tyler Families.

Wanted: Information about Jane Tyler, wife of Benjamin Botts. They were burned to death in the Richmond, Va., theater on the 26th day of December, 1811. Would like to correspond with descendants of Tyler and Botts families.

MRS. LUELLA WOODS MacKENZIE.
Moulton, Iowa, Appanoose Co., Nov. 28, 1922.

DENNY, THOMAS FAMILIES.

Robert Denny, born about 1753, lived in Winchester, Va.; married Rachel Thomas in May, 1778. They moved from Winchester to Mercer County, Ky., in 1789. He is said to have served in the Revolutionary army. Did he enlist from Virginia, and in what capacity did he serve; also in what regiment and company?

If he did not enlist from Virginia, is he the same Robert Denny who enlisted as private in the 7th Maryland in 1776, served as quartermaster, paymaster, ensign and lieutenant until 1780, and in 1783 as lieutenant in the 5th Maryland? How can it be shown that this is the Robert Denny who lived in Winchester, Va.?

MRS. H. G. THOMPSON.
309 E. Birch St., Walla Walla, Wash.

GILBERT, WEST, BOSTICK FAMILIES.

Will appreciate information concerning parentage of either of the following:

Abraham Gilbert, near Newberry Courthouse, S. C., about 1790-1830.

Elizabeth West, near Newberry Courthouse, S. C., who married Gilbert about 1830; came from a Northern State. Father of Abraham may have been William Gilbert, founder Gilbert Town.

Francis Bostick, of South Carolina, who moved to Alabama and was a brigadier-general in Mexican war of 1846.

C. E. GILBERT.
420 West 22d Ave., Houston, Texas.

HAYMOND FAMILY.

Calder Haymond, son of John Haymond, was born in Monongahela County, Va., in 1734. About 1750 he married Eleanor ———(?).

Thomas.

Edward, born 1755.

John.

Eleanor died and Calder married Catherine about 1790;

one child, Milly, born 1793, married De Marquise Mizner. Catherine died in 1832.

Wanted: The parentage of Catherine. Did her father have Revolutionary record.

MRS. E. M. JONES,

1333 W. 54th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

HARDAWAY, PETERSON, RIVES FAMILIES.

My great-great-grandfather, Thomas Hardaway (2), son of Thomas Hardaway (1) and Janie ——), married Miss Agnes Peterson. They lived at Hardaway's Mills, on Nottoway River, Nottoway County, Va. Want names of Agnes Peterson's parents and grand-parents and the Peterson ancestry.

Martha Hardaway, daughter of the above Thomas Hardaway (2) and Miss Agnes Peterson, married Robert Rives, of Dinwiddie County, Va. Want names of his parents and grand-parents and Rives ancestry.

The above Thomas Hardaway (1), father of Thomas Hardaway (2), married Jane ———. Want names of her parents and grand-parents. Some claim that she was Jane Drury, and others that she was Jane Stith, daughter of Colonel Drury Stith, son of Captain John Stith.

MRS. A. M. JONES.

213 S. Monteray St., Mobile, Ala.

LEWIS, DAVIS FAMILIES.

Wanted: Information concerning the parentage of Naomi (possibly Lewis), wife of James Davis, of Augusta and Rockingham County. She was probably born 1754, was married in 1772, died 1819. James Davis, born 1750, died 1823, son of Robert Davis; captain of militia from Rockingham County in Revolutionary War. He (Robert) was son of David Davis, who settled in Augusta County around 1730. This David was a brother of Jefferson Davis' grandfather, Evan Davis. Like to correspond with any one connected with the Davis line also. Address

MRS. JOHN R. FORNOF.

205 La Salle St., Streator, Ill.

SMITH FAMILY.

Who was the father of John Smith, of Accomac, called of "Matchepungo," in land surveyed in 1673. He married Joyce ———. Sons were George, married Mary Hewitt; James, John, Thomas. Anna Hamman, daughter, and other daughters, as he speaks of sons-in-law.

MRS. H. D. SHEPPARD.

Hanover, Pa.

WALKER, JONES, JETER, WHITE FAMILIES.

Alexander Walker was ordained and licensed to preach in Virginia September 29, 1699. Was David Walker, vestryman in Bristol Parish, 1735, the son of this Alexander Walker? Whom did David Walker marry? Her name was Mary. David Walker, Jr. (son of David and Mary Walker), married (about 1754) Pelitiah Jones, daughter of William and Mary Jones, of Bristol Parish. Was this William Jones the son of Peter Jones, founder of Petersburg? Who was his wife, Mary. Henry Jeter, of Amelia County, married Elizabeth Bell about 1766. Who were her parents?

Sovereign Jeter, of Bedford County, married Matilda Vaughan about 1805. Who were her parents?

Henry White, of Buckingham County, went to Bedford County after the Revolutionary War and died there in 1802. Who was his wife and who were his parents?

MRS. GEORGE P. PARKER,

Bedford, Va.

L. H. GIRARDIN.[1]

We mentioned, in speaking of the conductor of the Amœnitates, that we were strangers to the history of his past life.—An intimate friend of Mr. Girardin, on whose veracity and accuracy we can rely, informs us, that he received his education in one of the principal cities of France; where he had for his private tutor the director of a monastery of females (in which one of his aunts lived), and attended, at the same time, the public lectures delivered at the college of that city. His juvenile studies were attended with no inconsiderable success, and he more than once was proclaimed victor in the literary combats in which the students of that college were exercised, at the expiration of each year. Those combats were brilliant, and the victorious wreath highly honourable. Mr. Girardin's object was the bar. He applied to the study of the law, at first in an university, and afterwards in Paris under an eminent practitioner. The revolution commenced, and progressed rapidly. The parliamentary courts were suppressed, and many old and distinguished lawyers remained without employment; of course, the profession now offered but little encouragement. During his residence in Paris, Mr. Girardin had cultivated literature, and, especially, as a recreation from his more serious studies, poetry. He had published some fugitive pieces, and even ventured on a tragedy. This, and other circumstances, procured him the esteem and friendship of the literati, in particular, of Mons. B. De St. Pierre, whom he has said he shall ever recollect with enthusiastic gratitude.—M. D'Ormesson, then at the head of the king's library, offered to him a situation in the department conducted by the Abbe Barthelemi, the celebrated author of the "Travels of Anacharsis." Mr. Girardin was

[1]The "Amoenitates" was a project of L. H. Girardin. The writer of this note has seen one copy only of this literary magazine. This was in the library of the late Dr. R. A. Brock, which has been purchased recently by Mr. H. E. Huntington. Girardin wrote the fourth volume of Burk's History of Virginia with the help of Skelton Jones and with suggestions from Thomas Jefferson. He was professor of modern languages at William and Mary in 1803. He also conducted classes in botany.—E. G. S.

sure of that situation, and fondly cherished the idea of a *literary existence* when Mr. D'Ormesson fell a victim to political persecution. Carra, his successor, offered the same situation to Mr. G. but his principles did not permit him to accept it from one of his friend's bitterest enemies.—He retired to the city where he had formerly lived, still cultivating science and literature, and waiting for happier times. A friend to rational liberty, but an enemy to licentiousness and disorganization, the terrors of the Robespierrean reign could not awe him into silence—he spoke, he wrote—and the dagger of assassination was pointed to his breast.—In the navy, he found a refuge, though a dearly-purchased one. He long was screened from the guillotine by these means, and narrowly escaped destruction from the thunder of the British in a well known action. He afterwards sought an asylum on these hospitable shores; where he has found what he most values, liberty well understood, a protecting and wise government. He has been in this country employed in the laborious and useful profession of instructor of youth, a career which he has pursued with some success, and with unremitted zeal,—an existence thus agitated, has not permitted him to attain eminence in scientific pursuits, but he has the courage to undertake, and the energy to execute, any scheme which may redound to his own honour, and to the benefit of the world.—*Richmond Enquirer,* April 9, 1805.

PLAN FOR AN ACADEMY AT PROVIDENCE, IN NEW KENT.[1]

By CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH.

Mr. R I N D,

If you think the following proposal worthy of public notice, by inserting it in your Gazette you will oblige, Sir, your most ebedient humble servant,

CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH.

To the PUBLIC.

Literature is of such unspeakable importance both to church and state, and when sanctified by *religion,* is the glory and bulwark of a community, that it hath been more or less patronized and cultivated, by every wise nation, in every age, and in every part of the world; and every measure conducive thereto hath been judged worthy of public attention.

The want of well regulated seminaries of *education* hath long been generally acknowledged and lamented, by the extensive and respectable dominion of *Virginia.* Notwithstanding education hath flourished in this province much more lately than formerly, and although the antient, and richly endowed *college* of *William* and *Mary,* by the literary zeal, and unexampled activity, of one of the best of *Governors,* will, no doubt, soon, very soon, shine in the Republic of Learning, with that lustre and reputation, which hath been *long* and *justly* expected:

Yet it is still judged by many, that there is full room in this extensive colony, and real need of more *seminaries* of *education,* which, if duly regulated and conducted, would be of public utility.

Emboldened hereby, a young *friend* of *science,* and a cordial wellwisher to *literature* in general, and the prosperity of this *province* in particular, humbly begs leave respectfully to present the venerable *public* with the project-

[1]From Rind's Virginia Gazette, March 1, 1770.

ed plan of an *Academy,* which, if it is so fortunate as to meet with encouragement, will be erected on the subscriber's estate, at *Providence,* in *New Kent.* That the *public* may have a full and honest state of the design, it will be somewhat minutely described, not doubting but the *candour* of the *public* will pardon a *prolixity,* unavoidably *necessary,* in order to enable them understandingly to encourage, or discourage, the proposed *Academy* at *Providence:* Which is generally esteemed a *healthful,* and not unpleasant *situation;* and being nearly in the center between those two capital rivers, *James* and *York,* and on a public road, about half way between Williamsburg and the falls of James river, to which a new road is soon to be opened by *order* of *court;* which, as it will be a nearer and better way to the metropolis than the road now commonly used, and a suitable half way *house of entertainment* being soon to be kept there, it would afford many persons an opportunity of visiting their children, and inspecting the *Academy,* as they are going or returning on business to and from the capital. And this situation would not be wholly destitute of the improvement of polite company, so necessary to the education of a Gentleman, especially as it is only at a convenient distance from the metropolis, and other inferior towns, to which the pupils may always resort in a few hours riding, when necessary; and yet be sequestered from the daily temptations, and numerous avocations, in a populous town, which endanger the morals, and interrupt the studies of youth. As *Providence* is situated on a navigable river, and employs vessels which frequent various parts of the colony, the transportation of scholars and their baggage from a distance, will be very cheap and easy.

A plain but *neat house* will be erected, with good accommodations for the entertainment of fifty, or an hundred students, if necessary: In which both *tutors* and *pupils* may reside, that the *scholars* may be constantly under the immediate inspection of the *masters,* and no interruption to study may arise, from scattered residence, or the severity of changing seasons, and that the *morning,* the prime of the day, may not be lost, but usefully spent in moderate

study; but they who chuse to board their children in reputable families, may always do it; and great care will be taken that the students have suitable diet, and good accommodations of every kind; and so much *exercise* will be required as is conducive to *health*, and among many other things, the fine *fishery* at the place will admit of an agreeable and salutary exercise and amusement all the year.

Two tutors, and more when necessary, will be provided, for the immediate instruction of the youth: And none will be elected, but those of liberal education, unblemished morals, and indubitable scholastic merit. Divine worship will be celebrated in the *Academy* morning and evening, according to the practice of the best seminaries in Great-Britain: A chapter in the Holy Bible will be constantly read, and a psalm sung, which is not only a rational part of instituted worship, but would, at the same time, be learning and improving the scholars in psalmody. *Prayers* will be performed, sometimes extempore, and sometimes by *forms* adapted to the occasion, and always free for the inspection of every one.

The *morals* of the pupils, that capital part of *education*, will be watched with pious vigilance, and formed with unremitting assiduity: But no licentious amusements, which are real vices, however polite and fashionable they may appear to some, will be tolerated or connived at, such as *card-playing, horse-racing, cock-fighting, wrestling, &c.*

A strict but mild government will be maintained, though corporal punishment will not be frequently administered, but in extraordinary cases, as less painful but more mortifying and effectual punishments may be devised and inflicted. They who prove refractory, incorrigible, and indolent, will be dismissed the Academy, when all proper measures for their reformation have been fruitless, and they are found irreclaimable; till then parental affection and tenderness, bridled by reason, will be indulged to all the youth without exception, and the subscriber will treat them as if they were all his *own children.*

The *Academy* will consist of two capital branches, the one for an *English* education, the other will be devoted to the teaching of the *languages, arts,* and *sciences.* In one

apartment, properly separated from the other, will be taught *reading, writing,* and *arithmetic,* in all their branches. Particular pains will be taken to teach our *native tongue,* which is of such great importance, with accuracy, and according to grammar: Together with *bookkeeping, navigation, surveying, geography,* the use of the *globes,* and all those parts of learning, which are useful in common life.

In the other apartment will be carefully taught the *Latin* and *Greek languages, logic, rhetoric, natural* and *moral philosophy, astronomy,* and the calculation of *eclipses.* Particular attention will be paid to cultivate that important part of education, the *art of speaking;* and to fortify the youth with modest confidence, and teach them a genteel delivery, and graceful gesture, that they may appear *reputable speakers* in the *pulpit, senate,* and at the *bar,* they will frequently deliver specimens of oratory in private, and *in public* every quarter of the year, when, to fire their ambition, and spur their application, there will be a public examination, at which any person may attend; and, in particular, neighboring Gentlemen of learning will be desired to honour the occasion with their presence, and examine the youth, among whom some small literary *premiums* will be distributed according to their merit, and the economy of the whole *academy* may then be inspected.

To form the youth for *composition,* an accomplishment highly necessary in every station in life, they will be required, according to their years and standing, to compose declamations of their own, on various topics: And great attention will be paid to the important minutiæ of education, orthography, punctuation, &c.

And to habituate them to an early exercise of the reasoning faculties of the human mind, and perfect them in composition, and also to give *play* to the sprightly sallies of youthful genius, and investigate the particular *turn* of the opening *mind,* the better to direct it what path to tread in the various fields of useful science, the senior classes will frequently hold *syllogistic* and *forensic disputations,* in English and Latin, on a variety of subjects in theology, law, physic, politics, &c.

So much of the elements of *jurisprudence* will be taught, as to convey some just idea of the *law*, and beget an early attachment to, and high veneration for the *British government*, which is justly esteemed the best civil constitution on earth: And endeavours will not be wanting to communicate to the pupils some knowledge of the *British history* in general, and of this *antient colony* in particular, and of the various *manufactures* and *improvements* which *are* or *may* be carried on to great advantage in it; so that the youth may grow up with a disposition to render their *native province* flourishing, and not be wanting to contribute *their mite* to render this colony, what, under all its numerous and various advantages, it might easily be, the GARDEN *of* AMERICA: And in order hereto the important art of *husbandry* and *agriculture* will be attempted to be studied on a *rational* and *practical plan*, and recommended with that regard its vast importance demands, especially in this colony, where *farming* is yet in *infancy*. No pains will be thought too great early to instil principles of *loyalty* to our *gracious Sovereign*, and affection to the illustrious house of *Hanover*, and enkindle and fan the sacred flame of *genuine liberty*, which is so characteristic of *true Americans*, and so essential to their existence: And when *liberty* is properly explained, and guarded from licentiousness, a more important lecture cannot be read to mankind. It is proposed to furnish the *Academy* with a terrestrial and celestial globe, a barometer, thermometer, and perhaps a small *air-pump*, with a complete set of maps, surveying instruments, and a small electrical apparatus, &c. &c. A library, though not large, yet consisting of several hundred volumes, well chosen, in divinity, law, physic, history, &c. which perhaps may, in a short time, amount to a thousand volumes, the senior classes may have access to, as often as is necessary—And in order to give the young English scholars a turn for books, and a taste and relish for reading, a few select books of amusement and entertainment will be devoted to their use—And if any should incline to study divinity here, they will be indulged gratis with the use of the above library, composed of various authors in divinity, and I believe there are as many of them Episcopalian, as Presbyterian: And

perhaps lectures in theology, ecclesiastical history, &c. may sometimes be read, either by the subscriber, or some neighboring clergyman. [*To be continued*]

Ready for the PRESS,[2]
And speedily will be published, for the benefit of the poor prisoners in WILLIAMSBURG, NEWBERN, ANNAPOLIS, NEW YORK, *and the Hospital at* PHILADELPHIA,

AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
INHABITANTS
OF THE
COLONY AND DOMINION
OF
VIRGINIA:
CONTAINING
A *PLAN* FOR AN
ACADEMY.
DEDICATED
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
LORD *BOTETOURT.*

By CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH, *A. M. Missionary from the Honourable Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge.*

"It is not good for the Soul to be without Knowledge. "The liberal Soul deviseth liberal things, and by them "shall he stand."

"——— *In magnis voluisse———*
"*Si quid novisti rectius, candidus imperti;*
"*Si non his utere mecum.*"———

☞*As no more will be printed than what are subscribed for, those Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage this charity, are desired immediately to send their names to the Printer hereof.*

---

[2]This advertisement of Smith's Plan for an Academy is also in the issue of March 1, 1770, of Rind's Virginia Gazette. No copy of the pamphlet has been found. Charles J. Smith died in 1771.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.[1]

The following Essay is from the same pen, which drew the Portrait of Mr. Jefferson in our last paper.

THE PETITION OF AGRICULTURE AND REPUBLICANISM, TO THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

Your petitioners approach the legislature, with hopes of awakening its attention, because one sustains, & the other sweetens human life; and because one is the tutelar interest of the state, and the other its political soul.

A single fact will demonstrate their intimate connexion, and close affinity. By the official returns of the exports of the two countries, those of the United States appear to have exceeded those of Great Britain in the year 1803, in relation to the numbers of people; even allowing to Britain a re-exportation due to her foreign possessions, and confining the United States to native commodities. It is republicanism, which, within twenty years, has enabled us to overtake a start of centuries, in the arts of industry.

By saving her, agriculture will flourish. She was never saved by factitious wealth or exclusive knowledge; by the quackery of oracle, or the patriotism of privilege.

Some diffusion of knowledge, is admitted to be necessary for her existence; and in Virginia, the government diffuses none.

Hence, about five hundred of our children, at an expense of four hundred dollars each, are annually sent to other countries, to find, what they cannot find at home; and many return, fraught with the most pernicious prejudices. This annual drain of cash is equal to a capital of four millions. Yet half a million would save it. By laying out that sum in an university, the whole expense would be reimbursed to the state, in somewhat above two years, if extraneous educations should not increase; but as these daily accumulate, the annual loss will presently amount to the whole sum sufficient to establish an university. By investing half a million once, in providing for the education of our children at home, we shall therefore save an accumulating capital of

[1]From Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 6, 1805.

half a million annually, to invigorate agriculture and industry.

If institutions for education, patronized by governments, are errors, why are our children forced abroad to such? Is it not better to erect them at home, and instill into our children our own principles, than to send them abroad, to bring back such as other governments may instill?

Your petitioners, pleased with the theory of equalizing knowledge by the education of a whole nation, have delayed to remind the legislature of the subject, from a hope of seeing this theory carried into practice. But it has not been effected in the United States, or in any other part of the world.

An impracticable design, can no longer be a good reason for defeating what is practicable. At least, a refusal to place a good education within the reach of a considerable portion of the people, for the purpose of giving a bad one to all, would be unjust, unless that purpose was fulfilled. Will the legislature do nothing for republicanism, under pretence of doing every thing?

The same theory inculcates a community of knowledge, and a community of property. Is one part of it attainable without the other? Can we equalize knowledge without equalizing wealth? Moral machines are like physical. A wheel may work well in one, which would shatter another. If ballancing knowledge by sharing it equally, should not be a project exactly as speculative as an Agrarian law, it could yet be easily proved, that an Agrarian law, & an equal division of knowledge, are moral wheels constructed upon principles so similar, that neither could work well without the other; nor in union with the inequalities of knowledge or wealth, produced by fair commerce or honest industry.

Not a theoretical, but an attainable diffusion and balance of knowledge and wealth, should guide patriots. The wealth out of the hands of a government, is [?] against the wealth within them. Such also is the attainable balance of knowledge; and it becomes more necessary, as governments are enriched by charter patronage. Not bad, but the best educations, can create a balance on the side of the people, against the talents collected into governments, and rich cor-

porations. Such only are safe centinels to watch power and alarm nations. They ought to be too wise to be deceived, and too numerous to be corrupted. By an intercourse with men thus educated, the people will acquire more wisdom, than from any system for bestowing narrow educations; because a cheap university, by pouring into society a far greater body of learned men, furnishes a band of patriots, who must teach the ignorant to defend their rights, for the sake of preserving their own. Neither this, nor a balance of knowledge in relation to other states, so important to Virginia, is attainable, by making learned men rare, or teaching all the people to read and write.

Our present policy splits real estates by laws of inheritance; accumulates factitious wealth by charters; and makes the best educations dear and rare, by a necessity for seeking them abroad. Thus, in a short time, a monopoly of wealth and knowledge, will be opposed to a scattered, unchartered, needy and ignorant landed interest. On the contrary, the best educations ought to be cheapened for agriculture, as the laws by dividing inheritances, diminish its ability to buy them; to sustain her against charter accumulations of privilege and wealth, and to preserve the most faithful ally of republican government. By making a right to keep a gun, dear in England, the rich became the proprietors of the game. So they will monopolize good educations here from the same cause.

The dereliction of education by the legislature, will expose it to the occupancy of some adventurer. Will it be seized by a monied aristocracy, from its costliness; or by an ambitious religious sect, as a medium for sowing with millionaires (in imitation of the Jesuits) its designs throughout the union? Or will such factions unite? Can a dereliction constitute the freedom of education, when an university, governed by the legislature, would be open to all parties; and a dereliction, will condemn knowledge to become the test of one?

The ingenious theory before attended to, contends that governments ought not to meddle with education; but it does not approve and unite with this opinion, modes of gratifying avarice and ambition by law. It does not advise us to

swallow the poison and neglect the antidote. This is inevitable death. To feed avarice and ambition by artificial accumulations, to leave education dear, and thus to weave knowledge into a wreath for the brow of monopoly, is a system, immeasurably distant from the theory, whence an equity has been drawn, against cherishing knowledge by law.

Education is an instrument which will be used to sustain or to destroy governments, of the more powerful interests [* ? *] throw it away, it will be seized and used by some tyrannical principle. In their custody it is secured against misapplication, by the same responsibility which secures life and property.

A mode of government will probably cause a school to flourish, which causes a nation to flourish. Can a school flourish without government, whilst no other community can; or can aristocratical forms, which are bad for nations, be good for colleges? Will irresponsibility, which paralyzes duty in one case, invigorate it in the other? personal genius and virtue may bestow temporary success upon bad principles, but good principles only can produce permanent good effects.

Your petitioners therefore implore the legislature, to set about the establishment of a college, by law and by example; upon a scale sufficiently plentiful and liberal, to educate the children of the state at home, in the most perfect manner.

Half a million of dollars will probably suffice. It is far less than Virginia pays for funding, for banking, or for Louisiana; and it will save her annually cent: per cent: in money, besides the returns in science and republican principles, with all their effects; to neither of which any of these pecuniary expenditures pretend.

To raise a fifth of this sum, it is proposed that the legislature open a subscription by law; that they resort in addition to an annual lottery, excluding lotteries for any other purpose; and that they provide for a deficiency by a tax on pleasure houses, carriages, or other subjects. (a)

Thus the poor will have secured to them the blessing of a moderate government without cost; and the contributions of the rich, for the sake of their own liberty and property,

and the happiness of their children, will even bring back to them pecuniary profit. By making the subscriptions payable when one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, even this mode of contribution may become very general, and tolerably equal among the wealthy.

If the government of the university is made accountable to the Legislature, an annual election of governors, will create an honorary duty; the discharge of which will be invigorated, as being a road to public favor, so as to prepare candidates for office, by habits of virtue and patriotism.

A site may be selected in one of the middle counties, near to fuel, wood, limestone and provisions, and far from the vices of towns; which may be kept at a distance by law, and by the purchase of a large tract of land; and the necessary professions and trades, as tenants, may be made subservient to collegiate morals.

Your petitioners, conscious that neither can flourish without the other; that agriculture will become a slave, if republicanism should perish; and that republicanism will perish, divided by charter interests; unless a vast accession of knowledge is infused into the agricultural interest, to regulate and check the vast accession of wealth bestowed upon exclusive privilege; the enemy of republicanism; doubt not of the same care of their welfare, which has often excited, and would upon this occasion kindle, their gratitude and filial piety for the Legislature of Virginia.

The writer of this essay knows of about 50 youths sent out of the state for education. He solicits those who are willing to patronize an university by subscription, to communicate the sums they will subscribe to the editor of the Enquirer. On his part, he will subscribe two thousand dollars, and personally claim this engagement, if the undertaking is set on foot. For this purpose, a law empowering those, who will, to form themselves into a society, to appoint commissioners for soliciting subscriptions, and to provide a mode of bringing them into the treasury, when they shall amount to a certain sum, will be necessary.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.[2]

On Tuesday Mr. Semple asked for leave to bring in a bill, to establish "the University of Virginia." Much, he observed, had been already done to improve the face of our country; and multiply the productions of the earth. Surely it was time to do something for its people; something that might conduce to the improvement of man, and multiply that most valuable of all productions; an enlightened understanding.

The advantages of education were not to be denied, if it was considered in regard to the morals of a nation. Ignorance was the parent of vice, and it would be idle to expect men to do what was right, until they knew what was really so. Considered in regard to a republican government, the wisdom of the people must be considered as its firmest support. The very existence of that form of government depended upon the people having information enough to penetrate into the designs of the rich and the powerful. It is wisdom alone that constitutes the check upon all those active powers, which are striving to overthrow the liberties of the people.

It would be impracticable perhaps to introduce *at once* into the commonwealth a general system of education. Difficulties might at present exist, which would require the hand of time to remove. But was this any reason, why the legislature should sink into complete listlessness? It was time to set about the work: other legislatures taking it up, *where* they left it, might contribute to enlarge the system.

Mr. Semple explained the details of his project; it was desirable (he thought) that the university should be established in some county, that was below the South-West mountain, in a central situation, recommended by the salubrity of the climate, and the cheapness of provisions. It should be far removed from every scene of bustle, dissipation and vice. To support this institution, it was contemplated to

[2]From Richmond Enquirer, January 16, 1806. This was James Semple, of Williamsburg.

raise the sum of 500,000 dols. At least *one fifth* of this sum was to be collected by voluntary contributions: 30,000 dols. every year by a lottery, and the state should pledge itself to authorise no other until this plan was accomplished; and the rest of the capital, by a tax to be laid upon such articles as are principally in the hands of the rich. *Three-fifths* of this capital were to be employed in conducting the institution; *two-fifths* in purchasing a proper scite, and in erecting the necessary buildings. In the purchase of a scite, he conceived that the land attached to it should be in so large a body as to keep at a distance, by the jurisdiction to be given to the University, every person that might injure the morals of the pupils, at the same time to admit of a certain number of lots being leased out for the benefit of the institution.

Mr. Semple hoped that leave would be given to bring in the bill.

Leave was accordingly given, and Messrs. Semple, Tazwell, Smyth (of Wythe), Harvie, Miller (Northumberland), Jones (Nottoway), Wooding, Reeder, Moore, Minor, Garland, Harrison (Amelia), and Carter Harrison were appointed a committee to bring in the bill.

Mr. Semple then asked leave to bring in a bill "to open a subscription for the benefit of the University of Virginia." Referred to the same select committee.

SOME REFERENCES TO VIRGINIA IN THE MASSACHUSETTS BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.
(Vols. 3 and 4, March, 1811, to Dec., 1816.)

Extract of a letter from Rev. Benjamin Watkins, Powhatan County, Va. Oct. 18, 1811. p. 143-146.

Biographical sketch of the life, with anecdotes, of Rev. Samuel Harris, of Virginia. p. 152-156.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Noel, Essex County, Va. April 21, 1812. p. 207.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Ryland, July 21, 1812. p. 240, 241.

Extract of a letter from a very pious itinerant preacher in Virginia to a ministering brother in Boston, dated Richmond, November 18, 1812. p. 275-277.

In volume 4, March, 1814-Dec. 1816. Revival of religion in Richmond, Va. Letter from John Bryce, April 16, 1814. p. 45.

Deaths of ministers in Virginia. p. 328.

Ordination of Rev. Geo. Patterson, of Norfolk, Va. p. 333, 334.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A NERVOUS WRITER AT WILLIAMSBURG, DATED JULY 4.[1]

National festivals certainly have in them something grand, solemn and affecting. Man is by nature gregarious, social, communicative. Participation doubles, heightens his joys. In general, the citizens of America are too much insulated. It is well that moral and political influences should counteract the effects of that solitary life which results from the absence of reciprocal wants, and tends to separate and detach from one another the children of the great national family. To produce this desirable reaction, what can be more efficacious than a periodical meeting of the people to celebrate the glorious day on which our country rose to the dignity of independence, and assumed her station among the powers of the earth.

Our fourth of July is honorably distinguished from other

[1]From Richmond Enquirer, July 9, 1805.

solemnities practised in former or in present times. It is not one of those ceremonies which, in all ages and places, superstition took care to present to mankind in a venerable garb, in order to engage their respect, and to awe & enslave opinion by external pomp, and delusive pageantry. It is not the pantomine of a coronation, that most flagrant and revolting insult on common sense, and the rights of man. It is not a carousal, or some other gaudy and brilliant show, contrived to relieve the ennui, and gratify the vanity of a despot, but calculated to excite contempt in the mind of the philosopher, and indignation in the breast of the philanthropist. The actors and spectators are not here adulating courtiers, and debased sychophants, endeavouring to conceal under the mask of pleasure the latent weariness and disgust which prey on their hearts. We do not hear the loud and melancholy complaints of a whole people piercing through a voluptuous music intended to drown them. We do not trace in a gilded dome, or in a glittering cannopy, the ruins of a thousand cottages crushed by the oppressive weight of taxes. It is not a spectacle resembling in any point of view a Roman triumph, that solemnity dictated by the demon of pride, war and conquest, and which humanity will ever deplore. It is not one of those revolutionary and absurd festivals, which the artful policy of Robespierre once prescribed to groaning France, and at which a terrorised and half-starved multitude was obliged to dance and sing according to rule, whilst the tyrant himself, concealing his ferocious smiles by means of an enormous *bouquet*, marked his victims with a haggard eye, and anticipated in idea the moment when his ambitious hopes of exclusive dominion should be realized. No; it is nothing of all that; it is the feast of reason and of the heart; the effusion of a pure, artless, unaffected joy! On such a day, every circumstance is great and interesting.—To receive its full impression, it is enough to be a man and a citizen. But, my friend, I need not expatiate on so pleasing a theme. Your own feelings, your own ideas will suffice. To you no suggestion could be new, no sentiment original. As a sincere and active votary of science, you will rather expect from me some account of juvenile orations delivered this morning at Wil-

liamsburg, a place which in the glow of patriotic and classical enthusiasm, I have more than once heard you call the *Virginian Olympia.* Five gentlemen have successively addressed a numerous concourse of their fellow-citizens after a pathetic, and appropriate prayer offered to heaven by Bishop Madison. The first, Mr. Goodwin of Dinwiddie, has in a very elegant and animated speech, celebrated the day; the heroic atchievements and unparalleled wisdom that produced it; the blessings which independence has brought in its train, and the prospect of increasing felicity which it holds out to us and our posterity. Mr. Charles Smith has then, by very forcible and very luminous arguments, established the predominant influence of moral causes in determining the character and manners of nations; his philanthrophy has opened before a delighted audience the brilliant perspective of that happy period when all the nations of the earth, triumphing over the obstacles which have hitherto retarded their moral and political improvement, shall be equally enlightened and free.—After him, Mr. Peter Smith has ably advocated the right of universal suffrage without regard to property. Mr. Hayes, of Richmond, has then examined "whether man, by entering into society, diminishes or increases the sum of his rights." This interesting question has been treated by this young orator with depth of thought, and elegance of expression.—Finally Mr. Holt, in a speech equally commendable for perspecuity and strength, has proved that, in the United States, the most advantageous mode of employing capital is agriculture. To me his arguments have appeared extremely well arranged, and his conclusions undeniable.

You, my friend, who have nothing more at heart than the progress of literature and useful knowledge among us, would have been highly pleased to hear such brilliant specimens of juvenile oratory. The whole audience appeared so, and the applause bestowed on the several speakers sufficiently evinced the general satisfaction.—What a stimulus for youthful industry and diligence' What miracles we might operate by the aid of opinion! Why are we ignorant of our own resources! The attention of the legislature should be directed to this important subject of national education. The

principal magistrates, nay, the governor himself, should by their presence consecrate and vivify these literary combats. Books, medals, &c. should be distributed.—But this is a wide field which, in my present unavoidable hurry, I cannot explore. I conclude with a wish that our public councils may catch the flame which already glows in the breast of many of our citizens for the improvement of science, & the support of our neglected institutions.

☞Why are not these orations regularly published? Would not such a custom *contribute* to produce some of those effects which our respectable correspondent has described?

NOTE: The Mr. Goodwin referred to was William Goodwyn, of Dinwiddie County; Mr. Charles Smith was Mr. Charles H. Smith, of Norfolk, son of Lar. Smith, paymaster in U. S. Army; Mr. Peter Smith was Peter F. Smith, of Chesterfield County; Mr. Hayes was Mr. John Hayes, of Richmond; Mr. Holt was probably William C. Holt, of Norfolk, who was president of the Virginia State Senate 1821-1832.

SOMERSET ACADEMY.[1]

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, on his travels, to a friend in WILLIAMSBURG.

In my tour through the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, I had the pleasure of seeing, and being acquainted with, the SOMERSET ACADEMY; which far exceeded my expectations, though I had been informed it was an eminent school.

As you rejoice in all accounts of the culture of science, and the progress of learning, I shall give you a brief account of this growing academy: which was erected about two years ago, by a number of public spirited Gentlemen, of different denominations in the county of Somerset, Maryland; who, from a deep conviction of the great importance of learning both to church and state, generously united to encourage it upon such a *Catholic plan,* as might render it beneficial to persons of all denominations.

Accordingly they erected, by private subscription, a genteel commodious house, fifty-two feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth; where the scholars are boarded and instructed, which is peculiarly advantageous; for by residing all together, in one house, the scholars are always under the immediate inspection of the masters, and of consequence are less exposed to vice and temptation, and are free from various interruptions in study, which will unavoidably attend them when dispersed in different families: And it also prevents any loss of time, by coming tardy to school, or not coming at all by the badness of the weather; but by this means so much time is redeemed, that the scholars usually get a recitation before breakfast.

A steward is employed to victual the *academy,* who employs proper servants in cooking, and keeping all things neat and decent: BOARDING, which is a capital article in all seminaries, is by far cheaper here than I have known in any

[1]From Rind's Virginia Gazette, Feb. 23, 1769.

ten shillings *per ann.* including their firewood. Tuition is five pounds. Other charges, such as washing, mending, bedding, &c. are about fifty shillings more, so that the whole expence of education here is but about seventeen pounds annually, reckoning dollars at 7s. 6d, a piece, which is the *cheapest school* I have ever seen in America.

There are six Gentlemen who are managers, and have a general superintendency and direction of the institution: Who employ two masters of liberal education, and unblemished reputation, who spend from six to eight hours every day in teaching the scholars, who are about forty in number, with whom the masters perform *social prayer* morning and evening, agreeable to the laudable practice of the most eminent schools and academies in *Great-Britain.*

The scholars are taught the rudiments of English grammar, orthography, or the art of spelling, and some portion of time is spent every week to perfect them in writing. They are instructed in the *Latin and Greek languages,* and may be taught the various branches of the *arts and sciences,* such as geography ,logick, navigation, surveying, &c.

Great pains are taken to cultivate the *art of speaking,* which is so necessary in order to shine in the senate, at the bar, and in the pulpit. Indeed I was both entertained and surprized to hear the spirited delivery, and to see the natural gesture and graceful action of several young orators there, who had not entered their teens.

There are two public days annually, when the scholars are all publicly examined by the managers, and such Gentlemen as attend on the occasion, before whom they exhibit specimens of oratory, which proves a spur to application and industry, while it fits them to appear in public with becoming fortitude and presence of mind, and at the same time entertains and delights the audience, who have expressed themselves highly pleased with the academic exercises.

This flourishing academy is so situated, as to be convenient for the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and for many on the Western Shore; in a healthy place, with a good air. It is sufficiently remote from any neighboring town, which might interrupt it by

diversions, or infect it with vicious examples; and yet not so solitary, but that it enjoys a variety of good company: So that it seems well calculated, either for a *nursery* for any of our American colleges, or for an *academy* where those may compleat their education, who cannot bear the expence of those more illustrious but distant seats of learning: Here youth may acquire such a fund of learning as will render them reputable members of the republic of letters, and useful in the various stations of life, without spending their fortunes, or distressing their parents.

Though a foreigner, and unconnected with the colony, yet as a citizen of the world, and a common friend of literature, I cannot but rejoice that such a useful institution is erected, especially in that part of the country, which is so remote from colleges, and so much needs the genial rays of science. May friends and benefactors be daily rising up to patronize, encourage, and support it, and may it inspirit and stimulate other Gentlemen in the southern colonies to enlarge the commonwealth of learning, the flourishing of which is so necessary to the preservation of *liberty*, and the prosperity of *church* and *state*. *I am yours, &c.*

COATS OF ARMS beautifully illuminated in correct colors, etched in pen and ink, or painted in black and white water-color wash

Address:

MISS JANE C. SLAUGHTER
William and Mary College,
Williamsburg, Va.

The County Court Note Book

A new Bulletin of New Information. Hitherto unpublished marriages and much other material.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00.

MILNOR LJUNGSTEDT, EDITOR,
Bethesda, R. 1, Maryland.

Edward Dwelly

RECORD-SEARCHER AND GENEALOGIST
Wellington Ave., Fleet, Hants, England.

Searches undertaken with care in England. Special facilities for Somerset, Devon, and records in London. Index of 303,000 Somerset names. A few copies of Dwelly's Parish Records, Bishop's Transcripts, Registers, and Marriages of Somerset still to be had.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 2. APRIL, 1923.

William and Mary College Quarterly

Historical Magazine

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER,
President William and Mary College

E. G. SWEM,
Librarian William and Mary College

Published Quarterly by William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va.

COPY OF THIS NUMBER, $1.00 $4.00 PER YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice at Williamsburg, Va., as second-class matter.

William and Mary College

Quarterly Historical Magazine

Published by William and Mary College.

Second Series, Vol. 3. APRIL, 1923. No. 2.

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER,
President William and Mary College

E. G. SWEM,
Librarian William and Mary College

Subscription, $4 Per Year. Current Numbers, $1 Each.

Correspondence relating to subscriptions and historical and genealogical contributions should be addressed to E. G. Swem, Librarian, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.

CONTENTS

PAGE

Letters from John Marshall to His Wife 73
Additional Notes on French and Indian War. By Charles E. Kemper 91
Material Relating to William and Mary College. By Robert M. Hughes 95
Hardwick Family. By A. L. Keith 97
York County Petition, 1784 113
Genealogical Queries 115
McCarthy Family 121
Appomattox Parish 121
Presentation of Mace to William and Mary College 122
Reviews of Books 129
Letter from Nicholas Spencer 135
Account of Manner of Taking up Land. By Wm. Robertson... 138

William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine

Vol. III. Second Series APRIL, 1923 No. 2

LETTERS FROM JOHN MARSHALL TO HIS WIFE.[1]

Philadelphia July 2nd 97

My dearest Polly,

I am here after a passage up the bay from Baltimore which would have been very unpleasant but for the company of a very agreeable family which greatly alleviated the vexatious calamity of a dead calm under an excessive hot sun. I dined on saturday in private with the President whom I found a sensible, plain, candid, good tempered man and was consequently much pleased with him. I am not certain when I shall sail nor have I yet taken a vessel but I conjecture it will be early in the next week. Do you however my dearest life continue to write to me as your letters will follow me should I be gone before their arrival and as my heart clings with real pleasure & delight only to what comes from you.

I dind yesterday with Mr. Morris. That family received me with precisely the same friendship & affection as formerly & seems to preserve in a great degree its vivacity but it must be discernible that a heavy gloom hangs around them which only their good sense restrains them from showing. They live what we should style most elegantly nor is there in the house any apparent change except in the crowd of company which formerly frequented it. I wish most earnestly for their sake that they may be able to retrieve their affairs nor am I without some hope of its being possible.

I was on friday evening at the Vauxhall of Philadelphia. It is indeed a most elegant place. I would attempt to describe it to you but should fail. The amusements were

walking, sitting, punch, ice creams, etc., music and conversation. I rode out yesterday to see Mrs. Heyward but she was not at home. She lives in the neighborhood of Philadelphia on the bank of the Schuylkil at one of the most enchanting spots you ever saw.

Thus my dearest Polly do I when not engaged in the very serious business which employs a large portion of my time endeavor by amusements to preserve a mind at ease and keep it from brooding too much over my much loved & absent wife. By all that is dear on earth I entreat you to do the same. Our separation will not I trust be long and letters do everything to draw its sting.

I am my dearest life, your affectionate

J. Marshall

[1]From manuscripts in the Library of Congress.

Philadelphia July 5 97

My dearest Polly,

I have been extremely chagrined at not having yet receivd a letter from you. I hope you are well as I hear nothing indicating the contrary but you know not how sollicitous—how anxiously sollicitous—I am to hear it from yourself. Write me that you are well & in good spirits and I shall set out on my voyage with a lightend heart. I believe I shall sail in the course of the next week for Amsterdam where it is expected that I shall join Genl. Pinckney. I have not taken my passage but I think I shall go in the brig Grace, Capt. Wills. However, you will hear from me more than once before my departure. I dined yesterday in a very large company of Senators and members of the house of representatives who met to celebrate the 4th of Juy. The company was really a most respectable one & I experienced from them the most flattering attention. I have much reason to be satisfied & pleased with the

manner in which I am receivd here but something is wanting to make me happy. Had I my dearest wife with me I should be delighted indeed. Not having that pleasure why do you not give me what is nearest to it.—I am just called off.

Farewell—your affectionate

J. Marshall

July 11th 1797

My dearest Polly,

Altho Mr. Marshall does not go directly to Richmond so that a letter by tomorrow's post may perhaps reach you before this, yet I cannot avoid writing to you because while doing so I seem to myself to be in some distant degree enjoying your company. I was last night at the play and saw the celebrated Mrs. Merry in the character of Juliet. She performs that part to admiration indeed but I really do not think Mrs. (?) is far her inferior in it. I saw Mrs. Heyward there. I have paid that lady one visit to one of the most delightful & romantic spots on the river Schuylkil. She expressed much pleasure to see me and has pressed me very much to repeat my visit. I hope I shall not have time to do so. Tis said she is about to be married to a very wealthy young Englishman named Baring. This I think improbable as he is not more than four and twenty and being rich himself has no temptation to marry merely for money.

I know nothing more concerning myself than I did yesterday. I am beyond expression impatient to set out on the embassy. The life I lead here does not suit me. I am weary of it. I dine out everyday and am now engaged longer I hope than I shall stay. This dissipated life does not long suit my temper. I like it very well for a day or two but I begin to require a frugal repast with good cool water.

This is my present situation. I would give a great deal to dine with you today on a piece of cold meat with our boys beside us and to see little Mary running backwards and forwards over the floor playing the sweet little tricks she is full of. But I can have no (?). I wish to Heaven the time which must intervene before I can repass these delightful scenes was now terminated and that we were looking back on our separation instead of seeing it before us. Farewell, my dearest Polly. Make yourself happy and you will bless your affectionate.

J. Marshall

The bay of Delaware July 20th -97

My dearest Polly,

The land is just escaping from my view, the pilot is about to leave us & I hasten from the deck into the cabin once more to give myself the sweet indulgence of writing to you. On the 17th as I mentioned in my last we left Philadelphia in order to join our vessel at New Castle & on the 18th we came on board & weighed anchor at about ten o'clock. There has been so little wind that we are not yet entirely out of the bay. It is so wide however that the land has the appearance of a light blue cloud on the surface of the water & we shall very soon lose it entirely. The wind is now fair & tolerably fresh. I have been so long on board that I can form a very tolerable estimate of the accomodations to be expected on the voyage. The cabin is neat & clean, my birth a commodious one in which I have my own bed & sheets, of which I have a plenty, so that I lodge as conveniently as I could do in any place whatever & I find that I sleep very soundly altho on water. We have for the voyage the greatest plenty of salt provisions, live stock & poultry, & as we lay in our own liquors I have taken care to provide myself with a plenty of excellent porter wine

and brandy. The captain is one of the most obliging men in the world & the vessel is said by everybody to be a very fine one. In addition to Mr. Brown Mr. Gamble and myself two dutch gentlemen are passengers who appear to be intelligent men well disposed to make the voyage agreeable. I have then my dearest Polly every prospect before me of a passage such as I could wish in every respect but one. At this season of the year there are such frequent calms as to create fear of a lengthy passage. We have met in the bay several vessels. One from Liverpool had been at sea nine weeks & others from other places had been out proportionably long. I hope we shall do better but in spite of me fears mingle with my hopes. I shall be extremely impatient to hear from you & our dear children. I have written a letter to Tom which I sent to Winchester in expectation that he might be there. If he is at Fauquier courthouse let him know it that he may endeavor to have it sent to him. Colo Carrington or Mr. Hopkins will give your letters a conveyance to me. I think it better for the present that there should some go by the way of London to the care of Rufus King, Esq. our minister there; some by the way of Amsterdam or the Hague to the care of William Vanns Murry, Esquire, our minister at the Hague and perhaps some directed to me as Envoy extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic at Paris. Do not I entreat you omit to write. Some of your letters may miscarry but some will reach me & my heart can feel until my return no pleasure comparable to what will be given it by a line from you telling me that all remains well. Farewell my dearest life. Your happiness will ever be the first prayer of your increasingly affectionate

J. Marshall

The Hague September 9th 97

My dearest Polly,

I have just heard that a vessel sails as soon as the wind will permit from Rotterdam for the United States and I seize the opportunity of writing to you.

I reached this place on the 3d instant and immediately saw Genl. Pinckney with whom I am very much pleased. We had agreed to set out immediately for Paris for which place the minister of France is authorized to give us passports. Genl. Pinckney, however, two days after my arrival received a letter from Mr. Gerry written at Boston informing of his intention to embark immediately and of his expectation to join us here the latter end of August. He has not yet come but we anxiously wait for him. We shall wait a week or ten days longer and shall then proceed on our journey. You cannot conceive (yes, you can conceive) how these delays perplex and mortify me. I fear I cannot return until the spring and that fear excites very much uneasiness and even regret at my having ever consented to cross the Atlantic. I wish extremely to hear from you and to know your situation. My mind clings so much to Richmond that scarcely a night passes in which during the hour of sleep I have not some interesting conversation with you or concerning you.

This place was formerly the residence of the Prince and Princess of Orange and being the court was also the residence of all the foreign ministers. It is still the latter. The former palace is bestowed on the minister from France. There are at the Hague a great many elegant walks which are very unusual in the midst of a city but the pride and boast of the place is a very extensive wood adjoining the city which extends to the sea. This is I believe the only natural wood in Holland. It is intersected with a variety of walks and is indeed in the summer one of the most delightful situations in the world. The society at the Hague is probably very difficult, to an American it certainly is,

and I have no inclination to attempt to enter into it. While the differences with France subsist the political characters of this place are probably unwilling to be found frequently in company with our countrymen. It might give umbrage to France. Genl. Pinckney has with him a daughter who appears to be about 12 or 13 years of age. Mrs. Pinckney informs me that only one girl of her age has visited her since the residence of the family at the Hague. In fact we seem to have no communication but with Americans or those who are employed by America or who have property in our country. Near my lodgings is a theatre in which a French company performs three times a week. I have been frequently to the play and tho I do not understand the language I am very much amused at it. The whole company is considered as having a great deal of merit but there is a Madam deGazor who is considered as one of the first performers in Paris, who bears the palm in the estimation of every person.

The Directory with the aid of the soldiery have just put in arrest the most able and leading members of the legislature who were considered as moderate men and friends of peace. Some conjecture that this event will so abridge our negotiations as to occasion my return to America this fall. A speedy return is my most ardent wish but to have my return expedited by the means I have spoken of is a circumstance so calamitous that I deprecate it as the greatest of evils. Remember me affectionately to our friends and kiss for me our dear little Mary. Tell the boys how much I expect from them and how anxious I am to see them as well as their beloved mother.

I am my dearest Polly, unalterably

Your J. Marshall

Paris November 27th 1797.

My dearest Polly,

I have not since my departure from the United States received a single letter from you or from any one of my friends in America. Judge what anxiety I must feel concerning you. I do not permit myself for a moment to suspect that you are in any degree to blame for this. I am sure you have written often to me but unhappily for me your letters have not found me. I fear they will not. They have been thrown overboard or intercepted. Such is the fate of the greater number of the letters addressed by Americans to their friends in France, such I fear will be the fate of all that may be addressed to me.

In my last letter I informed you that I counted on being at home in March. I then expected to have been able to leave this country by christmas at furthest & such is my impatience to see you & my dear children that I had determined to risk a winter passage. I now apprehend that it will not be in my power to reach America til April or May —but on this subject all is yet uncertain. I wish you would present my compliments to Mr. Wickham & express to him my wish that the case of Randolphs Ex'ors v. Colo. Meade may ly til my return. I think nothing will prevent my being at the chancery term in May. Oh God, how much time and how much happiness have I thrown away!

Paris presents an incessant round of amusement & dissipation but very little I believe even for its inhabitants of that society which interests the heart. Every day you may see something new, magnificent and beautiful, every night you may see a spectacle which astonishes and enchants the imagination. The most lively fancy aided by the strongest description cannot equal the reality of the opera. All that you can conceive and a great deal more than you can conceive in the line of amusement is to be found in this gay metropolis, but I suspect it would not be easy to find a

friend. I would not live in Paris to be among the wealthiest of its citizens.

I have changed my lodgings much for the better. I livd till within a few days in a house where I kept my own apartments perfectly in the style of a miserable old batchelor without any mixture of female society. I now have rooms in the house of a very accomplished, a very sensible, and I believe a very amiable lady whose temper, very contrary to the general character of her country women, is domestic and who generally sits with us two or three hours in the afternoon. This renders my situation less unpleasant than it has been but nothing can make it eligible.

Let me see you once more and I (?) can venture to assert that no consideration can induce me ever again to consent to place the Atlantic between us. Adieu my dearest Polly. Preserve your health and be as happy as possible till the return of him who is ever yours.

I enclose this letter under cover to Col. Carrington. Whenever that happens you will advert to paying the postage.

J. Marshall

Richmond, Aug. 17th 98

My dearest Polly,

I reached this place about a week past and have scarcely had time to look into any business yet there are so many persons calling every hour to see me. I have been a little indisposed by the hot and disagreeable ride but am now perfectly well and if I could only learn that you were entirely restored I should be happy. Your mama and friends are in good health and your mama is as cheerful as usual except when some particular conversation discomposes her. Your sweet little Mary is one of the most fascinating little creatures I ever beheld. She has improved very much since I saw her and I cannot help agreeing that she is a substitute

for her lovely sister. She talks in a way not easily to be understood tho she comprehends very well everything that is said to her and is the most coquetish little prude and the most prudish little coquet I ever saw. I wish she were with you as I think she would entertain you more than all the rest of your children put together. Poor little John is cutting teeth and of course is sick. He appeared to know me as soon as he saw me. He would not come to me but he kept his eyes fixed on me as on a person he had some imperfect recollection of. I expect he has been taught to look at the picture and had some confused idea of a likeness. He is small and weakly but by no means an ugly child. If as I hope we have the happiness to raise him I trust he will do as well as the rest. Poor little fellow, the present hot weather is hard on him cutting teeth, but great care is taken of him and I hope he will do well. I hear nothing from you, my dearest Polly, but I will cherish the hope that you are getting better and will indulge myself with expecting the happiness of seeing you in October quite yourself. Remember, my love, to give me this pleasure you have only to take the cold bath, to use a great deal of exercise, to sleep tranquilly, and to stay in cheerful company. I am sure you will do everything which can contribute to give you back to yourself and me. This hot weather must be very distressing to you—it is so to everybody—but it will soon be cooler. Let me know in time everything relative to your coming.

Farewell, my dearest Polly.

I am your ever affectionate

J. Marshall

Jan. 2, 1803

My dearest Polly,

As I know you will feel the same pleasure in hearing from me that I do in writing to you I sit down to tell you that I find everything here as pleasant as I could expect and that

my journey has been not a disagreeable one. The weather was uncommonly mild and tho rain was continually threatened it did not begin to fall till I was safely housed. This was extremely fortunate, but with this my good fortune ended. You will laugh at my vexation when you hear the various calamities that have befallen me. In the first place when I came to review my funds, I had the mortification to discover that I had lost 15 silver dollars out of my waist coat pocket. They had worn through the various mendings the pocket had sustained and sought their liberty in the sands of (?). I determined not to vex myself with what could not be remedied and ordered Peter to take out my cloaths that I might dress for court when to my astonishment and grief after fumbling several minutes in the portmanteau, staring at vacancy, and sweating most profusely he turned to me with the doleful tidings that I had no pair of breeches. You may be sure this piece of inteligence was not very graciously received; however, after a little scolding, I determined to make the best of my situation and immediately set out to get a pair made. I thought I should be a sans culotte only one day and that for the residue of the term I might be well enough dressed for the appearance on the first day to be forgotten. But, the greatest of evils, I found, was followed by still greater. Not a taylor in town could be prevailed on to work for me. They were all so busy that it was impossible to attend to my wants however pressing they might be, and I had the extreme mortification to pass the whole term without that important article of dress I have mentioned. I have no alleviation for this misfortune but the hope that I shall be enabled in four or five days to commence my journey homeward, and that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and our dear children in eight or nine days after this reaches you. In the meantime I flatter myself that you are well and happy.

Adieu my dearest Polly.

I am your ever affectionate

J. Marshall

Washington, Feb. 14th, 1817.

My dearest Polly,

Since my being in this place I have been more in company than I wish and more than is consistent with the mass of business we have to go through. I have been invited to dine with the President, with our own secretaries, and with the minister of France, and tomorrow I dine with the British minister. I have been very much pleased with the French minister and with his lady. She is among the most simple and domestic women I ever saw. Speaks of the comfortable habits of our country with great approbation and with regret of the increasing luxury of those who possess but moderate fortunes. In the midst of these gay circles my mind is carried to my own fireside and to my beloved wife. I conjecture where you are sitting and who is with you to cheer your solitary moments. I am most anxious to know how you do, but nobody is kind enough to gratify my wishes. Mr. Wirt, I understand, came yesterday and I looked eagerly for a letter today—but no letter came. I still retain some hope of receiving one to-tomorrow, when I shall certainly see him.

Our weather continues intensely cold and I am the more grieved at it because I am sure it must prevent your riding out. You must not fail when you go to Chickahominy on the 21st to carry out blankets enough to keep you comfortable. I am very desirous of hearing what is doing there, but as nobody is good enough to let me know how you do and what is passing at home, I could not expect to hear what is passing at the farm.

I am, my dearest Polly,

Your ever affectionate

J. Marshall

Feb. 18th.

I have kept my letter open till today in the hope that Mr. Wirt would bring me a letter. I have the extreme mortification to find that he has brought none.

Washington, Feb. 23d, 1824.

My dearest Polly,

I was made extremely uneasy today by being informed that you had heard of my fall before my letter reached you and had supposed me to be hurt much more than I was in reality. I had hoped that my letter would be the first communication you would receive on the subject.

I have been disappointed in being kept longer from court than I expected. Old men I find do not get over sprains and hurts quite as quickly as young ones. Although I feel no pain when perfectly still, yet I cannot get up and move about without difficulty, & cannot put on my coat. Of course I cannot go to court. I believe confidently however that I shall go the beginning of next week. Altho I do not get well as immediately as I expected myself, the doctors say I mend a great deal faster than they expected. Everything is certainly in the best possible train. The swelling has gone entirely down, and I have not the slightest appearance of fever.

I have been treated with a degree of kindness and attention which is very flattering. All my friends have called to see me. The President himself has visited me and has expressed his wish to serve me in any manner that may be in his power. I have, however, in reserve a still higher compliment which would very much surprise you and all others who know me. All the ladies of the secretaries have called on me, some more than once, and have brought me more jelly than I can eat, and have offered me a great many good things. I thank them, but stick to my hasty broth.

Notwithstanding these attentions, I have a plenty of time on my hands in the night as well as in the day. How do you think I beguile it? I am almost tempted to leave you to guess till I write again. But, as I suppose you will have rather more curiosity in my absence than you usually show to hear my stories when I am present, I will tell you without

waiting to be asked. You must know then that I begin with the ball at York, and with the dinner on the first at your home next day. I then retrace my visit to York, our splendid assembly at the Palace in Williamsburg, my visit to Richmond, where I acted Pa for a fortnight, my return the ensuing fall and the very welcome reception you gave me on your arrival from Dover, our little tiffs & makings up, my feelings while Major Dick was courting you, my trip to the cottage, the lock of hair, my visit again to Richmond the ensuing fall, and all the thousand indescribable but deeply affecting instances of your attention or coldness which constituted for a time the happiness or misery of my life and will always be recollected with a degree of interest which can never be lost while recollection remains.

Thus is it that I find amusement for those hours which I pass without company or books.

Farewell, my dearest Polly, I beg you believe that tho confined I am free from pain and shall soon be free from confinement. Yours ever,

J. Marshall

Washington, March 12th, 1826.

My dearest Polly,

John passed through this city a day or two past & although I did not see him, I had the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Washington, who saw him as he was about to get into the stage, that you were as well as usual. I was particularly glad to hear this, as I could not help fearing that the uncommon warmth of the season had relaxed your system so as to distress your feelings. I hope you ride constantly, as exercise will I think be of great advantage to you.

I enjoy my usual health. I am not sure that I have any remnant of the influenza, though I sometimes think that it has not entirely left me. I was in a very great crowd

the other evening at Mrs. Adams' drawing room, but I see very few persons there whom I know & fewer still in whom I take any interest. A person as old as I am feels that his home is his place of most comfort, and his old wife the companion in the world in whose society he is most happy.

I dined yesterday with Mr. Randolph. He is absorbed in the party politics of the day and seems as much engaged in them as he was twenty-five years past. It is very different with me. I long to leave this busy bustling scene and to return to the tranquility of my family and farm. Farewell, my dearest Polly. That Heaven may bless you is the unceasing prayer of your ever affectionate

J. Marshall

Washington, Feb. 29th, 1829.

My dearest Polly,

I send you inclosed a letter to Mr. Payne which I wish sent to him as soon as convenient . I hope it may reach you in time to go out on Sunday. I imagine Oby has carried out the clover seed which was in the cellar, and perhaps what Mr. Harvie was to have purchased from Mr. Lewis for me.

The day after writing my last I received a letter from my son James containing the painful intelligence that you were not quite so well as usual. I shall be very uneasy till I hear again from you. Do, my dearest Polly, let me hear from you through some one of those who will be willing to write for you. I will flatter myself that your indisposition is merely temporary and that it has passed away. Yet I cannot be easy till my hopes are confirmed.

I wrote a day or two past to our son and have made a feeble attempt to console him.

I have received a letter from our son Jaquelin, informing me that he has a very fine son and that Eliza is as well as could be expected. His son is named after himself. His

daughters, he says are a little indisposed in consequence of confinement during the excessive bad weather they have had.

Farewell, my dearest Polly, that Heaven may bless and preserve you is the unceasing prayer of your

J. Marshall

Washington, Jan. 30th, 1831.

My dearest Polly,

I had the pleasure of hearing today from Col. Lambert that you were in your usual health and that our friends in Richmond were generally well. He says you are pretty well off for snow, though you have not quite so much as we have. The slays are still traversing the streets in every direction and the snow of yesterday is still on the roofs of the houses.

I believe I told you in my last that I was to dine with the minister of France on tuesday. I did so and had a very excellent dinner, but rather a dull party. Neither the minister nor his lady could speak English and I could not speak French. You may conjecture how far we were from being sociable. Yesterday I dined with Mr. Van Buren, the Secretary of State. It was a grand dinner and the secretary was very polite, but I was rather dull through the evening. I make a poor return for these dinners. I go to them with reluctance and am bad company while there. I hope we have seen the last, but I fear we must encounter one more. With the exception of these parties, my time was never passed with more uniformity. I rise early, pore over law cases, go to court and return at the same hour and pass the evening in consultation with the Judges. Visitors sometimes drop in upon us, but their visits are short and we always return them by a card.

I saw Mr. Robinson yesterday evening and had the pleasure of hearing from him that my sister Colston and family were in good health.

Farewell, my dearest Polly. Your health and happiness are my constant prayer.

Your affectionate

J. Marshall

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1831.

My dearest Polly,

Doctor Physic has employed the time since my arrival at this place in examinations and inquiries as preparatory to making up his final opinion respecting the course to be pursued. He deliberates very much, is determined to do nothing rashly, and seems anxious to be perfectly master of my case. His intelligence, his extraordinary attention, and the deep interest he takes in my welfare, as well as the feeling he shows, have acquired my perfect confidence, and give me the most exalted opinion of his skill and goodness. He seems to be idolized in Philadelphia, and I do not wonder at it.

I have just come out of his last examination, and I believe he has decided on the treatment of the disease. He has not, however, as yet commenced with it. I have most sanguine hopes of his being able to restore me. All that man can do I am sure he will do, and I flatter myself that his efforts will be successful. I anticipate with a pleasure which I know you will share the time when I may sit by your side by our tranquil fireside and enjoy the happiness of your society without inflicting on you the pain of witnessing my suffering. But it will be a long tedious time before that period can arrive. The Doctor has not spoken definitely respecting the time, but I think I cannot be with you until the meeting of the circuit court on the 22nd of Nov., if then.

I am treated with the most flattering attentions in Philadelphia. They give me pain, the more pain as the necessity of declining many of them may be ascribed to a want of

sensibility. I mentioned to you the persevering correctness with which Mr. Peters and his amiable family pressed me to take a room in his house. I have been equally pressed by Doctor Gillespie. All the gentlemen of the city, especially those of the bar, have been most painfully solicitous to show their affectionate and respectful regards. These almost force me into movements which irritate my complaint. Today I am to receive a very flattering address from the young men of the city, which will I ardently hope be the last.

I am not sure that the Governor may not require my subscription or a part of it for the Enquirer. I forgot it or should have arranged it before my departure. May I trouble you to mention it to Mr. Harvie and to furnish him with any small sum that may be required.

I am not sure that some more lime and salt may not be necessary for steeping and [?] my seed wheat. Should the overseer lack for any Oby can purchase it. The lime is 2.35 per barrel and the salt at the same price per sack.

Farewell, my beloved wife. To hear that you are happy and in at least your usual health would be my greatest gratification. My love to our friends.

Your ever affectionate

J. Marshall

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

BY CHARLES E. KEMPER.

1. John Quarles, of King [William?] (Va.).
Loftus Pullen vs. William Price.
Summons issued May 28, 1755, and returned. "Not executed by reason of the disturbances of the Indians." Loftus Pullen lived on the Bull Pasture River in the present county of Highland and William Price on the Bull Pasture Mountain in the same county, as shown in notes in the last issue of the Quarterly. The record in this case shows that the Indians were operating on the western border of present Augusta county, before the date of Braddock's defeat. Court papers, file 397, Augusta Co. records.

2. John Quarles vs. William [Dougherty] and James Beard. Summons issued May 28, 1755, and returned "not executed by reason of the disturbances of the Indians." File 397, Augusta Co. records. William Doherty lived on James River, in present Rockbridge County, Va., and so did James Beard.

3. John Quarles vs. John Wilson, Stephen Wilson and Martha Wilson. Summons issued May 25, 1755, and returned as above, file 397 Augusta Co. records. The Wilson family lived in present Bath Co., Va., and had their difficulties with the Indians. See further Waddell's Annals of Augusta Co., Va. (1902 ed.)

4. John Peter Salling vs. James Montgomerie. Summons issued in May, 1755, and returned "not executed by reason of the disturbances of the Indians." James Montgomerie lived in the southwestern part of present Augusta Co., Va.

5. John Graham vs. Loftus Pullen. "Not executed by reason of the Indians." 3d Wednesday in August, 1757. p. 48. As shown in a former note, Loftus Pullen lived on the Bull Pasture River in present Highland Co., Va.

6. John Harvie, Gent., vs. Ephraim Vause. "Not executed by reason of the Indian enemy." 3d Wednesday in August, 1757, p. 42. Ephraim Vause lived on Meadow Creek, a branch of the Roanoke.

7. Robert McCutchen vs. John Carlile. 3d Wednesday in August, 1757. "Not executed by reason of the Indians." p. 46. John Carlile lived in the present county of Bath, Va., as shown by the land records of Augusta Co.

8. Matthew Thompson vs. Thomas Hughart. "Not executted by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, 1757. Thomas Hughart then lived in present Bath Co., Va.

9. Daniel Love vs. Jacob Miller and Uriah Humble. 3d Wednesday in Nov., 1757, p. 57. The deputy sheriff had various difficulties in executing this writ. Among them the presence of the Indians in the neighborhood of Uriah Humble, whose home, as shown by the land records of Augusta Co., was near Brooks Gap in present Rockingham Co., Va.

10. Samuel Henderson vs. William Price. "Not executed by reason of the Indians." 3d Wednesday in August, 1757. William Price lived on the Bull Pasture River, in present Highland Co., Va., as shown in a previous note.

11. Mathew Thompson vs. Robert Henry. "Not executed by reason of the Indians, our enemys and the defendant is in His Majesties service." 3d Wednesday in August, 1757, p. 43. The Henry family lived in the present Rockbridge Co., Va., as shown in previous notes.

13. John Stephenson, Jr., vs. Benjamin Murray and James McKay. "Not executed by reason of the Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, 1757. James McKay (McCoy) lived on Mosey Creek near Mt. Solon, in present Augusta Co., Va. Survey Book No. 1, p. 83.

15. James Davis vs. James Arbuckle. 3rd Wednesday in May, 1758. "Not executed for fear of the Indians," p. 66. James Arbuckle lived on the James River in present Rockbridge Co., Va., as shown in previous notes.

16. Archibald Armstrong vs. Thomas Fitzpatrick. "Not executed by reason of the Indians." 3rd Wednesday in November, 1757. Thomas Fitzpatrick lived in the northern part of present Rockingham Co., Va., near Brocks Gap, as shown in the previous note.

17. C. Douhgerty vs. John Frazier. "Not executed by reason of the Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, p. 53. John Frazier lived in the vicinity of Brocks Gap, Rockingham Co., Va., as shown by the land records of Augusta Co., Va.

18. John Hopkins vs. John Love. "Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, 1757, p. 53. John Love lived in the neighborhood of Keezletown in the present county of Rockingham, Va., and near the head of Smith's Creek. See the land records of Augusta Co., Va.

19. John Harvie vs. John Dougherty. "Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in May, 1758, p. 66. The Dougherty family lived on the James River in present Rockbridge Co., Va., on Mill Creek. Survey book, No. 1, p. 4.

20. John Pleasants, Jr., vs. James Arbuckle. "Not executed by reason of the enemy." 3rd Wednesday in November, 1757. James Arbuckle lived on the James River in present Rockbridge or Botetourt Co., as shown in previous note.

21. John Mathews, assignee of Malcolm Allen, vs. James Arbuckle. "Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, 1757. James Arbuckle's residence was as stated in previous note.

22. Feite Cook vs. John Hamilton. "Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, 1757. The family of Hamiltons lived in present Bath county, Va.

23. Robert Bratton vs. Robert Galloway and James Arbuckle. "Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, 1757, p. 57. These defendants

lived on James River in either present Rockingham or Botetourt Co., Va.

24. John [———?] vs. Robert Galloway, David Galloway and James Arbuckle. "Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, 1757, p. 51. These defendants lived either in present Rockbridge or Botetourt Co., as shown in previous note.

25. John Harvie vs. Ephraim Vause. "Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in Nov., 1757, p. 54. Ephraim Vause lived in present Montgomery Co., Va., at Fort Vause, as shown.

26. Jonathan Sargent vs. Adam Dickinson. "Not executed by reason of the enemy Indians." 3d Wednesday in November, 1757, p. 521. Adam Dickinson lived in the present Bath Co., Va., as shown by previous notes, and on Jackson River. Survey book No. 1, p. 24.

NOTE: These notes show the presence of the Indians in the Valley as early as May, 1755, and that they were committing their depredations from present Rockingham to present Montgomery Co., Va., and in present Highland and Bath Counties.

SOME NOTES ON MATERIAL RELATING TO WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE AND ITS ALUMNI, IN THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

BY ROBERT M. HUGHES.

Account of the college. Valuable as showing the old manuscripts. Feb. 1861, p. 350.

Account of Powhatan Ellis. April, 1863, p. 241.

Account of the celebration of the college, Feb. 19, 1859, and of the fire, with extract from the poem of St. George Tucker. V. 28, No. 3, March, 1859, p. 235-238.

Article on Lucian Minor, professor of law in William and Mary College. V. 27, No. 3, Sept.., 1858, p. 225-227.

Article to prove that the present are the original walls. V. 30, No. 5, p. 382, 383.

Biography of Col. Charles Mynn Thruston, by his brother. V. 6, No. 3, March, 1840, p. 163-168.

Biography of the late Chapman Johnson. V. 15, No. 11, Nov., 1849, p. 674-678.

Catalog and statistics of the College of William and Mary. V. 4, No. 7, July, 1838, p. 480. Compare with catalog of the University of Virginia, p. 344.

Cooke, John Esten. Virginia girls and gallants, containing many old poems. V. 23, No. 1, July, 1856, p. 33-36.

Dew, Thomas R. Address (in full) before the students of William and Mary, Oct. 10, 1836. V. 2, No. 12, Nov., 1836, p. 760. This is of interest for the mention of the requirements of the law degree.

Dew, Thomas R. Extracts from address delivered before the students of William and Mary College Oct. 10, 1836. V. 2, No. 11, Oct., 1836, p. 721, 722.

Dew, Thomas R. Baccalaureate address delivered to the graduates of William and Mary College, July 4, 1837. V. 3, No. 7, July, 1837, p. 401.

English, Thomas Dunn. The two voices. A poem read before the Phi Beta Kappa, July 4, 1860. V. 31, Nov., 1860, p. 321-328.

Everett, Edward. Letter to Professor Joynes, acknowledging invitation to attend the celebration of the 167 anniversary of the College. V. 29, No. 4, Oct., 1859, p. 315.

Eulogy on Benjamin Watkins Leigh. V. 17, No. 2, Feb., 1851, p. 123.

Grigsby, Hugh Blair. Oration before the students of William and Mary College July 4, 1859. V. 29, No. 2, Aug., 1859, p. 81-96.

Jefferson's advice as to a law course. March, 1848, p. 187.

Littlepage, Lewis. Ode on death, written at the age of fourteen years. V. 14, No. 7, July, 1848, p. 450.

Littlepage, Lewis. Translation of the 22nd ode, first book of Horace. Ad Aristium Fuscum. Written as a school exercise in the grammar school of William and Mary. V. 2, No. 2, Jan., 1836, p. 93.

Millington, John. Address, on civil engineering, to his students, July 2, 1839. V. 5, No. 9, Sept., 1839, p. 592-595.

Old William and Mary. V. 28, No. 3, March, 1859, p. 172-176.

Poems, Belles of Williamsburg and Sequel to the Belles of Williamsburg, written in 1777. V. 2, No. 8, July, 1836, p. 469, 470.

Poem, Beauty to the Beaux of Williamsburg. Feb. 14, 1799. V. 2, No. 12, November, 1836, p. 739.

Review of William Munford's Homer, containing much of interest about Wythe, and also about Munford. Nov., 1852, p. 657.

Saunders, Robert. Address to his students, July 3, 1839. V. 5, No. 9, Sept., 1839, p. 595-597.

Stanton, E. F. Manual labor schools, address at Hampden-Sidney College. Mentioned here on account of its mention of Indian views on education. This same quotation will be found in more length in Charles Reemelin's Review of American politics (Clarke, Cincinnati, 1881), in which it is stated on Franklin's authority to have been made to the

six nations to send some of their sons to William and Mary. V. 2, No. 4, March, 1836, p. 251.

Thompson, John R. Virginia, a poem, delivered before the Virginia alpha of Phi Beta Kappa, in the chapel of William and Mary College, July 3, 1856. V. 23, No. 2, Aug., 1856, p. 93-100.

Tucker, Beverley. A lecture on government, before the students of William and Mary College. V. 3, No. 4, April, 1837, p. 209.

Tucker, Bevereley. Political science. A discourse, read before the Petersburg Lyceum, May 15, 1839. V. 5, No. 8, Aug., 1839, p. 559-566.

Tucker, Beverley. A lecture to the law class of William and Mary College, the last of a course on the philosophy of government and Constitutional law. V. 5, No. 9, Sept., 1839, p. 587-592.

Tucker, Beverley. Address before the students of William and Mary. V. 13, No. 9, Sept., 1847, p. 568-570.

These lectures by Beverley Tucker are all valuable. The last is specially valuable in its bearing on the honor system, and the preface, in showing the antiquity of the practice to read the declaration of independence at the finals.

Washington, Henry A. The Virginia Constitution of 1776. V. 18, No. 11, Nov., 1852, p. 657-673.

Wirt's advice to a law student. Oct., 1834, p. 33.

THE HARDWICK FAMILY.

Prepared by ARTHUR L. KEITH, Vermilion, South Dakota.

Various items on the Hardwick family of Maryland and Virginia have appeared in print from time to time. I have never seen these items assembled so as to make a consistent history of the family. I shall endeavor to do this in the present article. I shall take freely from published sources, but many of the following notes have never been published.

William Hardwick was about 37 years old in 1655, according to his deposition made in Westmoreland County, Virginia. We may, therefore, place his birth at about 1618. As will be seen below, he died in 1668-69. He is probably identical with William Hardige, servant, transported into Maryland in 1636, that is, when about 18 years old.

In 1642 William Hardige and Nathaniel Pope were living in St. Mary's Hundred, Md. In 1645 William Hardwich and Thomas Sturman (his father-in-law), being Puritans, were involved in the disturbances of Richard Ingle. In 1650 William Hardwicke and John Sturman sign a petition in Maryland. Apparently soon after this, Hardwick and the Sturmans, and probably also Nathaniel Pope, moved to Virginia.

In Northumberland County, Virginia, in 1653, William Hardidge received patent for 1,000 acres. In 1659 Wm. Hardich, Gent., sold to Rich'd Sturman, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. In 1664 William Hardick received patent for 1,000 acres in Westmoreland County, Va.

William Hardwick married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sturman, probably before 1650. She seems to have been the mother of his children. He married (2) Margaret, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Pope, who died in Westmoreland County in 1660. Col. Pope's daughter, Anne, married John Washington, ancestor of George Washington. So William Hardwick was great-great-uncle by marriage of our first President. Hardwick's second marriage took place in 1659 or before.

William Hardich, late of Nominy, Westmoreland County, Virginia, Gent., and now of Bristol, England, made will Oct. 24, 1668, which was probated Jan. 8, 1669. This will deals with the testator's estate in England, but he refers to another of the same date relating to his property in Virginia, which will has not been discovered. All the heirs named in the surviving will seem to be living in England at that time, so far as ascertainable from the will. Probably

there were other heirs in Virginia named in the lost will. The surviving will mentions wife Margaret, who receives 150 pounds on condition of fulfilling certain requests mentioned in the other will regarding estate in Virginia; sister Elizabeth Boyce; Dorothy Gyle and Mary Penyman (no relationship given); brother Thomas Hardich; son William Hardich, who is to continue his schooling in England until he is 21; daughter Elizabeth Wynston. He names Brother-in-law Mr. Augustine Hull and Cozen Thomas Youle (sic) as executors of his other will. Overseers of the present will are Thomas Burges, of Bristol, Chirurgeon, and sonne-in-law Robert Wynston. Witnesses are Frances Bell, James Bell, Thomas Boyce, Ja. Fulwood. The executors of the lost will undoubtedly lived in Virginia. Of these Cozen Thomas Youle was the son of Capt. Thomas Ewell or Yewell, who married Anne Sturman, sister of Hardwick's first wife, hence he is called Cozen (nephew by marriage).

William Hardwick, the first, certainly had two children, namely William, the second, and Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Wynston.

William Hardwick, the second, returned to Virginia and married Frances, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gerrard. Hardwick was her fifth husband. Her former husbands were Col. Thomas Speke, died in Westmoreland County in 1659-60; Col. Valentine Peyton, died in Westmoreland in 1665; Capt. John Appleton, died in Westmoreland in 1676; and Col. John Washington, died in Westmoreland in 1677. Her marriage with Capt. William Hardwick must have followed immediately, as their daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1678. John Appleton was a witness to the will of John Washington, Sept. 21, 1675, but when the latter's will was probated in 1677-78 John Appleton's widow, Frances, was Washington's wife. Frances Peyton, widow and administratrix of Col. Valentine Peyton, had in 1665 appointed Maj. John Washington as her attorney. William Hardwick was in 1676 one of the appraisers of the estate of John Appleton, dec'd. Col. John Washington's second wife was Anne, widow

of Walter Brodhurst, who died in 1658. As Walter Brodhurst mentions a son, Gerrard Brodhurst, it has been plausibly suggested that she also was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Gerrard, and that Frances, Col. Washington's third wife, was a sister of his second wife. It has been noted that Col. John Washington's first wife, Ann Pope, was a sister of Margaret Pope, second wife of William Hardwick, the first. Col. John Washington's third wife, Frances, becomes the wife of Capt. William Hardwick, the second. Thus the relations between the Washington and Hardwick families were very close. As will be seen below, William Hardwick, the second, left his watch to John Washington, the second, which he at his death left to Elizabeth Hardwick. Furthermore, a descendant of William Hardwick by his wife, Frances married Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington.

William Hardridge, merchant, of Westmoreland County, received power of attorney June 19, 1677, from Thomas Pope, merchant, of Bristol, England. Thomas Pope, of Bristol, England, made will Sept. 3, 1684, probated Oct. 20, 1685, in which he mentions plantations on Pope's Creek, Wsetmoreland County, Virginia, and names "loving friends and dear kinsmen Mr. William Hardridge, Mr. Lawrence Washington, and Mr. John Washington, all of Virginia," as guardians of his sons. William Hardridge was one of a jury which on Aug. 25, 1677, found Joseph Hardridge (undoubtedly his kinsman) guilty of rebellion. William Hardridge was a Burgess at various times from 1682 to 1693 from Westmoreland County. In October, 1692, he is mentioned as living near the mouth of Nominy Creek, Westmoreland County. He seems to have died soon after this date, for John Washington's will (this John was the son of Col. John) dated 1697, probated 1698, refers to a watch given him by Captain William Hardidge's will (which will has not been found). John Washington leaves this watch to Mrs. (sic) Elizabeth Hardidge. The only Mrs. Elizabeth Hardidge of whom we know who might qualify here is the

wife of William Hardwick, son of James, see below, but it is doubtful if that marriage had occurred so early as 1697. It seems more likely that the prefix Mrs. is an error and that Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Capt. William Hardwick, is the one intended in this reference.

Capt. William Hardidge and his wife Frances had only one child, Elizabeth, born 1678, died Feb. 25, 1722. She is mentioned as sister (half-sister) of Gerrard Peyton in the latter's will of 1687-88 (in which will the testator appoints father-in-law, Mr. William Hardidge, as executor). She is also mentioned in the will of Richard Sturman, 1691, of Westmoreland County. He was probably her great-uncle. She married Col. Henry Ashton, born July 30, 1671. Col. Henry Ashton and wife, Elizabeth Hardidge, had four daughters, namely, Frances, Anne, Elizabeth and Grace Ashton. Frances Ashton married George Turberville and had an only daughter, Elizabeth Turberville, mentioned in her grandfather Henry Ashton's will, 1730-31. Anne Ashton married Capt. William Aylett and left two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne Aylett, the latter of whom married Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington. Elizabeth Ashton, daughter of Col. Henry, seems not to have married. Grace Ashton, daughter of Col. Henry, married Richard Lee, of Charles County, Maryland, and left descendants there. The descendants of Elizabeth Turberville, Grace Lee, and Ann Aylett (including those of Augustine Washington) are also descendants of Capt. William Hardwick, the second, and if he was the only son of William Hardwick, the first, they are the latter's sole descendants.

Living contemporaneously with Capt. William Hardwick in Westmoreland County, Va., we find three others of the name, James, Joseph and George Hardwick. James and Joseph were brothers, and undoubtedly connected with Capt. William Hardwick, as will be shown below. George may also have been a brother but no indication of such relationship has yet been found. All three *may* have been the sons

of William Hardwick, the emigrant. The latter's will, made in Bristol, England, mentions only one son, William, who was then with his father in England. But the testator's second will, now lost, relating to his Virginia estate, may well have shown the connection of these three Hardwicks. No record of any of them earlier than 1670 has been found. James Hardwick was undoubtedly a relative of Capt. William Hardwick, for James in his will, 1698, refers to sword and belt given by Capt. William Hardwick. This indicates that Capt. William Hardwick having no son, bequeathed these manly trappings to his nearest male relation.

George Hardwick married Mary Powell, daughter of John Powell, in 1678 or before. In 1696 he conveyed to John Buller and wife, Sarah, and to their son, Robert Buller, "for natural affection borne toward them," 100 acres, as an inheritance. Probably Sarah Buller was George Hardwick's daughter, but she is not mentioned in his will dated May 26, 1704. In this will he represents himself as of Cople Parish, planter. He mentions wife Mary; son Robert Hardwick and the latter's son George Hardwick. If grandson George should die, his estate is to go to the three daughters of William Stewart (no relationship shown). Apparently his hope of male offspring depended upon his grandson George. Probably this hope failed him, as no later Hardwicks are found traceable to him. George Hardwick's inventory is dated March 25, 1713.

Joseph Hardwick, as already seen, was involved in the rebellion of 1676. On Sept. 25, 1675, Richard Gotly, of Bristol, England, granted power of attorney to his brother, Peter Gotly, now bound for Virginia, to deal with Joseph Hardwick, late of Westbury in the county of Somerset, England, Sergemaker, but now resident in Virginia or Maryland. This paper was witnessed by Thomas Pope, William Andrews and John Spencer. Westbury is not far from Bristol and to this region we should probably turn to trace the English antecedents of these Hardwicks and

probably also for Washington's Pope ancestry. Joseph Hardwick is mentioned by John Carrier, of Cople Parish, in his will of 1696, as father-in-law (probably for step-father). John Carrier's wife was Elizabeth. In 1698 Joseph Hardwick, of Cople Parish, sold to Elizabeth Currier (sic). Joseph Hardwick, of Nominy in Parish of Cople, made will June 22, 1698, probated Aug. 31, 1698. He mentions no wife or children. He mentions kinsman (brother) James Hardwick; cousins (nephews) James Hardwick and Thomas Hardwick; children of William Earle to remain with executor (no relationship stated); refers to land bought of Richard Sturman; other persons named in the will are Sarah Clark, William Sanford, Sr., Henrietta Buckley, Richard Sutton, Richard Middleton, Temperance Blanchflower, Benjamin Blanchflower (executor), Col. William Pierce, and Capt. William Bridges.

We come now to James Hardwick, brother of Joseph. He first appears in a deed in Westmoreland County of 1670 as James Harditch. He buys of Henry and Sarah Durant land which had once belonged to Richard Sturman. In the same year he bought of Thomas Foster. He married Anne Armsley or Armsby, apparently only child of John Armsley (died in Westmoreland County, Va., in 1659) and wife Anne. On Nov. 20, 1672, James Hardwick and wife, Ann, sold to Nicholas Spencer land patented by John Armesby in 1650, whose daughter is the wife of James Hardwick at the time of the transaction. All the Hardwicks of the next and later generations seem to be descended from this James.

James Hardwick was born about 1647 (he was 27 years old in 1674, according to his deposition) and died in 1698. His will is dated Feb. 7, 1698, probated March 30, 1698. He mentions wife Ann; sons William, Joseph (who receives the sword left to the testator by Capt. William Hardwick); daughters Elizabeth and Lydia Hardwick (Lydia being under 14 years of age); wife's daughter Anne (from which we may infer that James Hardwick was her second hus-

band); brother Joseph Hardwick; Thomas Hardwick and James Hardwick (no relationship stated, but undoubtedly sons of the testator, for they receive portion of the estate, and are also named as cousins, that is, as nephews, in Joseph Hardwick's will; and furthermore, as we shall see below, Joseph Hardwick, the devisee of this will, had brother James Hardwick in 1708); Henry Asbury, John Wright and Benjamin Blanchflower are named as executors. The last named executor was also executor of the will of Joseph Hardwick, as we have already seen.

We shall now take up the children of James Hardwick, 1698, leaving William, probably the oldest, to the last. No further record has been found of Elizabeth and Thomas. Some of the Hardwicks of the next generation, too refractory to be classified, may descend from this Thomas. Lydia, daughter of James Hardwick, probably married Thomas Walker, whose will dated 1726 in Westmoreland County, names wife Lydia, son Hardidge Walker, and others. James Hardwick appears on the Westmoreland County Order Book for 1708 with wife Elizabeth and with brother Joseph Hardwick. He is undoubtedly the son of James, 1698, and identical with James Hardwick, of Cople Parish, who made will June 12, 1749, probated 1749. In this will he mentions wife Elizabeth; sons Thomas and John Hardwick; son-in-law Elias Davis; daughters Elizabeth Nash, Sarah Summers, and Cyoway (?) Lane. In 1749 Thomas Hardwick, of Cople Parish, and wife Elizabeth, sold to Gerard Hutts. He was son of the James who died 1749. James Hardridge Lane, who married Mary Smith on Jan. 12, 1758, in Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Va., and who later appears in Loudoun County, Va., may be a descendant of the above Hardwick-Lane marriage. In a published work I find mention of a James Lane, who about 1734 married Lydia Hardage. She is probably the Cyoway (?) of the above will.

Joseph Hardwick, son of James, 1698, made will Dec. 24, 1726, probated March 29, 1727. He mentions wife Ann; children under 16; "to all my children" (not by name) equally lands at Cople. Wife and nephew James Hardwick are named as executors. So far only two names of Joseph Hardwick's children have been found, namely, Hazle (Haswel) Hardwick and James Hardwick. In 1748 Hazle Hardwick, of Stafford County, Va., planter, sold to Gerrard Hutt, of Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, land lying in Cople Parish, being part of the land which Joseph Hardwick, father of said Hazle, willed to him. No wife signs with him. In Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, about 1749, Haswel Hardwick married Mary Northcutt. They had children as follows: Ann Hardwick, born Jan. 4, 1752; William Hardwick, born Sept. 5, 1753; Elizabeth Hardwick, born Sept. 8, 1755; and perhaps others. In 1753 Hazell Hardwich, of Frederick County, Va., patented 407 acres in Frederick County. In the same county on May 2, 1763, Hazel Hardwick and wife Mary sold the above tract of 407 acres to Andrew Beard and John Tate. The Chester County, South Carolina, census for 1790 shows Hazle Hardrich at the head of a family. Probably he is the same as the above, as no later record of him in Virginia has been found.

James Hardwick, of Cople Parish, son of Joseph, 1727, on Oct. 25, 1743, sold 35 acres in Cople, part of land whereon Joseph Hardwick, father of said James, lived. Isabel, wife of James Hardwick, joins in the deed. No further record of the descendants of Joseph Hardwick, 1727, has been found.

We now take up William Hardwick, probably the oldest son of James Hardwick, 1698. He married Elizabeth Brown, sister of George Brown, whose will, dated in 1724 in Westmoreland County, refers to his sister Elizabeth, wife (widow?) of William Hardage. William Hardwick made will Oct. 31, 1718, probated Feb. 25, 1719. It was witnessed by William Hardwick, Joseph Hardwick, Aaron Hardwick

and Ann Robinson. Of these witnesses, Joseph Hardwick was the testator's brother, who died in 1727. But the other two, William and Aaron Hardwick, are not yet placed. Possibly they are older sons of the testator not mentioned in his will or of his brother Thomas Hardwick, whose descendants, if any, have not been found, or of the Joseph Hardwick, 1727. This Aaron Hardwick is probably the Aaron Hardwick, of Cople Parish, who in 1722 bought 100 acres of Henry Asbury.

William Hardwick, 1718-19, mentions wife Elizabeth; daughters Frances and Dorcas; sons George and James; mentions children under 16; wife Elizabeth and son James are named as executors.

Elizabeth Hardwick, widow of the above William, made will Aug. 12, 1734, probated 1734. She mentions grandchildren Bailey Walker, Rachel Walker, Frances Hardwick; nephew (sic) Hannah Hardwick; nephew (sic) Ann; Hannah Ashton (no relationship stated); and son James Hardwick. The nephew, Hannah Hardwick, has not yet been placed. Apparently one of the daughters of William Hardwick married a Walker before this date. The grandchild, Frances Hardwick, is probably the daughter of James, see below.

George Hardwick, son of the above William and Elizabeth, in 1724, with Patrick Spence, Thomas Sturman, and Thomas James, took up 1,678 acres in Westmoreland County. He died apparently unmarried. He made will June 30, 1732, probated soon thereafter. He mentions mother Elizabeth Hardwick; brother James and the latter's son, William (under 21). Brother James is appointed excutor.

James Hardwick, son of William, 1718-19, married Henrietta Garland, daughter of William Garland. He made will June 8, 1737, probated Sept. 27, 1737. In the probate he is called James Hardwick, Junior, apparently to distinguish him from his uncle James Hardwick, who outlived him by twelve years, see above. He mentions wife Haney

Ritta (sic); sons Aaron, George and William Hardwick; William Garland, Jr., "brother of my wife"; daughter Frances; and deceased brother George Hardwick. Henryetta Hardwick and William Garland, Jr., were executors of the will of James Hardwick, Jr., in 1737. The father of Henrietta Hardwick, William Garland, made will Feb. 23, 1746, in Richmond County, Va., in which will he mentions son William Garland, daughter Mary, and grandson George Hardwick. This George Hardwick was still a minor in 1750, when, as heir of James Hardwick, dec'd, he chose William Hardwick as guardian (probably his older brother). No further record of George or Frances, children of James Hardwick, 1737, has been found.

We now take up Aaron Hardwick. Aaron, son of James Hardwick, 1737, could hardly be identical with Aaron Hardwick, who in 1718 witnessed will of William Hardwick, or with Aaron Hardwick, who bought land in 1722. The references given below may not all belong to the same Aaron Hardwick. In Westmoreland County in about 1756 Aaron Hardwick is mentioned in connection with the building of a road. About the same time Aaron Hardwick sues Thomas Hardwick, which suit was dismissed later. About 1760 John Deboc was ordered to pay to Aaron Hardwick 638 pounds of tobacco for his services as witness in the case of Deboc vs. Gerrard Hutt. About 1752 William Hardwick was ordered to pay to Aaron Hardwick 203 pounds of tobacco for services as witness in the case of Hardwick vs. Edmund Bulger. In Prince William County, Va., on June 10, 1765, Aaron Hardwick sued George Roland.

We now approach this line from a different angle. In Fauquier County, Va., on Dec. 12, 1787, license was granted to Cornelius McCarthy to marry Sukey Hardwick. He was the writer's great-great-greatuncle. The writer's grandmother, Susan Hardridge Lawson (married Henry Keith) was a namesake of her great aunt Sukey (Susan) Hardwick McCarthy. The writer published an account of the family

of Cornelius McCarthy in The William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XXII, page 188. The oldest son of his large family was named Aaron Hardridge McCarty, born 1792 in Virginia. His name suggests that he was named for his maternal grandmother. The suggestion becomes a virtual certainty when we find that the above Susan Hardwick McCarty had a brother, William Hardwick, who named his oldest son Garland Hardwick, which fact connects him with James Hardwick, 1737, who married Henrietta Garland, see above.

Aside from this brother, William Hardwick, Susan Hardwick McCarty also had brother John Hardwick and sister Elizabeth Hardwick. James Kincheloe was granted license to marry this Elizabeth Hardwick in Fauquier County, Va., Dec. 7, 1790. They had Brandt, Hardwick, Eleanor Kincheloe, and probably others. The writer has seen a deed (not recorded apparently) dated Dec. 23, 1816, by which Cornelius McCarty and Susannah, his wife, late Harridge (sic), of Hardin County, Kentucky, sell to James Kincheloe, of Fauquier County, Va,. 200 acres in Fauquier County, bought by Margaret Hardridge (sic), mother of the said Susanna McCarty, while a widow, of Thomas Glasscock, which said Margaret Hardridge afterwards married William Turley. Notwithstanding the writer's statement in The William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XXII, page 184, the above Margaret Hardridge was born Glasscok and not Orear. She was the daughter of John Glasscock, who patented land in present Fauquier County in 1728, and made will in Fauquier County, Nov. 27, 1774, in which will he mentions, among others, daughter Margaret Turley. On Oct. 1, 1771, Thomas Glasscock (son of the above John and brother of Margaret) and wife Agnes sold to Margaret Harwich (sic) 244 acres. It is this transaction that the deed of Cornelius McCarty and wife Susannah, above mentioned, refers to. In 1774 Thomas Glasscock and wife Agnes sold to William Turley. On March 1, 1815, Sampson Turley, of Fauquier

County, sold to James Kincheloe the land which Thomas Glasscock and wife Agnes in 1771 sold to Margaret Hardwich. This seems to be the same land referred to in the unrecorded deed of Cornelius and Susanna Hardwick McCarty, cited above. We may conclude then that before Oct. 1, 1771, the first husband (Aaron?) Hardwick, of Margaret Glasscock had died and in 1774, or before she had married William Turley, by whom as we know from other sources, she had eight children. From this fact we infer that she was comparatively young when her first husband died. For the reasons already given the writer is convinced that her first husband was Aaron Hardwick, son of James, 1737. It also seems certain that Aaron Hardwick was twice married, Margaret Glasscock being his second wife. The reasons for this belief are as follows: Susan Hardwick McCarty had a brother (half-brother?) William Hardwick, who was married in 1776. But between 1771 and 1774 Susan's mother, Margaret Hardwick, married a second time to Turley, to whom she bore eight children. She could hardly, therefore, have been the mother of William Hardwick, old enough to marry in 1776. Furthermore, confirmatory evidence is found in the fragments of an old undated letter, which the writer has seen, written by the above William Hardwick to Cornelius McCarty and Susan McCarty. In this letter he calls Susan his sister, but he also speaks of "your stepfather, William Turley, whom your mother married." The pronoun *your* (twice used) indicates that they had different mothers. He mentions the removal of her mother to Goose Creek, near Rector Town. And then "on my return (from where, not shown in existing fragments) I found you, brother John and Sister Eilzabeth playing in the negro house, which was the first time I ever saw you" (confirms conjecture that he was an older half-brother). "The year 1783 was the last time I ever saw you." He speaks of "our niece, Ellen Kincheloe," through whom he had heard of Susan McCarty's whereabouts. He states that

he became a Methodist in 1788 and in 1792 he went into the ministry, in which he had been laboring for 19 years. From this statement we place the date of the letter in 1811. He states that he had been married 35 years next June 26 (apparently then in 1776; further confirmed from the fact that their oldest son was born in 1777). "We have five sons and four daughters and have never had a death in our family. Old Sarah, the negro that nursed me, is still with me." We live near Louisville" (that is, in Jefferson County, Georgia). He mentions son William P. Hardwick, a surveyor, who is making a trip to Kentucky and who is to carry this letter. He also mentions oldest son, Garland Hardwick, near whom they are living. Descendants of this William Hardwick agree that he once lived in Fauquier County, Va., and later settled in Jefferson County, Georgia. He married Judith Parker, June 26, 1776. They had five sons and four daughters (see old letter), as follows: Garland Hardwick (the oldest), born April 8, 1777, in Fauquier County, Va., and died April 8, 1837; William Parker Hardwick; George W. Hardwick; John Wesley Hardwick; Charles Hardwick; Huldah Hardwick (married Dawson); Margaret Hardwick, and Frances Hardwick (names of only three daughters have been handed down, but there was a fourth living in 1811, who probably died soon after).

Garland Hardwick, born April 8, 1777, married (1) Jane Paulette, born July 12, 1783, in Louisa County, Va. This marriage took place April 16, 1800. She died Aug. 11, 1807, without issue. Garland Hardwick married (2) Dorothy Kennedy, Dec. 22, 1807. She was born Jan. 6, 1785, in Orangeburgh District, South Carolina, and died Aug. 23, 1849. They had five sons, William, George W., Benjamin F., Garland and Thomas Coke Hardwick.

William Parker (not Park) Hardwick, son of William and Judith Parker Hardwick, married about 1815 to Sarah Baker Cheatham. Their son, Thomas William Hardwick, married Mary Elizabeth Davis in 1848 and their son, Robert

William Hardwick, was the father of Senator and Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia.

We now return to William Hardwick, son of James Hardwick, 1737, of Westmoreland County, Va. About 1752 William Hardwich sued Edmund Bulger. Aaron Hardwick was a witness at this suit. About the same time William Hardwich's attachment against the estate of John Story was dismissed. I regard him as identical with William Hardwick who made will on March 13, 1802, in Greene County, Georgia, probated April, 1803, in which will he mentions heirs of deceased son, James Hardwick; sons, William Hardwick, George Hardwick and Garland Hardwick; daughters, Martha Jones, Hannah Dawkins, Nancy Daniel, Molly Fitzpatrick and Peggy Hardwick; granddaughter, Cynthia Hardwick Fitzpatrick, daughter of Reme (sic) and Molly Fitzpatrick; sons, George and Garland Hardwick, are appointed executors. Witnesses are P. Park, Susan Park, B. Fitzpatrick. Here again the occurrence of the name Garland seems to connect William with James Hardwick, 1737, of Westmoreland County, Va. He seems older than the William, of Jefferson County, Georgia, and I regard him certainly as the son of the James Hardwick who married Henrietta Garland.

Garland Hardwick, son of William, of Greene County, Georgia, I regard as identical with the Garland Hardwick, who prior to 1797 married Susan Venable. Garland Hardwick and wife, Susan Venable, had the following: John Wesley, born 1797, married Jane Montgomery; George married Ellen Andrews; Joseph married Rebecca McFarlane; James; Charles married Elizabeth Holmes; Thomas married Ann McFarlane; Cynthia married Pearson, and Mary Hardwick married Joseph Barnett.

John Wesley Hardwick (son of the preceding Garland) and wife, Jane Montgomery, had the following: Caroline, Emily, Selina, Susan, Huldah Margaret, Christopher Lafay-

ette, Martha, Franklin E., Hugh Montgomery, Charles F., William H., Mary and Cynthia Ann Hardwick.

The tides of emigration seem to have carried the Hardwicks south. The census of 1790 for South Carolina gives the following: In Camden District, Chester County, Hazle Hardrich and Moses Hardridge. In Georgetown District, Prince George Parish, John Hardwick, Aaron Hardwick and Samuel Hardwick. In Union County, Thomas Hardick. The descendants of the two William Hardwicks, of Georgia, soon scattered over the South from Georgia to Texas.

The name almost disappears from Westmoreland County, Va. On July 11, 1787, Aaron Hardage, in this county, was granted license to marry Sally Harrison. In 1819 Aaron Hardwick bought of Richard Straughn. On July 8, 1823, Daniel H. Hardwick was granted license to marry Lucy Smith. The writer is informed that at this writing only one person of the Hardwick name is living in Westmoreland County; and probably none in Stafford, Prince William and Fauquier Counties.

A YORK COUNTY PETITION OF THE LATTER PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.[1]

(*From Virginia State Archives.*)
COMMUNICATED BY ROBERT B. MUNFORD, JR.,
Member Virginia Historical Society.

"*To the Honble the Speaker and Members of the General Assembly in the Commonwealth of Virginia*:

The Petition of Sundry Inhabitants, Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Parish of Charles and the County of York, Humbly sheweth:

That an Act of the Legislature of this State having passed your honourable House in the year 1784, whereby the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State are declared a Body Corporate with Power to make Laws and Rules for their Ecclesiastical Government in Convention to be assembled for that purpose, and finding themselves happy under such an Act, are justly alarmed at an intimation that sundry Petitions are intended to be presented to your honourable House in your next session for a Repeal of the said Act. As your Petitioners cannot see any injustice in the said Act, or any Partiality in favour of them in particular, or conceive how any other Denomination of Christians can be injured or oppressed by its operation your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that it may not be repealed.

[1]This petition is of interest in showing the names of leading citizens of the county. The petition is not dated, but from the content it was doubtless presented to the General Assembly soon after the session of 1784.

JOHN PATRICK
MERRITT MOORE
RO. SHEILD
HAWKINS READE
ROBT. MANSON
EDWARD C. HOWARD
SHARKEY ROBINSON, JR.
SAMUEL SHEILD
THOMAS HUNT
JOHN CHISMAN
JO. HUNTER
ROBERT ARMISTEAD
FRANCIS MENNIS
W. MALLORY
LUCY ROBERTS
MARTHA PATRICK
THOS. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT SHERRINGTON
EDWARD CATILLER
EDWARD BERRY
JOHN GEMMITT
ABRAHAM CATILLER
ROBT. PRESTON
ANN COOK
THOMAS C. PATRICK
MARY LANGSTONE
THOS. COX
RICH'D COLBERT
JAMES HOLLOWAY
GERRARD ROBERTS
ROBT. KELSO
WM. HOWARD
EDMUND CURTIS
THOMAS MINSON
JO. GILES
ELIZ'TH WISE
ELIZ'TH HANSFORD
VINCENT RAWLINS
JNO. ROBINSON
RD. BROWN
WILLIS WILSON
JOS. DAVENPORT
M. M. ROBINSON
WM. DAVENPORT

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.

BECK, FITCH, CARR FAMILIES.

Who were parents of Reuben Beck, of Albemarle County (born about 1780; married Nancy Fitch, 1801)? Did Reuben Beck's father serve in Revolution?

Parents of John Fitch, who married Elizabeth Carr—dates of birth and marriage desired.

Was Gideon Carr in Revolution? Dates of birth, death and marriage, and who was wife? Gideon Carr said to have been about 60 at time of Revolution and father of six sons, all of whom were soldiers in Revolution, but proof of this desired (probably Albemarle County).

Who were parents of John Rothwell; name of wife; birth, death and marriage dates. Did his father serve in Revolution? (Albemarle County family.)

Any information of above will be greatly appreciated. Please address

MISS MEDDIE M. MASSIE,

Kevil, Ky., Route 6.

BUTLER, WILLIAMSON FAMILIES.

Who were the parents of Edward Butler, 1770-1853; emigrated from Virginia to Crocket Springs, twelve miles from Nashville, Tennessee; any Revolutionary data?

Who were the parents of Martha Starke Williamson and twin brother, John Starke Williamson, born 1782? Their grandfather, John Williamson, of Petersburg, Va., was baptized 1730, was a son of Charles and Prissilla Williamson; any Revolutionary data? To whom were the sons of this John Williamson married, first second or third marriage?

Starke family—wanted to know the names of the daughters of Colonel Bolling Starke (1733-1788), and to whom they were married, first second or third marriage, and any data concerning Bolling Starke's family; he was from Prince George, Dinwiddie and Henrico Counties, Va.

MRS. LIZZIE REESE HALE.

723 Walnut Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

HARGROVE FAMILY.

Reuben Hargrove, of Buncombe County, North Carolina, married (firstly) ———— Morgan; (secondly) Mildred Wise Page, of Virginia. Reuben Hargrove's children by first marriage were four sons: Laban, Reuben Morgan, Hiram Hardy and Lemuel; children by second marriage were two sons: Zachariah Branscomb (born in Montgomery County, Georgia, August 22nd, 1800), and Kinchen W., also born in Montgomery County, Georgia. Hiram Hardy Hargrove, mentioned above, was born in North Carolina November 18th, 1783.

Hargrove-Branscomb.—The United States Census for 1790, together with Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine for April, 1921 (under heading "Marriage Records, Greensville County, Virginia"), indicate that in 1790 the following persons lived in Greensville County, Virginia:

John Hargrove, Dudley Hargrove, Thomas Branscomb, John Branscomb, Zachariah Branscomb, other Branscombs, also Kinchen Peterson.

This coincidence of names suggests at least the possibility that Zachariah Branscomb and Kinchen Peterson, of Greensville County, Va., may have been the "namesakes" of Zachariah Branscomb Hargrove and Kinchen W. Hargrove mentioned above.

Hargrove-Hardy-Morgan.—The United States Census for 1790 indicates that the following persons then lived in North Carolina:

Lemuel Hardy (Bertie County, N. C.); Hardy Morgan (Nash County, N. C.); Hardy Morgan (Orange County, N. C.); Lemuel Morgan (Perquimans County, N. C.); Reuben Morgan (Iredell County, N. C.); Reuben Morgan (Franklin County, N. C.).

These names and the fact that Reuben Hargrove used in naming his sons the names Hardy, Lemuel and Reuben Morgan, suggests a strong probability that certain Hargrove, Hardy and Morgan families were related to each other. In what way was Reuben Hargrove related to any Hardy and Morgan families?

Hargrove-Sims-Martin-McKenzie-Cowser - Lee. — *Hiram Hardy Hargrove* (mentioned above) was born in North Carolina November 18th, 1783, and died in Jackson Parish, Louisiana, February 15th, 1853. He married firstly *Winnifred Sims*, sister of Rear Admiral Sims. He married secondly *Nancy Martin*, daughter of James Martin and Nancy McKenzie. He married thirdly *Sarah Lee*.

The second marriage occurred in Wilkinson County, Georgia, in 1822. James Martin (mentioned above), supposed to be a surgeon in American Revolution from Virginia, married (firstly) Nancy McKenzie; (secondly) Katie Cowser.

Wanted: Dates and places of Hiram Hardy Hargrove's three marriages, also Sims, Martin, McKenzie, Cowser and Lee parentage, genealogy, dates, Revolutionary record, and any data of interest in either line.

Hargrove Data Wanted: Dates of birth and death, also marriages of Reuben Hargrove, of Buncombe County, North Carolina, also names of his parents, grandparents, etc., and any genealogical data regarding Hargroves of North Carolina and Virginia. Reuben Hargrove's father or grandfather Hargrove, perhaps formerly lived in Virginia. What relationship if any was Reuben Hargrove to the Hargroves of Greensville County, Virginia, or to the Hargroves of any other county in Virginia or North Carolina?

Martin Data Wanted: Wanted especially any data regarding family, parentage, Revolutionary record, etc., of James Martin, referred to above. Among his children were Robert, Nancy, Jennie and Fannie.

H. H. HARGROVE.

302 Estelle Street, Houston, Texas, September 21st, 1922.

CHARLES HARRISON.

Can you give me some record of the services of General Charles Harrison in the Revolutionary War, and also the date and place of his marriage to Mary Herbert Claiborne?

I am also looking for some data as to his commission as brigadier-general in the Revolution.

(Miss) ELIZABETH C. SMITH.

Scotland Neck, N. C.

ROSCOE, NAPIER FAMILIES.

Wanted: Parentage of Catherine Roscoe (Roscow), who married, first, George Wynne Sessums; second, Rev. William Williams, and lived on Chowan River, N. C. They had at least these children: Elizabeth, married William Chalk, 1808, and moved to Maury Co., Tenn. Polly married a Sowell, and Billy married and lived in North Carolina.

Wanted: Parentage of Nancy Napier. Thought to be daughter of Rene, son of Patrick and Martha Claiborne Napier. Think this branch settled in Franklin County, removing later to Washington County. Nancy married Richard Churchwell in Kentucky, 1792. What year did Col. Ben. Napier move to Kentucky? Did Patrick Napier, who married Elizabeth Woodson, have a daughter Nancy?

MRS. HARRY HYMAN.

222 East Travis Street, San Antonio, Texas.

1. Was Peter Hack "aid to Gen. Geo. Washington"?

He was born in the year 1754, and was son of Peter Hack and Ann Custis. They lived in Accomac Co., Va. Ann Custis, his mother, was the daughter of Henry Custis, of Mt. Custis, and Ann Kendall, of Northampton Co. Henry Custis being the son of John Custis, commander-in-chief of the militia of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, who was born at "Arlington," 1654, and died at "Wilsonia," 1713.

In the will of Peter Hack he requested there would be "no shooting of guns."

2. Who was the father of Nicholas Dawson, who married Mary Doyne, daughter of Robert Doyne, of Maryland, during the years of 1680-1727? They lived in Charles Co., Md.

3. Nicholas Dawson, 2nd, m. Martha Ann, who died January 28, 1795, 80 years of age. Can any one furnish her maiden name?

5. Kellam, Sr., married Sarah ———, came in the Primrose; resided on Occohannock Creek, Northampton Co., Va. Died in 1703.

6. Richard Kellam, Jr., and Sr.; married Frances West. Son of R. Kellam and Sarah.

7. Richard Kellam (called Jr.), son of R. K., 2nd, and died about 1730. Married Susannah ————?

8. Jonathan Kellam, died about 1778. Married, first Esther W., Esther A. (her name signed both ways); married, second, Frances.

I should be grateful if any one could supply the maiden names of these wives: Sarah ————, Susannah ———— and Esther ————.

9. Argoll Kellam, called the younger in deed for 150 acres on Occahannock Creek, June 25, 1771. Died 1817. Who was his father and who did he marry?

10. Can any one furnish the will of Argal (Argoll) Yeardley, II, of Virginia and Maryland, and Francis Yardley, of Virginia and Maryland?

MRS. H. D. SHEPPARD.

117 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.

MADISON, PENDLETON, KIMBROUGH, YANCEY.

Wanted: Information regarding the parentage of Sarah Madison, who was the second wife of Hon. John Pendleton, of Caroline, and King and Queen Cos., Va. My Pendleton record states she was a cousin of President James Madison.

Kimbrough. Information is also desired in regard to the parentage of Capt. Joseph Kimbrough, of Louisa Co., Va., who married Elizabeth Yancey. He was captain in the Louisa County militia soon after the Revolution.

MRS. WILLIAM B. ARDERY.

"Rocclicgan," Paris, Ky.

MORTON, BOOKER, DONALSON.

Wanted: Information regarding the descendants of Edmund Morton. He was the son of Little Joe Morton and Rachel Booker, his wife. On March 7, 1838, Elizabeth C. Donalson, his heir, received two grants of land, for 575 and 4,025 acres, for his services in the Virginia State Navy from December 1st, 1776, to November 3d, 1783.

W. S. MORTON.

Charlotte Courthouse, Va.

CLEMENT READ.

Joseph Watkins certified in 1784 that John Read was the heir of Clement Read, who died in service, supposed to be from Cumberland County, Va. Wanted: Names of the heirs of John Read, who was the heir at law of Clement Read.

Clement Read (1736-1770) was son of Clement Read (1707-1763), and had son, Clement Read (1759-1782).

W. S. MORTON.

McCARTHY FAMILY.

Inscriptions on tombstones in Fairfax County, contributed by Mrs. Carrie White Avery:

Sacred
to the memory of
DANIEL McCARTY
who departed this life
March 1st, 1801,
in the 43d year of his age.
He was at 16 years of age a Lieut.
in the Revolutionary War and was
in the battles of Brandywine
and Germantown.

In
memory of
MAJOR
DENIS McCARTY
who died March 25th
A. D. 1742
in the 38th year of his age.

Sacred
to the memory of
MRS. SARAH McCARTY
daughter of George Mason of 76
and wife of Daniel McCarty.
She departed this life Sept. 11th,
1823, in the 63d year of her age.

APPOMATTOX PARISH.

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. MILNOR LJUNSTEDT.

The vestry of Appomattox Parish, Westmoreland County, Va., 3 July, 1661:

John Dodman, John Washington, Daniel Lisson, William Freke, Francis Gray, Henry Brookes, Andrew Monroe, Herbert Smith, Richard Griffen, John Turner, William Webb, Nathaniel Jones.—Vol. II, Deeds, Wills, &c., f. 49.

PRESENTATION OF MACE TO WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

The students, alumni and friends of the College gathered in the Jefferson Hall Gymnasium on February 8 to celebrate the 230th anniversary of the granting of the charter to the College of William and Mary in Virginia by King William and Queen Mary, by presenting a mace to Alma Mater as a birthday present. This beautiful mace, the symbolic embodiment of the history of the College and its service to the nation, was presented on behalf of the alumni, students and friends of the College by Professor O. L. Shewmake. Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Rector of the Board of Visitors, accepted the mace on behalf of the College and of the Board of Visitors. Dr. W. A. Hamilton, of the College law faculty, was designated as chief mace-bearer in recognition of his services in conceiving such a beautiful birthday present.

Professor Shewmake's address of presentation follows:

Mr. Rector, Members of the Board of Visitors, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are met today to celebrate the 230th anniversary of the foundation of the College of William and Mary in Virginia. The giving of birthday gifts is a custom sanctioned by long usage and good conscience, and it is well that this fine old custom is being observed today by such a goodly number of the alumni, students and friends of this ancient College, not all of whom, unfortunately, can be here in person, though they are all present in spirit.

For more than two centuries, through alternate periods of prosperity and adversity, glorious accomplishment and tragic disappointment, amid the fierce alarms of war and the sunlit days of peace, this old College has unfalteringly

pressed forward to the goal set by her founders. She has earned, if she has not received, the gratitude of a great republic, and her halls have been thronged with students who through all their later years have cherished for her a love beyond the power of expression

But never before has this high regard taken tangible form and the recurrence of her natal day been marked by the presentation of a gift. I take it great honour, sir, that I have been chosen as the spokesman of more than two thousand of the alumni, students and friends of this College and have been empowered for them and in their behalf to present to her a token of their admiration and their love.

Time presses and the arrangements made for this occasion demand brevity of speech from me, but grave injustice would be done did I make this presentation and leave untold the story of the gift. Fortune has been kind to the College of William and Mary in this new day of her life, and much has come to her for which she has cause to be profoundly grateful. Costly buildings have been erected and others are in contemplation; money has been contributed to her endowment fund and pictures have been given to adorn her walls. But better, far better, than any or all of these, men have been found willing to forsake the swift pursuit of place and power, when these things were almost within their grasp, and to pour into her treasury the jewels of their very lives. In the mind of one of these was born the dream which today becomes a reality. I refer to our beloved Professor of Jurisprudence, Dr. William A. Hamilton. He came among us two years ago and quickly caught the spirit that is peculiar to this College, and the presentation of this gift and its form as well were suggested by him. His suggestion was made to several members of the faculty, was approved by the President of the College, and we are now about to bring to a conclusion the labors of a committee of which Dr. Hamilton was chairman. He should properly stand where I stand now, but his modesty was equal to his

loyalty and his industry, and he declined the honour. The committee, consisting of Messrs. R. M. Crawford, W. T. Hodges, W. A. Montgomery, E. G. Swem, W. A. Hamilton and myself, organized with Dr. Hamilton as its chairman and Mr. Hodges as its secretary, and we were highly fortunate in our choice of officers. Alumni, students and friends of the College were given opportunity to contribute each a limited sum to the purchase of the gift and the results were swift and surprising. Just here, on behalf of the committee, I desire to make public acknowledgment of the generous and efficient assistance rendered us by Mr. F. R. White, of the student body. Every call for his services was met with a ready and cheerful response and it is quite fitting that he has been chosen to act on this occasion as our marshal of the day.

But, sir, you may ask with amazement, as others have done, why this expression of love and loyalty has taken the form that it has. "Why," you may inquire, "should this College, so lacking in material equipment and resources and so poor as the world counts riches, be made the recipient of a beautiful and costly, but useless bauble? Can her admirers, under the circumstances, afford to give, and can she afford to receive, this mace?" Sir, they cannot afford to do otherwise. There is no other college like William and Mary, and it is proper that her birthday gift should be unique. The College of William and Mary lacks many things —buildings, books, money—but they are all things which abound in the world and can be obtained; and the College of William and Mary has many things—fine traditions, high ideals, and a noble spirit of loyalty and service—and they are all things which are rare and priceless. So poor in all that is plentiful; so rich in all that is rare; the mind needs only to be attracted to the situation to pause and wonder at the pity and the glory of it.

It was the desire of the donors of this gift to do something to symbolize the unique significance of this College,

that those who are living in the William and Mary of the new day and those who shall come after them in other days as well, may have something before them in the nature of a concrete expression of the old College of William and Mary who had service for her watchword and honour for her guiding star; whose spirit was something to be felt rather than explained, intangible but unquenchable.

And now, Mr. Rector, in the name and on behalf of the alumni, students and friends of the College, whose names will be found inscribed in the roll of donors, I present this mace to you, to be held forever for the use and benefit of the College of William and Mary in Virginia. It portrays the past of this institution. That is safe. Her glorious history makes her fame secure and her happy influence on the world of men would continue though her halls were deserted and her portals closed. Her future rests with you and your board and the administrative officers whom you have chosen. It is the earnest wish of those for whom I speak that this gift may prove an inspiration to a greater glory and a nobler achievement.

Dr. James H. Dillard, rector of the college, accepted as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee:

On behalf of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary I accept with great pleasure this beautiful mace. Perhaps the chief satisfaction lies in the manner in which the gift has been made. But there seems to me to be a very special significance in the gift itself, especially in these times which, to say the least, stand in danger of being utilitarian and materialistic.

If some critic should say that the gift is useless and out of date, I should reply that the most beautiful things in the world are in a way useless, and that a beautiful thing is never out of date. And if some critic should say, why spend so much on a mere mace, I should think of Words-

worth's stately sonnet on King's College Chapel and say, "High Heaven rejects the lore of nicely calculated less or more."

No, gentlemen of the alumni, students and friends, you have not wasted a dollar in having made this exquisite work of art, wrought with the love and history of your Alma Mater. Let me say again that it is with extreme pleasure that I accept your charming gift, to be for all time a valued possession of this noble old College of William and Mary, one of the chief functions of which is to hallow the new with the spirit and atmosphere of the old.

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, presented a very scholarly address in which he traced the development of the Virginia Colony contrasting it with the Massachusetts Colony, showing how both were related and interrelated in their educational, political, and economic aspects. He showed how both States shared in these respects, and how Harvard and William and Mary were the forerunners of the educational system of the United States today. He stressed in particular the great educational system Jefferson had planned for the State of Virginia, commending it as the great democratic ideal of education.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACE.

The mace is four feet in height, and constructed of silver by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. It is surmounted by an American eagle, symbolizing liberty and freedom of thought. The eagle stands on a sheaf of arrows, symbolizing the thirteen original States. The arrows rest upon a sphere, symbolizing unity. Beneath this sphere is a member bearing on its obverse in enamel the arms of the College of William and Mary, in proper colors, and on its reverse the inscription, Collegium Gulielmi et Mariae in Virginia, Regia Charta Conditum, Anno Domini MDCXIII. Beneath this member is another, bearing the

coats of arms of the several chancellors, and, also in a lower row, seven early Virginia seals, including that of the London Company. In an appropriate place is engraved the names of the chancellors—Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury; William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London; Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London; Henry Compton, Bishop of London; Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont; Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke; Thomas Hayter, Archbishop of Canterbury; George Washington, John Tyler, Hugh Blair Grigsby. Beneath this is a member of nine enamels, showing the British flag, the arms of Great Britain, the Virginia flag, Virginia coat of arms, the Continental flag, the great seal of the Confederacy, the Confederate battle flag, the United States flag, and the arms of the United States. In an appropriate place is engraved the names of six prominent men who have had some historical connection with the college—Sir Christopher Wren, William Small, George Wythe, Lord Cornwallis, Louis XVI, Robert Boyle. There is another member bearing the engraved names of the forty-seven colonial governors of Virginia, including the presidents of the council, who served as governors—Raleigh, Smythe, Wingfield, Ratcliffe, Smith, Percy, Delaware, Gates, Yeardley, Dale, Sandys, Argall, Powell, Wyatt, West, Harvey, Pott, Berkeley, Kempe, Bennett, Diggs, Matthews, Jeffries, Chicheley, Culpeper, Spencer, Effingham, Bacon, Nicholson, Andros, Orkney, Nott, Jennings, Spotswood, Drysdale, Carter, Gooch, Albemarle, Robinson, Lee, Burwell, Dinwiddie, Fauquier, Amherst, Botetourt, Nelson, Dunmore. Below this is a list of forty-two distinguished men connected with Virginia before the Revolution, representing exceptional ability in a variety of activities: Hariot, Southampton, Ferrar, Copeland, Hakluyt, Purchas, Newport, Strachey, Hamor, Rolfe, Pory, Newce, Thorpe, Hunt, Whitaker, Ludwell, Byrd, Bland, Bacon, Fitzhugh, Beverley, Randolph, Fairfax, Page, Bolling, Claiborne, Clayton, Banister, Fry,

Henry, Davies, Boone, Jarratt, Makemie, Pendleton, Nicholas, Parks, Preston, Lewis, Mason, Campbell, Clark.

In a suitable place on another member is the group of names of the four donors of scholarships prior to the Revolution: Edward Hill, Sarah Bray, Elizabeth Harrison, Philip Lightfoot. Upon another member is engraved the names of the Burgesses, elected by the faculty to represent the college in the House of Burgesses: John Custis, Thomas Jones, Sir John Randolph, Edward Barradall, Beverley Randolph, Peyton Randolph, Mann Page, John Blair, Jr., and John Randoph. One of the separate members is a reproduction in full size of the obverse and reverse of the Botetourt medal, 1771, the original Phi Beta Kappa medal, 1776, and the Flat Hat Club medal, 1750. Another member bears the names of about thirty of the most distinguished alumni: Winfield Scott, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Carter Braxton, Gen. William B. Taliaferro, Benjamin Harrison, Peyton Randolph, Edmund Randolph, John Marshall, Bushrod Washington, John Blair, Spencer Roane, St. George Tucker, William H. Cabell, William C. Rives, Philip P. Barbour, John J. Crittenden, Richard Bland, James Barron Hope, William Short, Moncure Robinson, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Benjamin W. Leigh, Paul Carrington, John Page, Littleton W. Tazewell, William B. Giles and William B. Rogers. Beneath this last member is a globe, showing the new world. Beneath this is another member showing Indian heads and paraphernalia commemorative of the original Indian school of the college. Beneath this is the staff, with the names of the presidents of the college: James Blair, William Dawson, William Stith, Thomas Dawson, William Yates, James Horrocks, John Camm, James Madison, John Bracken, John Augustine Smith, William Holland Wilmer, Adam Empie, Thomas Roderick Dew, Robert Saunders, John Johns, Benjamin Stoddert Ewell, Lyon Gardiner Tyler, Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

MORRISON, A. J.*—College of Hampden-Sidney Dictionary of Biography, 1776-1825. Published by Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va. 1922.

It has often been a subject of regret that William and Mary and Hampden-Sidney Colleges have not published biographical information about their former students. This has not been due altogether to a failure to recognize the importance of such compilations. The loss of most of the original early records of each institution has prevented any one hitherto from undertaking such a difficult task. Of the early records of William and Mary students, that is from 1693 to 1800, there remain today only some ledger accounts of those who boarded at the college, 1754 to 1778. As many students boarded in the town, their names, of course, are absent from such records. Hampden-Sidney College has fared but very little better than William and Mary. Whatever rolls of students of the early period were kept seem to have disappeared. In his preface Dr. Morrison says, "In 1828 the Board of Trustees appointed a committee, Dr. Rice, Mr. Cushing and Richard M. Venable, to prepare a history of the college. As an outcome, apparently, George W. Dame, before 1835, accumulated a mass of material, historical and statistical, which was all lost. Dr. Dame said that among these papers was a full catalog." At later times also, material which had been collected for the history of the college was lost. In the preparation of the present volume Dr. Morrison has been supported most heartily by Dr. J. H. Eggleston, president of Hampden-Sidney. In his modest prefatory note, Dr. Morrison refers to some of the difficulties that have beset him. Few know,

*Dr. Morrison, the author of this book, died suddenly in February of this year in the city of Washington. A biographical sketch of him will appear in the July number of the Quarterly.

without actual experience, the discouragement and the labor involved in the compilation of a biographical catalog, in which the names are of men who lived a hundred or more years ago. Careful examination of all the remaining college records, of county records, of family Bibles, of catalogs of neighboring colleges, of published histories, and state documents, of files of family letters, of old newspapers, all this is necessary. Add to this an extensive correspondence with living alumni who might have information of the early students. Here a little, and there a little, and at last such a compilation is prepared for the press. In the present work something has been written about every student who had been identified as attending Hampden-Sidney before 1825. There are also complete accounts of the early teachers. In some instances, individual sketches cover four or five pages. As usual, in all of Dr. Morrison's historical publications, he is careful to give, in footnotes, the sources of his information. The volume is illustrated with portraits of Samuel Davies, John Blair Smith, Archibald Alexander, Moses Hoge, John Holt Rice and Jonathan P. Cushing. Many Hampden-Sidney students attended law courses at William and Mary and this work will therefore be exceedingly helpful to the future historian of William and Mary.

BEATY, JOHN O. John Esten Cooke, Virginian. Columbia University Press. 1922. 173p.

This is a most welcome volume, for very little printed information has been available hitherto about John Esten Cooke. For thirty-five years, Cooke was engaged in literary pursuits. He was one of the first, if not the first, in Virginia, not considering newspaper editors, to support himself entirely by the work of his pen. Dr. Beaty gives us a faithful and attractive account of his life, and a critical estimate of his books. The author has made ample and exhaustive investigation, with an abundance of manuscript

material to draw fro.m Cooke was a born writer. He tried to be a lawyer, but returned to literature. Even when in the Confederate service, he retained his literary ambitions, and produced acceptable stories and essays. His extreme and extravagant romanticism has, with probable good reason, caused him to be neglected. But some of his work will live. Whatever view one may hold as to Cooke's style and thought, one must admit that his influence upon Virginia and Southern life has been considerable. In estimating the period of Virginia history just before and after the War between the States, Cooke's works must be given full consideration. The chief value of Dr. Beaty's book is that it is not eulogy. A calm judicial attitude is evident throughout. Full justice is done to Cooke's earnest, industrious and upright life, but his failings as a writer are not overlooked. The volume is a timely contribution to the history of literature in the South.

WERTENBAKER, THOMAS J. The planters of Colonial Virginia. Princeton University Press. 1922.

The theme of Dr. Wertenbaker's book may be best stated by two quotations. On page 57, he says: "The popular conception of the Virginia plantation life of the seventeenth century is erroneous. Instead of the wealthy planter who surrounded himself with scores of servants and slaves, investigation reveals hundreds of little farmers, many of them trusting entirely to their own exertions for the cultivation of the soil, others having but one or two servants, and a bare handful of well-to-do men each having from five to ten, or in rare cases twenty to thirty, servants and slaves." And again on page 59: "Thus vanishes the fabled picture of the seventeenth century Virginia. In its place we see a colony filled with little farms a few hundred acres in extent, owned and worked by a sturdy class of English farmers. Prior to the slave invasion which marked the close of the seventeenth century and the opening of the eighteenth, the most

important factor in the life of the Old Dominion was the white yeomanry." Dr. Wertenbaker sustains this view fully and admirably by the evidence which he submits. The strongest support for his argument is the rent roll of 1704-05 of all the counties, except those in the Northern Neck, which he prints in full as an appendix. Of how much additional value this rent roll would be, if, at the time it was made up, the number of acres of cleared land in each holding had been specified. The book is one of the most readable of recent studies upon Virginia. It is written in an agreeable style, and we advise every one interested in Colonial history to read it. There is a tendency, in several places, to make too broad generalizations, but in this respect the author is not different from most other authors when writing upon Colonial Virginia. Virginia of the seventeenth century was a country shifting quickly and often in its political and social conditions and relations, as every new country must, and generalization must therefore be cautiously made. All students will agree with Dr. Wertenbaker upon the importance of the cultivation of tobacco in crystallizing Colonial life in Virginia. The reader must not forget, however, that there was a general system of agriculture carried on to some extent. How was the population supported. It could not eat tobacco, nor could it import its food without great expense. We believe that most of these planters on the rent roll of 1704, in addition to cultivating tobacco, raised grain, kept stock, and carried on a general farm. Especially was this true of the colony at the time of the American Revolution. At that time there were half a million people who had to be fed from the land, and yet the picture of Virginia of that period, obtained from the popular histories, is that of a country in which nothing but tobacco was cultivated.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. Handbook of the Virginia State Library, by W. L. Hall, assistant librarian, with history of the library by H. R. McIlwaine.

This little volume gives the usual information to be expected in a handbook. Four pages of the thirty-six are devoted to rules, which, presumably, all citizens ought to know before using the library. In one rule we are told that "quiet and order must be observed in the Reading Room," and "that no loud or unnecessary talking is permitted." No one but an employee may have access to the stack room, unless accompanied by an attendant, or unless he has an official permit. The historical sketch is certainly a curiosity among histories of libraries. There is not a single reference by name to any one of the men who served in the library in any official capacity, directly or indirectly, in its honorable history of 100 years. There is no mention of the development of the portrait gallery, which had its beginning under James McDonald. Nor is there any historical statement as to the origin and growth of the division of archives of the library, certainly the most important section of the library today. The author shows unfamiliarity with the early catalogs, for he states that the next catalog, after that of 1831, was printed in 1849. Not only was a catalog printed in 1835, but another was printed in 1839. A copy of the latter is in the State Library. The author says that the state house in Williamsburg burned several times, implying that the loss of most of the council library was due to this. The capital burned but once (1746) in Williamsburg before Richmond was made the seat of government, and according to Dr. L. G. Tyler (see his Williamsburg, p. 205 *et seq.*) the public records, and presumably the small council library, were removed in safety from the building. The spelling "Williamsburgh" (on page 9) may be due to carelessness in proofreading, but if it is intentional, it is an affectation not to be condoned in a State publication. The form "Williamsburg" appears in the city charter, and its long use should render the form sacred.

LETTER FROM NICHOLAS SPENCER TO HIS BROTHER.[1]

June 13th, 1672.

Brother Spencer:

I now despair of ever being soe happy as to enjoy yr. company, it being the only satisfaction I desier. I had this yeare positively fixed my selfe for Engld in this ship which this letter comes in, and had soe farr proceeded therein that I had sent part of my provisions Aboard but the unexpected newes of warr hath so strongely possessed my wife with feare that I can by noe meanes gett from her this yeare, therefore must once moore begg yr pardon, hopeing God of his infinite mercy will soe lengthen our dayes that wee may live to be soe happy as once moore to enjoy each others company.

This violent warr will put A great obstruction in the freedome of trade especially in the supply to these remote parts. I have therefore proposed unto Mr. Meese by yrs and my fathers assistance to procuer A Licence for A ship this next winter to come to mee, if Mr. Meese moves you in it I begg that favour from you, to make use of yr interest in friends at Court to procuer A ship for to come to mee, and if such A ship comes safe heither, and returnes safe the advantage will be very considerable. I will not then take one thousand pounds for my share of the profitt. Mr. Meese will advice you what is to be done in it. I hope this will find you perfectly restored to yr health which

---

[1]From the British transcripts in the Library of Congress. This letter was written by Col. Nicholas Spencer, who on May 28, 1683, as president of the council, became acting governor, which position he filled until the arrival of Lord Howard, of Effingham, in February, 1684; he died Sept. 23, 1689. His will is printed in the New England historical and genealogical register, v. 45, pp. 67, 68. This will shows that he was the son of Nicholas Spencer, Esq., of Cople, Bedford, England. In his will he mentions his son, William, then in England, sons Mottrom, Nicholas, John and Francis, and his wife,

blessing I heartyly begg of God Allmighty to bestow upon you. It's a felicity I cannot yett enjoy for I still remaine some what indisposed, and indeede doe despaire of A remedy heere. I have heere stated unto you my distemper, concerning which please to advize with some able Physitian for mee.

My cheife griefe is the paine of the Hypocondriacke, with some tymes A swiming in my head and A paine in the hinder part of it, with often moderate paines occationed as I suppose by wind flyeing into my shoulders, backe and hipps; little Appety, and little sleepe, often A nautiateing of my victualls; very subiect to receive coulds and apt to be A little feaverish. My urin is Thin, and pale. In A morning when I first rise I am apt to be troubled with A trembleing in my Limbs. By what I can understand of my distempers it proceeds from obstructions of spleen, Liver and Messeraicke veines. I cannot say that I have been in good health never since the latter end of August laste was a Twelve month which is now nigh two years. It hath been A great hindrance unto mee, in my affaires in the world. I beseech God sanctifie these afflictions unto me. I hope the Lord hath the larger portions in store in heaven for us heareafter, wee having undergone so many Earthly afflictions.

deare brother, I have one kindness moore to begg from you, which is this, I at present by the favour of our present Governor enjoy A place of Collector of the ship that comes into the Lower precincts of Potomacke River, the continuance of which nor of the Governor's favour I doe not question soe long as hee lives, but hee is antient, and by the course of nature can not be expected long to continue, and

Frances. Col. Nicholas Spencer came to Virginia in 1659 as a merchant and settled in Westmoreland County. He married Frances Mottrom, daughter of Col. John Mottrom, of Northumberland, Virginia. His mother was Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Gostwick. For the wills of his grandfather, Nicholas, father, Nicholas, and son, Mottrom, see pages 65-68 of volume 45 of the Register. See also William and Mary Quarterly, 1st series, v. 17, p. 55; and Virginia Magazine of History, v. 2, pp. 33, 34.

it may be supposed that the Governor which shall succeed him, will putt all commissions of places of profits upon sale, and hee that bidds moste carrys it, but that I may stand upon the firmer Ground, I request you, to procuer the place to be to mee confirmed by his Maiests Letter, which by any friend at Court will be an eassie matter for you to procuer. Please to discourse the matter with Mr. Meese. The place is this, I am in the nature of a Cheife commissioner of A Coustome house. All ships bound into our River with me doe make their enterys and by mee have theire permissions of trade, and when Loaden they cleare with mee. The profitt of sallery is not so much as the many advantages it gives mee otherways. I muste owne the Governor is highly kind unto mee, hee hath been pleased lately to command mee to be sworne one of his Maiests privy concellrs of Virginia. I wish my parts might merrit it. My faithfull service hee shall allwayes have. Desier Mr. Meese to be seilent heerein, if you communicate it unto him. If our present Governor, Sr. William Berkeley, should dye, I suppose Sr. Henry Chichley will succeed him. You formerly offered mee letters to him of Friendship, if had occationed. At present there is noe occation, but doe not knowe what may be in tyme. At present I stand in an equall power with him in the Country. I thank God, if I could be enioy my health. I live as happily as I wish for, the which that you and I may both enioy is the prayers of

Deare brother. Yr Affectionate brother at Command,

NICHO. SPENCER,

Mine and my wifes most humble service to yr selfe and Honrd Lady, our blessin to our deare child.

heere is inclosed A letter to one Mr. Bernard, hee is a yought [youth?] and lives with his kinsman, Sr. John Bernard, who I thinke lives in Huntington shire. Hee is seriant Bernards son. If you could send the letter safe it would be A kindness.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MANNER OF TAKING UP AND PATENTING OF LAND IN HER MAJESTY'S COLONY AND DOMINION OF VIRGINIA WITH REASONS HUMBLY OFFERED FOR THE CONTINUANCE THEREOF.[1]

The Colony of Virginia was at first seated by a Company by vertue of a Charter from King James the 1st bearing date the 10th day of April in the 4th year of his Reign, and afterwards confirmed and the priviledge enlarged by two other Charters one dated the 9th of March then next following, and the other dated the 23d day of May in the 7th year of that king's Reign.

This Company at first settled the method of granting Lands two ways, To witt, Either for the importing of persons, or adventuring of money into the Colony, and thereupon 50 Acres of Land was granted for every person imported, and 100 Acres for every 12 li 10 s adventured towards the plantation.

Afterwards about the year 1624 the Government of Virginia was taken from the Company and vested immediately in the Crown, but still the usual method of granting land for importacion was confirmed and continued, and accordingly it was always practised by the Governor & Council to grant Lands either for a mans own personal adventure or for such others as he had imported for such Rights as he hath purchased of any other person.

---

[1]William Robertson, the author of this account, was an attorney and took the oath as clerk of the General Assembly May 13, 1702. He served as clerk through the session of 1738. His daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married John Lidderdale, merchant, of Williamsburg. See Journal of the Council, v. 2, p. 893. Benjaimn Needler succeeded Robertson as clerk.

In connection with this see the "Act concerning the granting, seating and planting and for settling the titles and bounds of lands." Hening, v. 3, p. 304 *et seq.* This was one of the laws passed in the 5th revisal in the session of 1705. This account by Robertson seems to have been sent to the Board of Trade, in support of the land law of 1705.

Afterwards this Custom of granting Lands was confirmed by King Charles the 2d by his Charter under the great seal of England bearing date at Westminster the 10th day of October in the 28th year of his Reign, in wch Charter are contained these words, To witt "And our further Will and pleasure is, and we do hereby of our further grace & favour declare and Grant that for the encouragement of such of our Subjects as shal from time to time go to dwell in the said plantation, there shal be assigned out of the Lands (not already appropriated) to every person so coming to dwell fifty acres of Land according as hath been used and allowed since the first plantation, To be held of us our heirs and Successors as of our Mannor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in free & common Soccage."

And thus the method of granting Land continued without any alteration till the year 1699, and then several persons having Rights to Lands in Pamunky neck, and on the Southside of the Blackwater swamp, who could not well procure legal Rights for patenting thereof, and the Treasury of the Country for support of the Government being very Low, a method was established of selling those Rights at a certain rate for money to be paid to the Auditor and Receiver of the Revenues for the use of the Crown, To witt, that whosoever would pay the Auditor five shillings for the Kings use should have the same right to take up and patent 50 acres of Land, that he might otherwise have had for the importacion of any person into this Colony. But the other method of granting Lands for Importàcion was never pretended to be taken away but still continues.

And at the last session of Assembly, it being observed that that addition to the Revenue of selling Rights had been a good help to it, it was thought convenient to limit the taking up land for Importacion as much as well could be, and to establish the aforementioned method of selling of Rights by act of Assembly, and thereupon in the act for

settling the Titles of Lands &c that matter is settled in such a manner as will be considerably beneficial to the Crown.

It is to be further observed, that when any person had a Right to take up and patent any Land, the usual way was for him to make the discovery of some ungranted Lands, and then to go to the Surveyor of the County where it lay and make an Entry thereof, and of his Rights for it. And thereupon the Surveyor laid it out for him, and returned a Survey of it with the Rights to the Secrys office, upon which a patent was prepared, and signed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, & the seal of the Colony was then put to it, wch made the Grant perfect.

And if several persons made Entrys for Lands in the same place, the first Entry (being legally made) was preferred according to the number of Rights, and if there was any more land, the other Entrys in order, according to their number of Rights respectively were satisfyed as far as the Land would go. So that the bigness of the Entry was limited by the number of Rights Entered.

And as this aforementioned method is the established and legal Constitution, so (with submission) it seems highly reasonable and beneficial for her Majestys and the Countrys interest, as well as equitable and legal in itself, that it should be still continued without interruption, or any other Limitations than what the Laws of this Country do now provide. It must be confessed that some Objections have been made agt this, as 1st, That the people are already too much disperst in their habitacions, and it would be better if they were collected within a Narrower Compass. 2dly, that it may administer occasion of disputes with the Indians. 3dly that Entrys have been made by some persons for very great quantities of Land, wch they cannot possibly seat and plant as they ought (in reason) to do.

But upon an impartial Enquiry into & consideration of the true State and Circumstances of the matter the answers

to these Objections will be obvious. 1st, It is a matter of the greatest difficulty to restrain and collect our people into a Narrower Compass of ground, or even to contain them where they are, for as the Country grows more numerous the poorer sort of people will always be desirous to settle further out for the Conveniencys of new Settlements, as great plenty of Game, good Range for their Stocks, and the choice of the best of the land to work upon, and daily experience tells us, that if they are restrained here, they will leave the Country and go to other places where they may be indulged in all the priviledges of this nature they can desire.

2dly. There can be no disputes or Controversys with the Indians, for we have no Indians near us but our Tributarys, and they have their Lands laid out and assured to them by Law according to the Articles of peace made with them.

3dly. That the late Law for settling the Titles to Lands doth lay sufficient Restraints to prevent any persons taking up too great quantitys for the future: and for the Entrys already made by persons who have not obtained patents; there are not any of them extraordinary. It has indeed been said that on the Southside of the Blackwater and upon Nottoway River, there are very extravagant Entrys made, and the Lands in those parts not being very well discovered at the time of making these Entrys, it is likely that the bounds of some of these Lands entered for, may be so imperfectly sett down as to give colour for this Objection: but if Enquiry be made into the number of Rights entered wch must always limit the quantity, it cannot be made appear that there is any one Entry in those parts for 3,000 Acres of Land in any one Tract, or that any of the Entrys that have been made for Land in those parts since the year 1700 have amounted to more than that quantity (except one Tract of about 4,500 Acres wch is already patented & Seated) tho it cannot be denyed that some few greater Entrys were made before that time. Nor is the patenting of

great quantitys of Land so great a prejudice to the Crown or the Country as it has been represented for it is evident that no great Tracts can be taken up, but that a considerable quantity of very bad & useless ground will be within that bounds: and if the taking up of land were solely restrained to small quantitys, people would pick out the best, and leave the interjacent poor Land altogether wast, wch now yields the same Qt rents to her Majte., tho perhaps it affords no other benefite to the posessor, or ever will, except only a larger Range for his Stock.

And for the continuance of the Established method of granting Lands without interruption, it is humbly offered to consideration:

1st. That Several people have Rights to land by the importation of persons into the Country according to Law, and according to the beforementioned Charter, and to deny the due proportions of land to these people, would be to deny them their Right.

2dly. That since the Establishment of the beforementioned method of selling Rights for money Several people have expended their moneys to purchase such Rights, and now the Government hath received their moneys, to deny them their proportions of land would be to defraud them of their money & of all the trouble and charge they have been at in the discovery & Entry of the Lands, besides the reflections it would bring upon the publick for not complying with their own voluntary publick Engagements.

3dly. If people cannot have Lands here upon reasonable terms, they can easily remove into other Countrys where their Labour is not so beneficial to the Crown, and where all possible encouragement is given them in this particular. This we see verifyed by daily experience in the great numbers of people that have removed lately, and are now just upon the remove into Carolina.

4thly. Her Majties Revenues will be considerably improved both by the money arising upon the Sale of Rights,

and by the Quittrents for the Lands after they are patented.

5thly. Entrys have been made for several parcels of Land on the Southside of the Blackwater, and upon Nottoway River, & some persons have had their Lands Surveyed and obtained patents for them but others that had the same equitable pretensions, have not yet had Such Surveys & patents, and it seems unequal not to grant the same liberty to those persons that had the same Right.

6thly. As to the lands on the Southside of Nottoway River & on Maherin River where the bounds of the Countrys are not settled, We see that the Government of Carolina have already taken upon them to dispose of those Lands as their own, and people are now Seating there by vertue of those Rights the necessary consequence whereof seems to be that it will create a Controversy with that Government, and at last perhaps it will be found expedient rather to confirm those Lands to the posessors, than to drive so many familys as will be Seated there from their habitacions, and thereby her Majesty will lose the money that would arise by the Sale of the Rights for taking up those Lands, and by the Quittrents that would be due for them in the mean time: and in the end it will (most probably) be the occasion of much trouble and charge in Settling the bounds between these Countrys. All which inconveniencys may now be happily prevented by permitting these Lands to be taken up according to the legal Establishment, for people would willingly take Grants under this Government if they might have them.

A true copy,
WIL ROBERTSON, *Cl. Con.*

Endorsed, *Virginia* E. A. Accot. of the manner of taking up & Patenting Land in Virginia, with Reasons for continuance thereof. Refer'd to in the Presidt & Councills Lre of 30th August, 1706. Rece'd 20th Novemr; Read —, 1706. N. 39. Entred D folio 80.

COATS OF ARMS beautifully illuminated in correct colors, etched in pen and ink, or painted in black and white water-color wash

Address:

MISS JANE C. SLAUGHTER
William and Mary College,
Williamsburg, Va.

County Court Note Book

A new Bulletin of New Information. Hitherto unpublished marriages and much other material.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00.

MILNOR LJUNGSTEDT, EDITOR,
Bethesda, R. 1, Maryland.

EDWARD DWELLY

RECORD-SEARCHER AND GENEALOGIST
Wellington Ave., Fleet, Hants, England.

Searches undertaken with care in England. Special facilities for Somerset, Devon, and records in London. Index of 303,000 Somerset names. A few copies of Dwelly's Parish Records, Bishop's Transcripts, Registers, and Marriages of Somerset still to be had.

The South Atlantic Quarterly

(*Established* 1902)

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Cosmopolitan in Scope, Generous in Policy, but Emphasizing the Literary, Social and Economic Life of the Southern States. :: :: ::

The Leading Literary Magazine of the South.

ISSUED QUARTERLY

Subscription, $3.00. Single Copy, 75 Cents.

The Confederate Veteran

(*Founded in* 1893)

OFFICIALLY REPRESENTS ALL CONFEDERATE ORGANIZATIONS

AS A JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY IT HAS A GENERAL INTEREST

Send for sample copy. Subscription, $1.50 per year.

Address:

THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Texas State Historical Association

SECOND SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 3. JULY, 1923.

William and Mary College Quarterly

Historical Magazine

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER,
President William and Mary College

E. G. SWEM,
Librarian William and Mary College

Published Quarterly by William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va.

COPY OF THIS NUMBER, $1.00 $4.00 PER YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice at Williamsburg, Va., as second-class matter.

William and Mary College

Quarterly Historical Magazine

Published by William and Mary College.

Second Series, Vol. 3. JULY, 1923. No. 3.

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER,
President William and Mary College

E. G. SWEM,
Librarian William and Mary College

Subscription, $4 Per Year. Current Numbers, $1 Each.

Correspondence relating to subscriptions and historical and genealogical contributions should be addressed to E. G. Swem, Librarian, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia. The editors are not responsible for the accuracy of statements of contributors.

CONTENTS

PAGE

The Knights of the Horseshoe. By W. W. Scott 145
Extracts from Council Journal, 1714, 1716. Contributed by Fairfax Harrison 153
Letter from Richard Randolph to H. B. Grigsby 155
Hardwick Family. By J. A. Stewart 157
Genealogical Queries 158
Register of Students in William and Mary College, 1827-1881, part I 159
Spotswood Mileage Accounts. By C. E. Kemper 171
Ancestry of James Monroe. By E. S. Lewis 173
Berkeley Family. By H. J. Berkeley 180
Dr. A. J. Morrison 199
William and Mary College, 1806 201
Pitch and Tar in Virginia, 1804 209
Letter of John Tennent to Sir Hans Sloane, 1740 211
Petition of Alexandria Merchants, 1792 206
Review of Kinsolving's Story of a Southern School. By E. E. Goodwin 212

Texas State Historical Association

William and Mary College

Quarterly Historical Magazine

Published by William and Mary College.

Vol. III. Second Series JULY, 1923 No. 3

"THE KNIGHTS OF THE HORSESHOE."

Their Route.

By W. W. Scott, Librarian of the State Law Library.

Col. Spotswood's Tramontane expedition is one of the most romantic episodes in the history of Colonial Virginia.

It was a brave and daring adventure wherein our sturdy forbears "showed the mettle of their pastures" in bold relief, yet after all it was only a romance as to all practical results. In these days it would be called an "Outing"; a sort of prolonged picnic with no prohibitionists or other eccentrics invited. It delighted them to go across the mountains —Sic juvat transcendere montes—but the "star of the empire" did not follow their course.

The great Valley of Virginia was not settled through Swift Run Gap, but mainly from Pennsylvania, by way of Harper's Ferry. Such of our Tidewater and Piedmont people as settled there appear to have crossed by the lower gaps in Fauquier and Loudoun, and they chose Clarke and Frederick, Jefferson and Berkeley as their abiding places. The Dutch, German and Scotch-Irish settled nearly all the counties to the south of these.

For a long time the expedition appears to have been a forgotten incident. Our earlier historians make scant, if any mention of it. Beverley refers to it in the introduction to his second edition (1722) to correct a misstatement of Oldmixon—his correction being an error quite equal to Oldmixon's. Charles Campbell spares some space to it,

and quite overstates the number of persons who accompanied the Governor[1]; especially commenting on the extraordinary variety of liquors they carried with them. His account is mainly a condensation of Fontaine's Journal.

Howe, as usual, when generalizing, is ridiculous, misquoting the motto and forcing an absurd translation of it, in which he was followed by John Esten Cooke in his "Stories from the Old Dominion"—happily corrected in his later work, "Virginia," in the American Commonwealth series.

Fiske, in "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," follows Campbell pretty closely, and Hugh Jones (1724) mentions it incidentally in connection with the Tramontane Order.

It remained for Dr. Wm. A. Carruthers, in his romance of "The Knights of the Horseshoe" (1845), to revive—or to arouse interest in—the expedition. His book is about as impossible fiction as was ever written.

In recent times Miss Mary Johnston, our accomplished Virginia novelist, has written some charming introductory chapters to "Audrey" based on the beginnings of the expedition, wherein she shows an abundant lack of knowledge of the topography and flora of Piedmont. She makes Swift Run flatly contradict its own name, and transforms it into "a fairy basin, rimmed with reeds, unruffled, crystal clear, stiller than a dream," and ornaments the banks with canes, reeds and sugar maples; which are all practically exotics in Piedmont. Swift Run "stiller than a dream" must have been a paradox of quiescent nightmare. How do "the waters come down at Lodore?"

Beverley says he was "with the present Governor at both these rivers (York and Rappahannock), and their fountains are in the highest ridge of mountains." It is now

---

[1]The number of persons can no longer be in dispute. In the William and Mary Quarterly, second series, Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1923, is published the itinerary of Governor Spotswood—from a Ms. in the Library of Congress. He specifically states "sixty-three men and seventy-four horses." So Campbell understates rather than overstates the number as "about fifty."

known that the head springs of the York are on the south side of the Southwest Mountains—mostly in Orange County —and some thirty miles from the foot of the Blue Ridge; those of the Rappahannock (Rapidan) are indeed in the Blue Ridge, but some miles east of Swift Run Gap. Swift Run itself is a tributary of the James, via the Rivanna.

All this is preliminary and introductory. My purpose is to outline, as nearly as may be, the line of march of the expedition, and I am led to do so because I have long been convinced that the diagram of the route as published in Dr. Philip Slaughter's "History of St. Mark's" is erroneous in many particulars, and his errors have, unfortunately, been followed in the historical maps, showing the order of settlement of Virginia, on the walls of the State Library Building.

I presume to do this because I was "born and raised" in the Southwest Mountains: the Blue Ridge has practically constituted my western horizon all my long life, and I have loved it as Sir Walter said he loved his Scotch heather. Moreover, I have crossed at Swift Run Gap dozens of times.

Nowhere else in Virginia are there more extended, picturesque and majestic views of the Blue Ridge than from this minor elevation in Orange, distant about twenty-five miles from its base, and paralleling it for its entire length.

It is said that from the portico at Montpelier—the home of James Madison—one of the most picturesque, though not most majestic, views in the county—a stretch of ninety miles of the Blue Ridge can be taken in at a glance—that is, forty-five miles each way from the central point of a crescent formed by the mountains to which Montpelier is nearly opposite.

This topographical fact will impress itself on the mind of any intelligent observer who will put himself in the place of the Knights when they first beheld the Blue Ridge from the coign of vantage of the Southwest Mountains: that Swift Run Gap is the only notable depression or "notch"

visible in this long reach—the only *apparent* gap that held out a hope that the barrier might be passed.

By "apparent" is meant a gap that shows itself, and shows itself from many points of view. It is now well known that there are several others, almost as low, in the line of vision, which are invisible because of high mountains interposed between them and the spectator. Other evidence makes the proof almost conclusive, and it is no longer matter of debate, that Swift Run was the gap selected for the crossing.

To begin at the beginning: All that is actually known of the expedition is comprised in the cotemporaneous Journal of John Fontaine—an English ensign, who was a guest of the Governor, and accompanied him from Williamsburg to Germanna, the rendezvous of the Knights, and the starting point of the expedition. It is a very charming narrative—full flavored by the extraordinary varieties of liquors carried along.

Germanna—where some German miners had been seated and where later Spotswood erected a "Palace" and a fort was then in Essex County. A special "parish" had been organized for these miners—"German Protestants," they are called—in 1714; which parish—quite antedating the later St. Georges—the church historiographers have all overlooked. Later it was the county seat of Spotsylvania (1720), but was soon abandoned as such because of lack of accommodations for the gentry and their horses (IV Hening, 364), when in 1732 Fredericksburg was established the county seat.

When Orange was cut off from Spotsylvania in 1734, it fell within the limits of the new county. It has had an historic past, but is now little more than a wilderness. Hooker's and Grant's armies crossed there, on pontoons, to fight the battles of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. The river is now spanned by an iron bridge, and the State Highway from Fredericksburg to New Market crosses it there.

The expedition left Germanna August 29th, 1716, after "having their horses shod," on the 27th, which disposes effectually of one of Dr. Caruthers' leading myths.

Twelve "gentlemen"—of whom Austin Smith turned back the second day—two "Captains," whether "gentlemen" or not does not appear—two companies of rangers, consisting each of six men and an officer and four Meherrin Indians, is Fontaine's enumeration of the party.

They started at one in the afternoon, and about five camped on "Expedition Run," now known as Russell's Run, making three miles. The next day they made six miles, crossing Mine River (now known as Mine Run) and Mountain Run. On the 31st they made fourteen miles—twenty-three in all from Germanna, which would put them at the confluence of the Robertson and the Rapidan—"where Rappahannoc River forks," is the way Fontaine puts it, where "I saw the largest timber, the finest and deepest mould, and the best grass I ever did see."

Here are two points on the route fixed beyond cavil; Germanna, and the forks of the Rappahannoc River, by which name Fontaine invariably calls it, going; returning, almost always the Rapidan. The next point fixed with absolute assurance is Swift Run Gap itself. To complete the evidence on this point there is—(in "An Abridgement of the Public Laws of Virginia in force and use June 10, 1720," a copy of which is in the Library of Congress) an address from the Burgesses to the King distinctly stating that there are only two "passes" through the Blue Ridge—the Northern Pass and the one where the Roanoke River runs through.

The statute of 1720, which defines the boundaries of Spotsylvania, enacted that one line should run from a convenient point on the North Anna River to the river on the west side of the high mountains "so as to include the Northern Passage through said mountains." This line, as then defined, is the line to the present day between Orange and the Counties of Hanover and Goochland, as then delimited;

since then Louisa has been cut from Hanover, and Albemarle from Goochland, and Greene from Orange.

Undoubtedly the line of march from the mouth of the Robertson (forks of the Rappahannoc) to Swift Run now becomes a matter of conjecture. But distinction ought to be made between the probable and the improbable, and the topography of the intermediate country between these two known points would seem to be the controlling, if not the conclusive, factor in determining it.

Dr. Slaughter states that his diagram, drawn by Mr. J. J. Halsey, whose home was near Somerville's Ford on the Rapidan, is based upon sketches of the country about Germanna by a Mr. Willis * * * and an outline map of a Mr. Brooking of the upper part of the route in Orange, * * * the suggestion of a Mr. Stevens (Arthur Stephens), of Standardsville, and other persons of the vicinage. All of them I knew, except Mr. Willis, and know where they lived, and their general environment. Dr. Slaughter himself was a charming personality, uncommonly handsome even in his old age, of winning manners, and unusual eloquence; Messrs. Halsey, Brooking and Stephens were gentlemen of character and intelligence—the two first practical surveyors, the third a lawyer, as was also Mr. Halsey. None of them had any particular aptness, nor any training, for investigating a historical question, or interpreting a Journal notably obscure in its details. Surely "Sketches of the Country about Germanna," an "outline map of the upper part of the route," in present Orange County, and "Suggestions of Mr. Stephens"—all made about 1876—nearly two hundred years after the event—are a flimsy basis for a diagram. The testimony of the everlasting hills is all against them, and seems conclusive against the diagram.

One thing seems so probable in the determination of the route that it is impossible to escape it, and that is the Rapidan river. The Expedition started on that river. So far as we can interpret the details of the Journal they continued to follow the valley of that river almost to its source,

the only thing to do. They followed the south branch of it to within a mile or two of Stanardsville (Greene C. H.) where the route seemed blocked to further progress. Swift Run Gap lay invitingly—even wooingly—before their eyes from the first moment that they beheld the "Appalachian Hills" which Fontaine mentions for the first time when they were at or near the mouth of the Robertson river.

Anybody scanning the landscape, at or near Stanardsville, will note first this breach in the mountains—Swift Run Gap—He will look for an approach to it and one is plainly visible. About a mile beyond Stanardsville is "Blue Run" which comes coursing down from the direction of the Gap. The south side of Powell's Mountain extends down to Swift Run, and the valley of Swift Run extends deep into the eastern outlet of the Gap.

It is just at this point on South River—about one mile N. E. of Stanardsville—that the maker of the diagram lost his bearings and led the Expedition away from the inviting Gap—away even from the Blue Ridge itself. Up to this point no serious objection can be made to the route as laid down in the diagram. From this point, however, to the Swift Run Valley it seems hopelessly at variance with the mileage as set out in the 'Journal', and with the landscape itself.

The conclusion seems unavoidable then, that the general trend of the route was up the valley of the Rapidan from Germanna to a point on its southern branch opposite Stanardsville; thence to or near that village; thence very much as the turnpike (to Harrisonburg) now runs—known as Swift Run Gap Road long before the turnpike was built—to Swift Run Valley; thence, to quote Fontaine's words, "we followed the windings of James River, observing that it came from the very top of the mountains." Proceeding about four and a half miles they came to "the very head spring of James River, where it runs no bigger than a man's arm from under a big stone. About a musket shot from

the spring is another which rises and runs down the other side."

Before the turnpike was built the road through the gap ran by this spring, and a shortcut bridle path leads by it now. I myself have drunk of it, and of the one "A musket shot beyond," many, many times; blending its crystal current, in the Better Days of the Republic, with Mountain Dew instead of Moonshine.

Two towering mountain peaks stand sentinel over the gap, named by the Knights "Mount George" and "Mount Spotswood," in honor of the King and the Governor—Mount George being the higher by fifty feet. In disregard of their historic associations they are now called "High Top" and "Saddle Back," respectively, but not respectfully.

Near the spring which flows to the west, the Colonial Dames of Virginia have lately erected a monument to Spotswood and his Knights. It is pyramidal in form and built of stones found on the spot. Inserted on the side facing the road is a memorial tablet whereon the names of all the gallant adventurers that have come down to us through Fontaine's Journal are engraved. It was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, September 5th, 1921, on the two hundred and fifth anniversary of the crossing. Almost opposite the monument stands a meeting house of the "United Brethren."

A few hundred yards to the west appears a landscape of surpassing loveliness, the panorama of a smiling and fertile hamlet in Page County. No other landscape in Virginia that I have seen can compare with it in beauty.

To all lovers of mountains in their majesty, of valleys in their loveliness, a pilgrimage to this tablet, sacred to great and heroic memories, will be a journey of pleasure, to be remembered and cherished as a joy forever and, fortunately, the road has been selected as a State highway.

It is generally agreed by historians that the town of Elkton, in Rockingham County, on the Shenandoah River—which the Knights named Euphrates—was the end of the

journey, and that they followed Elk Run in going down the mountain. Here the Journal says we "parted with the Rangers, who were to go farther on." Whither and how far remains a mystery.

Crossing the great mountains was the main feature of the expedition, and there would be little interest in attempting to trace the route followed for the few miles beyond the gap, even if I had any aptness to trace it, which I have not.

But it is interesting to read Fontaine's naive narrative when they arrived at the "Euphrates;" "I got some grasshoppers and fished, and another and I, we catched a dish of fish, some perch and a kind of fish they called chub. We had a good dinner, and after it we got the men together and loaded all their arms, and we drank the King's health in champagne and fired a volley, the Princess' health in Burgundy and fired a volley, and all the rest of the royal family in claret and a volley. We drank the Governor's health and fired another volley."

It was worth while to be there.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE COUNCIL, EXECUTIVE SESSION, 1714, 1716, OF INTEREST IN THE STUDY OF THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.[1]

Contributed By FAIRFAX HARRISON.

OCTOBER 15, 1714.

* * * The Governor acquainted the Council that pursuant to the Trust reposed in him by the Generall Assembly, he had for the better securing the Frontiers erected a Fort at Christanna on the Southside of Maherine River, and laid out a Tract of Land on that side for the Habitation of the Saponie, Occoneechee, Stukanox and Tottero Indians, and

[1]See, in this connection, an extract from the Journal of the Council, of April 28, 1714, printed in the Virginia Magazine of History, v. 13, p. 362.

on the opposite side of the River another Tract for the Nottoways & Maherines, who had represented to him the impossibility of their being able to subsist on the Land intended for them, in the Fork of James River, by reason of its barreness, of which he himself had been an Eye Witness, during his late Progress. That for the Security of the Fort of Christanna, he had appointed a Captain and twelve men to reside there, who with a proportionable number of the Indians, are to perform the Ranging Service between Roanoak River and Appomattux, and that part of the Country which has been hitherto most exposed to the Incursions of the Tuscaruro Indians intirely secured; And that for the ease of the Country, he had disbanded the Rangers of Prince George's County, and reduced the number of those other Rangers who are continued in pay in other parts of the Frontiers to the number of six in each Troop. * * *

JUNE 12, 1716.

* * * Whereas the Governor was pleased to inform this Board that Some discoverys have lately been made by the Rangers of a Passage over the Great Mountains to the Westward of this Colony, & that he intended next August to Send a Greater body of the Rangers upon further discoverys which he Judges may be of great advantage to this Country The Council are of the Opinion that all Suitable Endeavours ought to be used & encouragement given for prosecuting the Said discoverys as being for the benefit of the Colony. * * *

LETTER FROM RICHARD RANDOLPH TO HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY, FEB. 12, 1856.[1]

Contributed by W. S. MORTON.

Hanover Courthouse, 12th Feby, '56.

Dear Sir,—Believing that an apology is unnecessary, I shall offer none, for this communication, which, a perusal of your discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society makes a duty. You say, that my ancestor, William Randolph, of Turkey Island, was uncultivated, and made money by building barns. The obituary of his fifth son, Sir John, does not authorize such an opinion, but the reverse. His will, recorded in Henrico court, shews that he owened mechanics, he built houses for his son William, at Chatsworth, near Richmond for Isham, Adjutant General of the Colony, at Dungeness in Goochland, for Thomas, at Tuckahoe, Goochland, for Richard, at Curls, Henrico, he built one of the churches of Henrico parish, at Four Mile Creek; the other church, on Richmond Hill, was built by his son Richard. His grandson, William Stith was rector of the parish. The houses, built for his sons, save one, are now occupied. Mr. Jefferson's mother was a daughter of Isham Randolph. There is no "*mist*" over her genealogy. The grants for land, called "headrights," will show, in some measure, the class and character of our colonial population. I had occasion for a copy of one, granted to George Prince, 1683, for 500 acres, at the falls of Appomattox, and found the names of some of the most respectable families, now, near Peters-

[1]This letter was written by Richard Randolph to Hugh Blair Grigsby, because the latter had referred to Randolph's ancestor, in the "Convention of 1776," page 77, in the following terms: "No man could remember a time when a Randolph was not among the wealthiest of the colony. A few old men had heard from their fathers that the original ancestor had some time beyond the middle of the previous century come over from Yorkshire poor, and made his living by building barns; but they also remembered his industry, his integrity, and his wonderful success in acquiring large tracts of land, which he bequeathed to his children, and the political honors which he himself lived to attain."

burg. Richard Bland was not of the blood of Pocahontas; his wife was a daughter of W. R. of Turkey Island. John Tazewell's wife was a daughter of John Bolling, of Cobbs, Chesterfield; she had the blood of Pocahontas. Peyton Randolph was a *connexion*, not a kinsman of Richard Bland; the Pocahontas blood came to our family through Jane Bolling, the wife of the first Richard Randolph. I was four years old when my great-grandfather, Archy Cary, died; the sight of his corpse made an indelible impression on my memory. In my boyhood I was associated with the most prominent men of the revolution, in Virginia, and in Massachusetts; from them, I learnt the events. Now, in my old age, my memory recurs, with pleasure, to the events of the revolution, and my heart is filled with gratitude, for the men, to whom, under God, we are indebted for the blessings which we enjoy.

Accept my friendly regards.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.

H. B. Grigsby.

The reverend Munro Banister of Alabama, and William C. Banister, of Petersburg, are sons of Munro Banister, a son of Col. John Banister, and Miss Blair of Williamsburg. The Banisters of Osmore, are sons of Theodoric Bland Banister, another son of J. B. and Miss Blair. The county was called Randolph, and the county town, Beverley, after gov'r Beverley Randolph. Garland's book is fabulous. J. R. of R's estate was entailed on him. Richard Randolph succeeded his brother, Sir John, as treasurer of the colony. I deposited their cash book with the treasurer, at Richmond. The eminent discendants of William Randolph of Turkey Island form a *galaxy*.

Endorsed by Grigsby. "Richard Randolph making corrections on my discourse on convention 1776."

HARDWICK FAMILY.

Contributed By J. ADGER STEWART.

Will of George Hardwick, St. Clair Co., Ala., dated April 16, 1823. Recorded July 1st, 1824. Mentions wife, Polly Hardwick; son, George Hardwick; son-in-law, Willis Germany; son, William Hardwick; daughter, Kezziah Robinson; grandson, James, son of James Hardwick; sons, Garland Hardwick, F. Mc. Hardwick, Robert M. Hardwick; daughter, Sidney Barnhill, and youngest daughter, Nancy Hardwick. Appoints son, James Hardwick, and son-in-law, William H. Barnhill, executors. Witnesses, Vineyard Crofford, William Montgomery and George F. Hardwick.

George Hardwick was a son of William Hardwick, of Greene County, Georgia (Pg. 111 W. & M. Quarterly, new series, Vol. 3, No. 2), whose will was dated March 13, 1802, probated April, 1803, Will Book No. 4, pages 38-41. George Hardwick lived in Greene County, Randolph County and Jasper County, Georgia, until about 1818. Married Mary, or Polly, McTyeire.

Kezziah Hardwick (daughter of George and Mary Hardwick), born July 16, 1800; died Covington, Georgia, April 16, 1883. Married first, Cornelius Robinson, Jasper County, Georgia, October 24, 1816. Issue 1. James Hardwick, born March 18th, 1818; 2. Mary, born October 30, 1820; 3. Nancy Caroline, born Nov. 10, 1822; 4. Sarah Jane, born November 26, 1826; 5. Salina Frances, born June 16, 1831. Kezziah Hardwick Robinson married second, William Guy Smith (widower with five children), Jasper County, Georgia, January 11th, 1838. Issue 1. son, Boykin Smith.

COWAN, ROBINSON.

Henry Cowan, a Revolutionary soldier, married a widow, Temperance Robinson. Her first husband, Daniel Robinson, died or was killed in service, and tradition is that Henry

Cowan was sent to notify the widow and then met her for the first time. At her second marriage, around 1782, she was said to be still in her teens, and Henry Cowan about fifty. In 1788 Henry Cowan had a grant of 100 acres in Rockingham County for services and spent the rest of his life there. Wanted date and place of marriage of Henry Cowan and Temperance Robinson. Also of Temperance Armistead (or Armstrong?) and Daniel Robinson.

FRANK B. LAMB.

Westfield, N. Y.

HANNON, WRIGHT AND RANDOLPH.

Wanted: Data of the Hannon, Wright and Randolph families. John Randolph Hannon married Elizabeth Wright in Virginia (possibly Roanoke). Date desired. Their eldest son, John Stith Hanon, was born 1807. The Hannon and some of the Wright families later settled in Georgia. There was a relationship between Hannon and Randolph families. Am anxious to find out how it was.

Want names and dates of the parents of John Randolph Hannon and Elizabeth Wright. Also wish to establish Revolutionary service for the families.

MRS. HAL HANNON.

1014 Texas Avenue, Texarkana, Texas.

WOOD, COX, SMITH, JOHNSTON, JOHNSON.

Wanted: Information about Rev. Stephen Wood, Baptist minister of Franklin County, Virginia, born about 1760 in Lunenburg County, died May 1, 1815 in Franklin County; wife Ann, said to have been daughter of Samuel Smith of Halifax County.

Stephen Wood is said to have been descended from Colonel Henry Wood, the first clerk of Goochland County, who married a Miss Cox, whose brother was named Stephen Cox, for whom members of the Wood family were named, but

I want proof. There is on record in Lunenburg a deed of gift, 6th July, 1756, from Joseph Johnston, of the Parish of Cumberland in County Lunenburg, consideration, affection for his son-in-law, Stephen Wood, of same parish, of 100 acres of land on the north side of the Robertson fork of the Meherrin River, beginning at said Johnson's line. Recorded 3rd Aug., 1756. Signed, Joseph Johnson. Lunenburg County Deed Book No. 4, p. 309.

Please observe that the name is spelt both Johnston and Johnson.

This last named Stephen Wood (is supposed to have been the grandfather of the first-mentioned Stephen Wood) left will dated May 9th, 1782, in Lunenburg Co., with son David as executor of his estate. Witnesses, Sylvanus Walker and Martin Elliott. Desire proof and information where to find copy of will of Colonel Henry Wood, who died May 2nd, 1757, and was buried at "Woodville," 12 miles north of Goochland Courthouse, and not of record in Goochland or Albemarle Counties.

MISS MARY B. STATHAM.
1344 Harvard Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS IN WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, 1827-1881.

In order to have an accurate list of the students of William and Mary, or rather as accurate a list as it is now possible to prepare, we are beginning in this number to print the names of all students who matriculated after 1827. No matriculation book before 1827 is known to be extant. It is not likely that we will ever have a complete list of students before 1827. The compilation of an approximate list will require the labor of several years in the examination of many scattered documents. We are printing after each student's name all the facts entered about him in the matriculation book. The list of students, printed in the History of the College of William and Mary from its founda-

tion, 1660, to 1874, by J. W. Randolph & English, in Richmond, 1874, cannot be depended upon. There are as many as twenty-five names omitted in some years. By using the matriculation book, we will be able to add about three to four hundred names of students, not appearing in the history published in 1874.

In the following list it is well to remember that the dates are the dates of matriculation, not of graduation. A student matriculated every year. His name may appear, therefore, under two or three successive dates.

Another object of publishing this list is to stimuate interest in these students by their descendants, with the hope of receiving more definite information about many of them. Correspondence should be directed to the librarian of the college.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF 27TH OCTOBER, 1827.

Resolved, That in future the students matriculate in the Statute Book of the College: and that they subscribe to the following Formula:

We the Subscribers, do severally acknowledge ourselves Students of the College of William and Mary; and do solemnly promise, that we will individually, in all respects, conform to the Statutes, Rules, Laws, Orders and Injunctions of the Governours and Visitors and of the President and Professors of the College.

1827-28.

NAMES.	PARENTS, ETC.	POSTOFFICE.
A. G. Taliaferro	Dr. Wm. Taliaferro	Gloucester Ct. House
Robert Yates	Catesby Jones	Glos'ter Ct. House
Robert C. Jones	William Jones	Gloucester Court H.
William B. Boyd	William Jones	Gloucester Court H.
Chas. W. Byrd	George Wilson	Smithfield, Isle of W.
Edwd. W. Marks	Lewis L. Marks	Petersburg
Jas. M. Jeffries	John Pollard	Stevensville, K. & Queen
Logan Waller	Phil Aylett	King Wm.
M. M. Galt	Ann Galt	Portsmouth, Va.
Geo. C. Ball.	Mr. Pollard	King & Queen
Rich'd Blow	Geo. Blow	Little Town, Sussex
S. S. Stubbs	Sam Stubbs	Gloster Ct. House
J. L. Deans	I. Garretson	North End P. O.
Rich'd H. Riddick	Col. Jos. Riddick	Suffo. P. O.
G. J. Byrd	James R. Wilson	Smithfield
S. Wilson	Sam'l Wilson	Surry County
R. R. Wilson	James Wilson	Surry County
J. P. Henderson	Wm. Browne	Williamsburg
A. S. Jones	John Jones	Mecklenburg Co.
B. B. B. Hunter	Edw. R. Hunter	South Quay
John J. Clarke	William Tyler	Charles City County
Edwin Sheild	Samuel Sheild	York Towne
George Ruffin	Ed. Ruffin	Cabin Point
Jno. Y. Archer	Dr. Jno. R. Archer	Elk Hill, Amelia
R. T. Moffatt	Capt. Wm. Moffatt	Portsmouth, Va.
John B. Somervell	James Somervell	Warrenton, N. C.
Moreau Bowers	Ro. McCandlish	Williamsburg
David Minge	John Minge	Charles City C. H.
Richard H. Adams	John Minge	Charles City C. H.
Robert B. Boyd	Wm. Armistead	King William Ct. House
Robert B. Waller	Curtis Waller	Spotsylvania, New Mar.
Philip A. Dew		K. & Qu. Co., New Town
Joseph C. Eggleston	Edward Eggleston	Amelia Ct. office tavern
Joseph Hobson, Jr.	Joseph Hobson	Richmond, c/o Hobson & Sampson
John Wm. Syme	Andr. Syme	Petersburg
John G. Hatton	Mary Hatton	Portsmouth, Va.
Thos. H. Edwards	Thos. Edwards	Portsmouth, Va.
Wm. R. Savage	Harriot Savage	New Kent
James Minge	John Minge	Charles City Co. C. H.
Fielding D. Piggot	Jos. Piggot	Jas. City Cty

1827-28 (Continued.)

Thos. R. Campbell	Hugh Campbell	Clarkeston
Creed Taylor, Jr.	Sam Taylor	Manchester
James B. Thornton	J. B. Thornton	Villboro, Caroline
Rich'd C. Tunstall	Col. Rich'd Buckner	Rapp. R. Acad., Caroline
Wm. A. Selden	John A. Selden	Richmond, Va.
Edwin Cunliffe	Esther Cunliffe	Manchester, Va.
Edward J. Bullock	Colo. David Bullock	Richmond, Va.
William B. Todd	Wm. Todd	Stevensville, K. & Q., Va.
Richard C. Crump	Sally W. Crump	New Kent Ct. House
Charles L. Henshaw	Philip Gatewood, Esq	New Town, Va.
Thomas Y. Tabb	Dr. B. H. Coupland	Petersburg
James McTyre	Colo. L. Burfoot	Manchester
Wm. W. Wingfield	Ch. L. Wingfield	Williamsburg
Euclid Borland	Thos. Borland	Murfreesburough

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Domicil.
James B. Southall	Dr. Jas. B. Southall	Smithfield, Isle of Wight	Oct. 25	18	Mr. Wingfield's
Aug. W. Robins	Wm. Robins	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 27	21	Mrs. Pryor
J. Wm. Syme	Rev'd A. Syme	Petersburg	Oct. 27	17	College
C. W. Byrd	Geo. Wilson	Smithfield	Oct. 27	17	Mrs. Pryor
James Johnson	Christopher Johnson	King Wm. Courthouse	Oct. 27	20	John E. Browne
Moreau Bowers	Ro. McCandlish	Wmburg	Oct. 27	18	Mrs. Bowers
Joseph Hobson	Jos. Hobson	Ballsville, Powhatan	Oct. 27	17	Mrs. Prior's
John Willison	Mary B. Willison	Petersburg	Oct. 27	17	Mrs. Peachy
Sam'l Wilson	Sam'l Wilson	Surry Courthouse	Oct. 27	18	College
R. T. (?) Hannon	R. F. Hannon	Petersburg	Oct. 27	18	H. Edloe
John W. Haskins	John Haskins	Ballsville	Oct. 27	18	College
C. Tompkins	Colo. Chr. Tompkins	Matthews C. House	Oct. 27	15	Mrs. Peachy's
Jno. F. Archer	Major Jno. Clarke	Bellona Arsenal or Rich'd	Oct. 27	16	College
B. Franklin Jones	Thomas Jones	Ayletts, King Wm. Co.	Oct. 27	17	John Brown
Edwd Simmons	Robert Simmons	Petersburg	Oct. 27	15	Mrs. Peachy
Wm. Taliaferro, Jr.	Dr. Wm. Taliaferro	Gloucester Ct. House	Oct. 27	18	Mrs. Peachy
Edw. W. Marks	Lewis L. Marks	Petersburg	Oct. 27	21	H. Edloe
John W. Jarvis	John D. Jarvis	Mathews Co. (?)	Oct. 27	18	College
Orlando S. Jones	John Jones	Millers Post Of., Essex	Oct. 27	18	John Brown's
Anderson Jones	Thomas Jones	Ayletts Post Of.	Oct. 27	18	John Brown's
Jas. McTyre	Lawson Burfoot	Manchester	Oct. 27	19	College
Edwin Cunliffe	Esther Cunliffe	Manchester	Oct. 27	20	College
Edwin Sheild	Samuel Sheild	York	Oct. 27	17	Rob. McCandlish
George W. Semple	Judge Semple	Wmburg	Oct. 27	..	Judge Semple
Rich'd Blow, Jr.	Geo. Blow	Sussex Cty, Littletown	Oct. 27	18	

1828-29 (Continued)

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Domicil.
James Minge	Wm. H. Minge	Charles City C. H.	Oct. 27	21	Judge Brown's
Alexander Jones	John Jones	Boydton, Mecklen.	Oct. 27	18	College
Wm. A. Clarke	Wm. B. Clarke	Manchester	Oct. 27	15	Mr. D. Browne
William E. Winfree	Wm. Winfree	Chesterfield C. H.	Oct. 27	17	Mr. D. Browne
Richard Taliaferro	Cary Wilkinson	York County	Oct. 27	18	Mrs. Bowers
A. G. Southall	John Tyler	Chas. City C. H.	Oct. 27	17	Mr. D. Browne
George F. Morrisson	George Morrisson	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	17	Mr. Morrison
John C. Mann	John Mann	Shackelford P. O., K. Qu.	Oct. 28	19	D. Browne
Robert Y. (?) Cabell	Wm. H. Cabell	Richmond	Oct. 28	18	Mr. Cabiness
William N. Whiting	Wm. Robinson	Shackelford P. O., K. Qu.	Oct. 28	19	Mrs. Peachy
Newton C. King	Miles King, Esq.	Norfolk	Oct. 29	15	Wingfield
Fred'k W. Southgate	John Southgate	Norfolk	Oct. 29	15	Mr. Wingfield
Robert Rogers	Wm. B. Rogers	Wmburg, Va.	Oct. 29	14	Mr. (?)
Joseph C. Eggleston	Edward Eggleston	Office Tavern, Amelia	Nov. 1	16	College
George J. Byrd	James R. Wilson	Smithfield, Va.	Nov. 1	19	H. Edloe
Rich'd R. Garrett	Ann Garrett	Williamsburg	Nov. 1	18	Mr. Garrett's
Josiah L. Deans	Isaac Garretson	North End P. O.	Nov. 3	17	Mrs. Peachy
James M. Scott	Robert G. Scott	Richmond	Nov. 3	16	D. Brown
Rich'd H. Turner	Richard Turner	Port Conway	Nov. 3	18	Mr. Cabiness
John T. Turner	Richard Turner	Port Conway	Nov. 3	17	Mr. Cabiness
Thomas Martin	Thomas Martin	Powhatan	Nov. 5	18	Thomas Martin
John B. Butler	Dr. Robert Butler	Smithfield	Nov. 5	15	D. Browne
David Minge	Dr. John Minge	Charles City C. H.	Nov. 6	16	Col. J. Browne
Geo. K. Taylor	Geo. E. Harrison	Cabin Point, P. George	Nov. 6(?)	17	College
R. H. Adams	Dr. John Minge	Charles City C. H.	Nov. 7	16	College
Ro. B. Boyd	Wm. Armistead	Little Plymouth, K. & Qu	Nov. 7	17	Mrs. Pryor

1828-29 (Continued)

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Domicil.
Jas. P. Henderson	Wm. Brown	Williamsburg	Nov. 10	18	Judge Brown
Rich'd H. Riddick, Jr.	Col. Josiah Riddick	Suffolk	Nov. 10	18	Colo. J. Browne
Benj. B. B. Hunter	Dr. Edw. R. Hunter	Southquay	Nov. 10	18	Colo. J. Browne
Benedict Crump	Beverley Crump	New Kent Ct. House	Nov. 11	21(?)	Mrs. Pryor
Thomas T. Dabney	Benj. F. Dabney	Enfield, K. W.	Nov. 11	16	Colo. J. Browne
Geo. L. Fauntleroy	Wm. E. L. Fauntleroy	Gloucester C. H.	Nov. 25	18	Mrs. Prior
Bassett S. Claiborne	George Claiborne	King William C. H.	Nov. 26	18	Mr. Prior
Benj. E. Anderson	Richard Anderson	Richmond, Va.	Dec. 2	19	Judge Browne's
Thos. W. R. Edmunds	Thos. Ruffin	Cabin Point, Surry	Dec. 3	17	Wm. F. Pierce
Wm. R. C. Douglass	Jno. B. Christian	Chs. City Ct. House	Dec. 8	19	Mrs. Pryor
Samuel I. Douglas	H. O. McEnery	Petersburg	Jan. 19	17	College

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Regular or Irregular.	Domicil.
Edwin A. Teagle	Edward Teagle	Williamsburg	Feb. 23	16	Irregular	Williamsburg
P. Wyndham Kemp	Mat. W. Kemp	Gloucester Cty	Feb. 25	18	Irregular	Mrs. Peachy's
William R. Savage	Harriet Savage	New Kent Ct. Virga.	Feb. 25	19	Irregular	College
Edward Turner	R. McCandlish	Williamsburg	Feb. 27	14	Irregular	Isabella Turner
Everard M. Eggleston	Wm. T. Eggleston	Amelia C. H.	Mar. 14	18	Irregular	College No. 10

1829-30.

John W. Jarvis	John D. Jarvis	Matthews C. H.	Oct. 26	19	Regular	College No. 19
Rich'd T. Hannon	R. F. Hannon	Petersburg	Oct. 26	17	Regular	Henry Edloe
G. L. Fauntleroy	Dr. W. E. L. F'tleroy	Gloucester C. House	Oct. 26	19	Irregular	Mrs. Pryor
W. W. Wingfield	Chs. L. Wingfield	Wmburgh	Oct. 26	18	Regular	C. L. Wingfield
Thos H. Daniel	Thomas Daniel	Petersburg	Oct. 26	19	Regular	Col. J. A. Browne
Jno. F. Archer	Major John Clarke	Richmond	Oct. 26	17	Regular	Henry Edloe
T. R. Gregory	Francis Gregory	Dinwiddie Ct.	Oct. 26	18	Law	College No. 14

1829-30 (Continued)

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.		Age.	Domicil.
B. F. Jones	Thomas Jones	Ayletts Wareh.	Oct. 26	17	Regular	Col. Brown
Jno. R. Chambliss	James Chambliss	Parham's Store, Sussex	Oct. 26	20	Law	College No. 14
Wm. A. Tyler	Wm. Tyler	Lexington	Oct. 26	21	Law	College No. 10
John S. Parker	Gen. Sev'n E. Parker	Northampton Ct. Est. Shr	Oct. 26	17	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Christr Q. Tompkins	Colo. C. Tompkins	Matthews Ct. House	Oct. 26	16	Irregular	Mr.Cabiniss
Edward J. Young	Thomas Young	Northampton Co. E. S.	Oct. 26	17	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Eustace Robinson	John Robinson	Richmond	Oct. 26	17	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Anderson S. Jones	Thomas Jones	Ayletts Po. Off.	Oct. 26	19	Regular	Col. J. Browne
Wm. Taliaferro, Jr.	Dr. W. Taliaferro	Gloucester Ct. Ho.	Oct. 26	19	Regular	Henry Edloe's
W. H. Wright	John Wooster	Wilmington, N. C.	Oct. 26	15	Irregular	Rev. A. Empie
Edwd Simmons	R. Simmons	Petersburg	Oct. 26	16	Regular	Henry Edloe
George W. Chisman	Thomas C. Russell	Halfway House, Y County	Oct. 27	18	Regular	Col. Browne
Walter Henderson	Judge Browne	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	16	Irregular	Judge Browne
Edwin Sheild	Samuel Sheild	York Town	Oct. 27	18	Regular	Ro. McCandlish
Richard Taliaferro			Oct. 27	21	Irregular	Cary Wilkinson
George F. Morrisson	George Morrisson	Williamsburg	Oct. 28	19	Regular	George Morrisson
W. L. Savage	Geo. E. Parker	Northampton, Va.	Oct. 28	17	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Cyrus A. Griffin	Dr. S. S. Griffin	Williamsburg	Oct. 28	19	Irregular	Dr. S. S. Griffin
Geo. Blow, Jr.	Mr. Geo. Blow, Sr.	Littletown P. O., Sussex	Oct. 28	17	Regular	Ch. L. Wingfield
Geo. W. Camp, Jr.	Wm. W. Sharp	Norfolk	Oct. 28	16	Regular	Ch. L. Wingfield
N. C. King (Name cancelled)	Miles King	Norfolk	Oct. 28	16	Irregular	Ch. L. Wingfield
James B. Southall, Jr.	J. B. Southall, Sr.	Smithfield	Oct. 28	18	Regular	Ch. L. Wingfield
F. W. Southgate	John Southgate	Norfolk	Oct. 28	18	Irregular	Ch. L. Wingfield
R. R. Garrett	Mrs. Ann Garrett	Wmburg	Oct. 29	19	Irregular	Mrs. Garrett
H. S. Christian	Turner Christian	Chs. City	Oct. 29	21	Law	Mr. Gresham

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Domicil.
David Minge	Dr. John Minge	Chs. City C. H.	Oct. 29 17	Regular	Judge Browne's
John Marshall	Mr. Thomas Marshall	Oak Hill	Oct. 29 18	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Albert G. Southall	John Tyler	Chas. City County	Oct. 30 18	Irregular	Mr. D. Browne
Geo. W. Semple	James Semple, Sr.	Williamsburg	Oct. 31 18	Irregular	James Semple
John B. Butler	Dr. Robert Butler	Smithfield	Oct. 31 17	Regular	D. Browne
Jno. M. Gregory			Oct. 31 25	Law	Wm. Edloe
Thomas A. Harrison	Colier H. Minge	Chas. City	Nov. 2 15	Regular	Henry Edloe
Thomas Martin, Jr.	Thos. Martin	Jas. City	Nov. 3 19	Irregular	
Moreau Bowers	Ro. McCandlish	Wmburg	Nov. 3 19	Regular	Mrs. Bowers
Wm. McCandlish	Wm. McCandlish	Wmburg	Nov. 4 16	Irregular	Mr. Wilkinson
Jno. Willison	Mary B. Willison	Petersburg	Nov. 5 18	Regular	College No. 5
W. B. Lightfoot	Philip Lightfoot	Fredericksburgh	Nov. 9 20	Irregular	Mrs. Pryor
James Johnson	Christo Johnson	King Wm. Ct. House	Nov. 9 21	Regular	Col. J. E. Browne
Rich'd H. Turner (Name cancelled)	Richard Turner	Port Conway	Nov. 9 19		Col. J. E. Browne
Thos. Turner (Name cancelled)	John Pratt	Near Frederickbg	Nov. 9 18		Mrs. Peachy
John Turner	Rich'd Turner	Port Conway	Nov. 9 18		Col. J. E. Browne
Carolinus Turner	John Pratt	Near Fredericks	Nov. 9 17		Mrs. Peachy
James B. Watts	Edward Watts	Big Lick, Botetourt	Nov. 9 17	Regular	N. Edloe
Edward Turner	Ro. McCandlish	Williamsburg	Nov. 12 14	Irregular	Isabella Turner
D. C. Topp	John Topp	Nashville, Tenn .	Nov. 14 21	Law	College No. 6
Everard M. Eggleston	Wm. T. Eggleston	Amelia C. H.	Nov. 16 19		College
Robert Rogers	William B. Rogers	Williamsburg	Nov. 19 16	Irregular	J. Gresham
William T. Galt	Mary A. Galt	Williamsburg	Nov. 19 15	Irregular	Mary A. Galt
Ferdinand C. Stewart	T. L. C. S.	Williamsburg	Nov. 25 13	Irregular	T. L. C. Stewart

1829-30 (Continued)

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Domicil.
John D. Murdaugh	L. B. Murdaugh	Williamsburg	Dec. 2	13 Irregular	L. B. Murdaugh
Wm. Bishop			Dec. 11	30 Law	College
C. W. Byrd	Geo. Wilson	Smithfield	Jan. 4	18	Mrs. Pryor
E. W. Cabell, Jr.			Jan. 14	21 Law	College
James N. McPherson	Willie McPherson	New Lebanon	Jan. 17	19 Law	College
William H. Jones	William M. Jones	Williamsburg	Feb. 25	14 Irregular	D. Browne
Fred'k A. Wingfield	C. L. Wingfield	Williamsburg	Feb. 26	17 Irregular	C. L. W.
Edmund P. Oliver	Isaac Oliver	Nottoway Courthouse	Apr. 13	18 Regular	Mr. Cabiness

1830-31.

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Edw. Simmons	Ro. Simmons	Petersburg	Oct. 25	18	Law		H. Edloe
Jas. N. McPherson	Willie McPherson	New Lebanon	Oct. 25	20	Law		College
W. M. Robinson	Thos. Robinson	Petersburg	Oct. 25	22	Law	Irregular	College
Thos. H. Daniel	Thomas Daniel	Petersburg	Oct. 25	20	Sen.	Regular	Jas. Cabaniss
Jas. H. Pendleton	Catherine Pendleton	New Town	Oct. 25	21	Law	Irregular	Mrs. Peachy
Robert Ridley	Thomas Ridley	Bethlehem	Oct. 25	19	Law	Irregular	Mr. Peachy
E. P. Oliver	Isaac Oliver	Nottoway Ct. House	Oct. 25	19	Sen.	Regular	College
John D. Munford	Sarah Munford	Richmond	Oct. 25	20	Law	Irregular	
Geo. W. Semple					Sen.		
Edwd J. Young	Thos. Young	Northampton	Oct. 25	18	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
John T. E. Ambler	Edward Ambler	Thornton's Gap	Oct. 25	19	Law		W. Edloe
Thomas R. Friend	Joseph Friend	Charlotte Co. H.	Oct. 25	21		Irregular	H. Edloe
William M. Ambler	John Ambler	Richmond	Oct. 25	17		Irregular	Wm. Edloe
R. B. Somervell	James Somervell	Warrenton	Oct. 25	17	Jun.		

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Thos. Wallace, Jr.	Thos. Wallace, Sr.	Petersburg	Oct. 25	18	Jun.		Jas Cabaness
Richard H. Gregory	W. O. Gregory	Lombardy Grove	Oct. 25	18	Jun.	Irregular	Cabiness
William O. George	Byrd George	Richmond	Oct. 25	18	Jun.		
Thos. Martin	Dr. Thos. Martin	Wmburg	Oct. 25	20	Sen.	Regular	Dr. T. Martin
John D. Murdaugh	Lucy B. Murdaugh	Williamsburg	Oct. 25	14	Jun.		L.B.Murdaugh
W. Wingfield	C. L. Wingfield	Williamsburg	Oct. 25	20	Sen.	Regular	Norfolk
Cyrus A. Griffin	S. S. Griffin	Williamsburg	Oct. 25	20	Sen.	Regular	S. S. Griffin
William H. Wright	John Wooster	Wilmington, N. C.	Oct. 25	16	both	Regular	
John S. Parker	Gen. Sev'n E. Parker	Eastville, Northampton	Oct. 25	18	Sen.	Irregular	Mrs. Peachy
John Jones	Ro. W. Christian	Chas. City C. H.	Oct. 25	18	Jun.	Irregular	
Leroy H. Anderson	Leroy Anderson	Wmburg	Oct. 25	16	Jun.	Irregular	Mrs. Browne
Henry L. Jones	Ro. W. Christian	Chas. City C. H.	Oct. 25	17	Jun.	Irregular	
Lemuel J. Bowden	Mildred Bowden	Williamsburg	Oct. 25	17	Jun.	Regular	M. Bowden
Jacob Faulcon	Alfred Alston	Warrenton	Oct. 25	18	Jun.		
Wm. Martin	Thos. Martin	Wmsburg	Oct. 25	18	Jun.	Regular	Thos. Martin
Robert Morris	Robt. Morris	Wmsburg	Oct. 25	18	Jun.	Irregular	
Allen Jones	Wm. M. Jones	Wmsburg	Oct. 25	17	Jun.	Irregular	
James L. C. Griffin	S. S. Griffin	Wmsburg	Oct. 25	16	Jun.		S. S. Griffin
Albert G. Southall	John Tyler	Gloucester	Oct. 26	20	Jun.	Irregular	D. Browne
Joseph B. Browne	E. A. Browne	Williamsburg	Oct. 26	16	Jun.	Irregular	E. A. Browne
George F. Morrisson	George Morrisson	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	20	Sen.		G. Morrisson
James B. Watts	Edward Watts	Botetourt	Oct. 29	19	Sen.	Regular	H. Edloe
John B. Butler	Robert Butler	Smithfield	Oct. 29	17	Sen.	Regular	D. Browne

1830-31 (Continued)

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Christr. Q. Tompkins	Col. Christ. Tompkins	Matthews Ct. House	Oct. 29	17	Sen.		College
James M. Scott	Robt. G. Scott	Richmond	Nov. 1	18	Jun.	Regular	College
R. R. Garrett	Mrs. Ann Garrett	Wmburg	Nov. 1	20	Law		Mrs. A. Garrett
Wms. Pryor	C. J. D. Pryor	Hampton	Nov. 1	16	Jun.	Regular	Mrs.E.A.Pryor
Wm. M. Armistead	George Booker	Hampton	Nov. 1	18	Jun.	Regular	Mrs.E.A.Pryor
Edwin Sheild	Samuel Sheild	York	Nov. 2	18	Law		R. McCandlish
Moreau Bowers	Robert McCandlish	Williamsburg	Nov. 4	20	Law		Mrs. Bowers
Fred. Wm. Southgate	John Southgate	Norfolk	Nov. 4	17	Sen.	Regular	College
John S. Stubbs	Samuel Stubbs	Gloucester	Nov. 4	19	Jun.	Regular	(?)
Carolinus Turner	John Pratt	Fredericksburg	Nov. 5	18	Sen.	Irregular	Mrs. Pryor
Samuel H. Early	Joab Early	Cooper's Po. O.	Nov. 8	17	Jun.	Regular	College
Geo. Blow	Geo. Blow	Little Town	Nov. 15	17	Sen.	Regular	Wm. Edloe
Wm. T. McCandlish	Wm. McCandlish	Wmburg	Nov. 16	17	Jun.	Irregular	C. Wilkinson
George C. Eaton	John S. Eaton	Wmburg	Nov. 18	19	Law		Mrs. Pryor's
Mallory T. Dickson	Agelina M. Dickson	Norfolk	Nov. 18	17	Jun.	Irregular	Mr. Wm. Edloe
Alfred Johns	Glover Johns	New Store, Buckingham	Nov. 29	20	Law		College
Richard Taliaferro			Nov. 29	22	Sen.	Irregular	C. Wilkinson
Robert E. Rogers	William B. Rogers	Williamsburg	Dec. 1	17	Sen.	Irregular	Mr. Gresham
E. C. Outton	Ralph Outton	Windsor, N. C.	Feb. 21	20	Sen.	Regular	College
J. G. Friend	Nathaniel Friend	Petersburg, Va.	Feb. 21	17	Jun.	Irregular	

THE SPOTSWOOD MILEAGE ACCOUNTS.

By CHARLES E. KEMPER.

No publication has appeared for years in any of the historical magazines of more interest and importance than the mileage account of Governor Spotswood which was printed in the January number, 1923, pages 40-45 of this Quarterly.

Most of the Governor's journies have been described in other publications, and some of them tell the story in his own language. Two of them, however, have remained to some extent obscure.

The entry under date of May 17, 1714, shows clearly the fact that the fort at Germanna was built in May, 1714. The entry also clears a statement made by Robert Beverley. the historian, who states in the second edition of his work (1720) that in the year 1714 he stood with Spotswood at the heads of the York and James rivers. This seemed to conflict with Fontaine's Journal, which gives 1716 as the year when Spotswood and the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" crossed the Blue Ridge. This entry makes it clear that in May, 1714, Gov. Spotswood went to the base of the Blue Ridge, in present Greene County, Virginia, and reached the head stream of the Rivanna River. Thus the statements of Beverley and Fontaine are completely harmonized.

The entry under date of August 30, 1714, shows a long journey, 500 miles, even when meanderings are considered, in all probability from the North Carolina line to the Potomac. Since the Blue Ridge Mountains are not mentioned, the journey seems to have been along and behind the coastal plain of Virginia, at the heads of the tidal rivers. Christanna, mentioned under March 30, 1715, was the companion fort to Germanna and the rendezvous of the Indians then living in Southern Virginia.

The entry of July 9, 1716, shows that some other than the Governor had discovered "a passage" through the Blue Ridge, because no mileage is charged under this entry. The passage was Swift Run Gap, but who discovered it is left untold. In all probability, the Germans, at Germanna, found the gap and the way for the governor's expedition a few months later. The Germans at that place had been made rangers in 1714, and it was a part of their duty to patrol the frontier; they were the nearest inhabitants at that time to Swift Run Gap, and the historical probability points to them as the discoverers of Swift Run Gap.

The entry under August 20, 1716, removes all doubt as to the year when Gov. Spotswood crossed the Blue Ridge mountains, and the end of the expedition proper. It gives exactly the number of men and horses engaged in the expedition, and the distance both ways. A map of Virginia, published by the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, shows by its scale of miles that the distance traveled was 441½ miles. The writer measured the distance in a straight line from Williamsburg to Germanna, and from the latter place to present Elkton, in Rockingham County, Va., and it is a tribute to the Governor's honesty that he stated the distance travelled with almost mathematical exactness at 445 miles, as demonstrated by a modern map. The measurement also shows that there was no wandering upon the expedition. Gov. Spotswood and the "Horse-Shoe Knights" marched in straight lines to the end of the journey.

Mr. W. W. Scott has clearly shown in his History of Orange County, Va., that Swift Run Gap was the place of passage across the Blue Ridge, and with all these facts before us, it is now nearly time for the research historian to bid farewell to Gov. Spotswood's valley expedition and the Horse Shoe Knights who went with him.

ANCESTRY OF JAMES MONROE.

By EDWARD S. LEWIS.

Celebrations will be held, east and west, this year marking the one hundredth anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine. Richmond, Va., where lies the body of James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States, will observe the anniversary of the utterance of the doctrine on December 2. Hollywood, California, on the west, will hold a great festival to mark the year.

It is fitting that in this year a complete geneaology of the fifth president should be presented to the American public, inasmuch as all written history of James Monroe states that little or nothing was known of his antecedents prior to the arrival of his first ancestors in America. I have devoted years to the study of the Monroe ancestry, and am presenting here the result of my research—a chart showing that Monroe descended from a royal ancestry in the British Isles.

I have in my possession a family record and genealogy compiled by Lund Washington, born 1767, died 1853 in Washington, D. C. Of the Monroe family, he writes as follows:

"James Monroe was born within four miles of the birthplace of General Washington, grew up in the near neighborhood of the Spence, Jones and Monroe families and it is probable that the amiable qualities of those families had considerable influence with the General, in his bringing James Monroe into public life in the flattering manner in which he did.

"James Monroe was the eldest son of Spence Monroe and Elizabeth Jones, a lady distinguished for her maternal virtues. James was born the 2nd of April, 1758 and entered the army in 1776, aged 18 years, a lieutenant.

"Andrew Monroe emigrated from Scotland to America in 1650; he belonged to an ancient highland clan and was Captain in the service of Charles I. He received a grant of land on the borders of Monroe's Creek (so-called after the family) about one mile below Bluff Point and about four miles from Pope's Creek (where Washington was born) on the Potomac in Northumberland County. In the time of Charles II he returned to Scotland and induced others of his family to emigrate and another extensive grant of land in the same quarter was made to him by the Crown."

Lund Washington was intimately associated with the Monroe family, through his connection by marriage. His first wife was Susannah Monroe Grayson, daughter of Spence Grayson, whom he married in 1793. Her father was the son of Susannah Monroe and Benjamin Grayson, a Colonel of the Militia, her third husband. Susannah Monroe was a granddaughter of the immigrant Andrew Monroe. She was born about 1695 and died 1751. Her father Andrew Monroe 2nd died 1714, when she was about 18. Her son, Spence Grayson, born 1733, was about 18 at the time of his mother's death in 1751 and was 24 when his father died in 1757.

It is reasonable, and probable, that Susannah Monroe heard the story of her grandfather, the immigrant, from her father and that she transmitted it to her son, Spence Grayson and that he told it to his daughter, Susannah, wife of Lund Washingon, with whom he was on most intimate terms from the time Lund became his son-in-law in 1793, until Grayson's death in 1798.

Lund Washington was appointed Postmaster of Washington, D. C. by President George Washington in 1796 and served until his successor was appointed by President John Adams in 1798. He resided in Washington from 1796 to 1853, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery there.

I quote other authorities on the ancestry in America of James Monroe, as follows:

The "Life of James Monroe" by his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur states that Andrew Monroe, ancestor of the President, was an officer in King Charles' Army.

Virginia Historical Magazine XXI page 335 says that "John Monroe (son of the immigrant Andrew) named his house 'Fowlis' thus showing that the Virginia family remembered the old home in Scotland."

History of Scottish Highland Clans has the following regarding the Battle of Preston, fought August 17, 1648: "The Scotch Army was defeated at Preston and retired during the night toward Wigan. Overtaken at Warrington and being unable to proceed or resist, surrendered. The number which capitulated was about 3,000. These prisoners were sold as slaves or sent to the plantations."

Alexander MacKenzie, M. J. I., the great Scotch historian and genealogist, published in 1908 his "History of the Monroes of Fowlis," from which many of the facts recorded in this history were obtained. On page 6 it is stated "The founder of the ancient house of Fowlis, according to the Cowl manuscript, was Donald, the son of O'Cathan, an Irish chief, Prince of Fermanagh. He rendered material aid to King Malcolm II in his contests with the Danes and received therefor certain lands which were subsequently erected into a barony called the Barony of Fowlis—, which has been the chief residence of the House which for nearly eight hundred years has existed in uninterrupted descent in the male line—a fact said to be unexampled in the annals of Scotland and England."

Robert Munro, second Baron, died 1164 and was interred in the Cathedral Church of Chanonry of Ross, which continued to be the family burying place for more than 400 years. The Barony still exists and is now represented by Sir Hector Munro, 27th Baron of Fowlis, and 11th

Baronet. Born in 1849, he is of the 28th generation in direct male descent from the first Baron of Fowlis.

On page 480 of MacKenzie's History is stated "Andrew, 3rd son of David Monro, fought with rank of Major at battle of Preston (Lancashire) 17th Aug. 1648. Was taken prisoner there and banished to Virginia, America. He escaped and settled in Northumberland County, Virginia, where he had a grant of 200 acres land dated 8th June 1650. He married and had issue, from whom President James Monroe was probably descended."

Weaving these facts together, I have worked out the ancestry of the fifth president of America as presented in the chart accompanying this article.

The events of Monroe's life recorded in history show him a worthy descendant of the house of Fowlis. He was one of twenty-five students who left William and Mary College to enter the army, enlisting at Washington's headquarters in New York City, where he was appointed Lieutenant of the Third Virginia Regiment under Gen. Hugh Mercer. He was severely wounded in the battle of Harlem and was present in the battles of Trenton, Germantown and Monmouth. He became a Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia State Assembly and was in Congress 1783 to 1786. He was appointed to the United States Senate in 1790 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his cousin, Col. William Grayson. In 1795 he was appointed Minister to France. He was Governor of Virginia 1799 to 1802. He was again sent to France as plenipotentiary and with Robert R. Livingston, procured the cession of Louisiana territory. He was again Governor of Virginia in 1811 and elected President of the United States in 1816.

In a message to Congress in 1823, in reference to a possible attempt by Spain to regain Florida, he laid down the principle known as the 'Monroe Dectrine,' using the words:

"We should consider any attempt on their part (a foreign power) to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety," and again:

"that The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

Mexico and the Spanish Colonies of South America had revolted against Spain, and it became evident that Austria, Prussia and Russia meant to assist Spain in bringing the revolted colonies to obedience.

The announcement of the Monroe Doctrine soon followed. At this critical period, when it seemed that the powerful European nations would overawe the young American Republic, England interposed declaring full sympathy with the American position, and so, as stated in the Encyclopedia Brittanica "it proved effectual, and *our period of national weakness had come to an end.*"

He subsequently effected a treaty with Spain and concluded the purchase of the Floridas. He served two terms as President and retired to private life, making his home in his latter years with the family of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York and died July 4, 1831. He had married in 1786, Miss Elizabeth Kortright.

By the foregoing it will be noted that James Monroe was intimately and authoritatively connected with some of the most momentous events in the history of this nation.

An excellent military record in the War of the Revolution; his part in the cession of the Louisiana purchase, by which more than one half of the present area of the United States was acquired; the cession of the Floridas; and finally the conception and promulgation of the immortal "Monroe Doctrine" form a brief outline of his great career.

The importance, almost beyond conception, of the Monroe Doctrine to this nation should receive consideration

in the light of the present turmoils and distractions of all of the European powers and peoples—all of which we might have been drawn into but for the inspiration of these principles, and the courage to announce them with a determination that carried conviction to the world, that this "doctrine" would be maintained at all hazards.

It is reasonable therefore for Americans who have profited by reason of the vision, the courage and the patriotism of this great man to enquire into the source of the great qualities which were shown by his acts and his life, and with this idea in view the ancestry of James Monroe, as shown in the accompanying chart pedigree, has been carefully and laboriously worked out.

As shown by the chart, James Monroe was descended from the ancient Highland Clan of Munro of Fowlis. He was also descended from many other historic Scotch families, whose names cannot be shown in the chart for lack of space—among them were Stewart, Campbell, Fraser, Mackintosh, MacLean, MacLeod, Douglas, Lindsey, Dunbar, Grant, Innes, Boyd, Bruce, Drummond, Gordon, Graham, Leslie, MacDonald, MacKenzie, Maxwell, Montgomery, Randolph, Ross, Sinclair, Wallace and others.

History shows that a state of war existed almost continually throughout Scotland from ancient times down to the period when Andrew Monroe, the immigrant, came to America, in 1648. War, in these times, meant desperate hand to hand fighting, and required courage for which death had no terrors. Often entire clans were almost wiped out in a single battle—notably that of Loch Lochy in 1544 where but six of the Fraser clan survived of more than 300 engaged. History records that eighty male infants were born to widows of Frasers slain in battle, shortly afterward, and the clan thus restored to normal later on.

The celebrated battle at Perth between 30 men of the Chattans and a like number of the Clan Quehele or Kay, was fought before the King and his court. Twenty-nine

of one clan and twenty-two of the other were slain on the spot. This event is well described in Walter Scott's "The Fair Maid of Perth." So many of James Monroe's Scotch ancestors are recorded as having been slain in battle that space will not permit a list of them here, but it may be proper to state that not less than six of his Munro ancestors lost their lives in battle, beginning with George who was killed at Bannockburn in 1314 and on down to Robert Munro, 14th Baron, who was slain in 1547 at Pinkie, the last battle between the English and the Scotch.

Many eulogistic summaries of Monroe's character are found in the memoirs of his contemporaries, but none greater than that of Thomas Jefferson, whom he loved and admired and who always was his great friend. Jefferson said of him, "he is a man whose soul might be turned wrong side outwards without discovering a blemish to the world."

THE BERKELEY—BERKLEY FAMILY AND THEIR KINDRED IN THE COLONIZATION OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

By DR. HENRY J. BERKLEY.

The Elizabethan period of the exploration of the shores of North America had ended. Pringe, the last of the Bristol navigators, had investigated thoroughly the shores of the continent as far as what is today Plymouth Rock. Raleigh had founded his ill-fated colony on Roanoke Island, only to leave the colonists to their fate. The time had come, in the minds of the progressive men of England, for the development of a New World Empire.

Mingled tales of the character of the new land were found in the explorers' accounts, some representing it to be a terrestial paradise, others a low lying, insalubrious country. Unfortunately, to the majority of the colonists who were shortly sent out, the latter view proved to be the correct one, especially as a lack of judgment in the selection of the settlement sites, notably that of Jamestown, was often shown. The result was that miasmatic influences and malaria carried off a large proportion of the new arrivals within a year or two. Sir William Berkley, in a letter, states that four-fifths of the immigrants died within a period of two years after landing. In addition to climatic conditions, savages and bad food had to be reckoned with. Altogether the prospects were not alluring to the natives of colder and healthier England.

Urged by Hakluyt, then prebendary of Bristol Cathedral, Sir William Gates and other principals, a number of colonization projects were begun. One of the earliest of

these was that of Sir John Zouch and the Earl of Southampton, under the representations of Bryan Cave of Bristol, in the year 1605. This scheme was shortly given up in favour of the larger and better organized first Virginia Company. Cave lost interest. In 1616, we find him settled in the Somers Islands.

The reports sent home of the fertility of the country, of the possibility of discovering gold in large quantity (tales derived at second hand of the exploitations of the Spaniards to the far South), all had their effect upon the sober-minded Englishmen, and in 1606-7, a great Company of Adventurers was formed with the consent of King James.

This Company was to operate in the region of the Chesapeake Bay. It is doubtful if their thoughts were as much of permanent settlement as of a quick return on their investments.[1] Had their ideas been from the first directed to permanent habitation, the fate of the earliest colonists might have been widely different from what it was, for, from all accounts, they were poorly provided with the necessities of life, especially in their food supplies and agricultural furnishings.[2]

The first Company of Adventurers contained the names of five members of the Berkley—Berkeley family. Sir

---

[1]There was some immediate return to the Adventurers in the form of mineral and forest products from the Jamestown settlement. In 1607 the ship "John and Francis" of London, Captain Newport, brought over fifty men, and returned laden with iron ore, sassafras roots, cedar posts and walnut wood. The ore was reduced in England, and sold at 4 pounds sterling the ton. It was bought by the East India Co. In 1611, the "Star" of Gates fleet returned with forty "fair and large pines" for masts. On the whole the output of the settlement seems to have been sporadic and uncertain.

[2]In 1616, when the "George," with Gov. Argyl and the Rev. Mr. Keith, as passengers, landed at Jamestown, there remained only about 400 survivors, men, women and children, of all the immigrants who had come to the colony, "and but one plow was going in the whole colony." Sir Edwin Sandys' letter to the Virginia Co. of London. Smith of Nibley papers in the N. Y. Public Library.

Maurice of Bruton, Somerset; Lieut. Edward of Pylle, Somerset, afterwards Captain Barkley; William Barkley, son of Sir Maurice of Stratton; George Barkley of Stoke-Gifford, who was also a member of the Bermuda Company, as well as interested in the East India Company; and a William Barkeley, of an unknown branch, who was resident in Holland. It is probable that this William was a member of the Shropshire Barkeleys, a part of this family being located in London, where they had attained to considerable prominence in the commercial and political life of the city. They were interested in the East India Company, in shipping, and other mercantile pursuits.

In the second Virginia Company the name of this William is no longer found. Those of the others are present, but the "George" is not the same individual. The first George died in 1618, and was succeeded by a cousin, a member of the Gloucestershire Family. The widow of the original "George", Elizabeth by name, purchased in 1621 two shares in the Company, and was admitted to membership. Her husband had left a claim against the Company for 400 pounds sterling, which, after much delay was paid in December, 1620, the controversy having lasted since 1609. This debt to George Berkley was for "freight of ships, and transport of men, provisions and cattle to Virginia, as by the Ledger and journal book of accounts," and seems to have been advanced out of his private fortune. In 1622, we find Elizabeth Berkley making application for a land patent, which was granted:[3]

It is probable that of these adventurers only Captain Edward of Pylle ever saw the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. His visit was short, probably only for purposes of ob-

[3]Records of the Virginia Company.

servation in connection with future colonization. The exact date is not recorded, but it was sometime between the years 1611 and 1613.[4] Later he returned to Somersetshire, where he married his cousin Ann Barkley, and left one son named Edward after the father. What influence his voyage had upon projects of colonization is conjectural, but Sir Richard Barkley of Stoke-Gifford, who was later deeply interested in the colony, was a cousin and near neighbor.

In 1618-1620, we find this Richard of Stoke, in connection with John Smyth of Nibley, William Throgmorton of Clowswell, Thomas Thorpe, George Yeardley, and others, engaged in founding a new "Bearkley Hundred" (named after the one in Gloster near Smyth's home), on the bank of the James River. A grant was obtained; articles of incorporation were prepared, and complete preparations made to start this new venture. The charter of the promoters seems to have embodied many altruistic features just beginning to dawn in this age, for the Hundred was to have self-government and personal independence; the first venture of its kind attempted by Englishmen in America, and unfortunately destined to ultimate failure.[5]

The Ship "Margaret of Bristol" was fitted out in 1618-19 to bring over the first load of settlers, but did not begin the voyage to Jamestown until September, 1619. Captain Fernandino Yates (who was probably a relative of the Berkeleys of Gloster, Margaret, daughter of John Berkeley, having married John Yates) narrative of the voyage makes it a short and prosperous one.

The direct administration of the Colony was in the

---

[4]Alexander Brown, in William and Mary Magazine.

[5]The patent to Sir Richard Barkley was granted April 12th, 1621, and in it he agrees to transport 100 persons to the new plantation. He was at this time a member of the company, and owner of two shares of its stock. (Rec. Va. Co.).

hands of William Woodleefe, Esq. and William Chester, Esq. (the latter a cousin of Sir Richard Berkley of Stoke) who held the post of "Governors in General." The colonists as well as their leaders were all Gloucester men, mainly recruited from the neighborhood of Bristol.

Though seemingly well provided for both as to food and accomodations, the colonists did not flourish after landing on the new continent. The Winter was upon them before habitations could be built. The heat of the next Summer together with the partly marshy situation selected for the site of the Hundred proved disastrous, so that by the end of another year few remained alive. A long list of the dead is reported in the Smyth of Nibley papers, and the few that remained alive were in wretched condition. It is difficult to fully understand the cause of such a high mortality, though several factors are definite, malaria and the hot climate; continued use of the heavy foods they were accustomed to at home, and too large quantities of alcoholic liquors.

George Thorpe, and William Tracy of Gales, Gloster, whose grandmother Elizabeth was an aunt of Sir Richard Berkley of Stoke, was sent out in 1620, to replace Woodleefe and Chester, who returned to England. Tracy, though well born, seems to have been a man ever in financial difficulties (among other misadventures he was arrested for a debt of 200 pounds sterling just before the voyage began), which he carried to the colony and back again to Gloucestershire. According to the records of the Virginia Company he is reported to have deceased in April 1620, but there is some mistake about the date. He acquired the Throgmorton interest in "Berkley Hundred." Throgmorton dropped out, but later reappears in the new colony with another company.

A much larger addition to the Hundred was drafted from England in 1622, under the guidance of George

Thorpe and Richard Smyth, son of John Smyth of Nibley. Robert Paulett, accompanied them as a passenger. George Thorpe was sent out by Sir Richard Berkley in the trial character of "preacher, physician and surgeon." It is doubtful if Sir Richard ever saw his colony. In a letter from Tracy to a friend in 1620, he mentions that it is impossible to communicate with his "Cousin barkli.". "and he does not know whether he has sailed." Smyth does not give any information.

The Hundred, with the exception of a boy and girl, who escaped to the bushes, was annihilated in the Indian uprising of 1622, in which so many of the other colonists lost their lives. The "Hundred of Barkley" was not immediately abandoned in consequence of the disaster. Thorpe died in the massacre. Chester, Woodleefe, Tracy and others, were in England at the moment. Richard Smyth escaped as he chanced to be elsewhere.

In 1630, we find Thomas Combe urging Smyth of Nibley to revive the Plantation, and he and Sir Richard Berkley proceeded so far in the project as to solicit subscriptions for a new settlement. Their wishes, however, met with little encouragement. Eventually the project was abandoned.

In 1634, April 10th, we find among the Smyth papers, an inventory of the estate of George Thorpe, killed in the massacre, rendered by Richard Bigge, Samuel Sharpe and Thomas Palmer, "amounting to 1323 pounds of tobacco (at this date 15 pounds of the weed was accounted as equal to a first class meal at a Virginia Hostelry), which memorandum of goods did not include certain effects not valued at the time of the appraisement."

The transcripts are attested by "Benjamin Harryson, Clerk," who afterwards purchased the estate, and became owner of "Barkley Hundred."

In 1634 there is a letter from William Thorpe (a son of George Thorpe) of Bristol to a certain Mr. Taylor requesting him to make inquiry about the assets of his father's estate in Virginia.

Richard Smyth, son of John Smyth of Nibley, appears to have been thoroughly discouraged with his experiences in Virginia. He removed, thence, to Narragansett, Rhode Island. On Oct. 22nd, 1669, he writes to his friends in England concerning the prospect of his returning home; but his hopes do not seem to have been realized, as later records state that he was still in Narragansett in 1674. He probably died there.

The only other Berkleys interested in the earliest development of Virginia were a Lord and Lady Barkley, who were among the patentees of Southampton Hundred.[6] The mention of the surname is all that is given, rendering it impossible to trace them.

About 1620, a member of another branch of the Berkeley family was brought into Virginia. Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone Castle, Gloucestershire, was sent out by the Virginia Company to take charge of the Iron Works at Falling Creek, in what is now Chesterfield County.[7] Sir John's first wife having died, he contracted a second and unfortunate marriage, became estranged from his friends, and reduced to poverty. In 1597 Beverstone Castle had to be sold, and for a time he drops out of sight. Smyth states, that with the exception of his son, Maurice, all were unmarried, and in England in 1634. Finally, as stated, about the year 1620 he accepted the position in Virginia, but within a short time after his arrival there was massacred by the Indians. Maurice was to have accompanied him to the

---

[6]Southampton Hundred was patented in 1621. It comprised 100,000 acres extending from "Tanks Wyanoke to the mouth of the Chickahominy River." Hotten.

[7]"Mr. Berkley" was appointed to take charge of the iron works, May 12th, 1621, succeeding Mr. Blewett, deceased. (Rec. Va. Co.).

colony, but the evidence in the Company's records is to the contrary.

This son (Maurice) married Barbara, daughter of Sir Walter Longe, and had issue, Edward, who, with his wife Jane, and daughter Jane, aged seven years, went out to Virginia in 1623. He came in the "Unity", the ladies in the "Sea Flower." The first record of Lieut. Edward Berkeley's presence in the Colony is at Elizabeth City in 1623, when his name is associated with that of Captain Nicholas Marteaw (Martien). He is next mentioned as being in command of the Hog Island Plantation on the James River, which in 1624 counted twenty-eight souls. Following this record is another in 1625, when he served as foreman on a jury of inquest. In 1626 he patented 112 acres at Coxendale, corporation of Henrico, on the James River "where the public lands were laid out, whereof ten thousand acres are for the University lands, and three thousand acres for the Company's lands, and other lands belonging to the College, the common lands for the Corporation being fifteen hundred acres." It is presumable that he deceased shortly thereafter, as before 1630 his widow married Captain Nicholas Martien, and, thereby, became the ancestor of a number of eminent Virginians.[8] The last ascertainable record of the daughter of Edward Berkeley, Jane, is that she continued to live with her mother and Captain Martien, as her name is attached to a patent to Martien in Charles City County, in 1639.

As already stated, there is no record in the proceedings of the Virginia Council corroborating the idea that Maurice

[8]Captain Nicholas Martien or Marteaw, a Huguenot of Flanders, was 33 years of age when he arrived in Virginia in the "Francis Bonaventure" from England. From the first he occupied a position of prominence. His active part in the rebellion against Governor Harvey made his name well known, and he was considered a man of force and ability. The records of the Martien family are far from complete.

Berkeley, father of Captain Edward, was ever in the New World. In February, 1624, a motion was presented to the Council for a grant of 800 acres to "Mr. Morris Barkley formerly given to him and to Mr. John Barkley, his father, since deecased, in reward of their services upon the iron works in Virginia, which grant being drawn up by the appointment of the last Court, is now read, approved, and sealed," (and granted). In the same year he petitions to be set free from the services of the Company, also to be allowed the use of the salt works in Virginia (the same having fallen into disuse). The first request was granted; the second referred to the Governor of Virginia in the general letter "to see it performed unto him."

The only reference to Edward Berkeley in the proceedings of the Council is in a motion of the same year, that "Sir Morrice Berkeleye's son and heir might in his father's right of adventure be made free and admitted into this Society," which was granted.

With the supposed death of Jane Barkley, the name disappears from the earliest Virginia records, though there were a number of near relatives settled in the Colony.

In the year 1642, Sir William Berkeley, the newly appointed Governor arrived. He belonged to the Bruton Family of Somersetshire. His administration (1642 to 1676) was first acceptable to the majority of the colonists, but was later disturbed by the Cromwellian troubles and by Bacon's rebellion, events that seem to have soured an otherwise well balanced disposition, and rendered him irritable and lacking in judgment in his older years. He married Philipa Frances Culpeper, widow of Samuel Stephens of Mulberry Island, Virginia, and sister to Alexander Culpeper, royalist, who was one of the settlers on Sir Thomas Lunsford's grant on the Rappahannock River; a plantation founded to provide a place of refuge for the exiled adherents of King Charles I, about the years 1648-1650.

After Sir William's death, Lady Frances married Philip Ludwell, a second cousin of Sir William and a member of the Virginia Council.[9]

The prominence of the Barkley family of England now seems to have attained its crest in Virginia affairs. Charles and John Berkley of Bruton, brothers of Sir William, were granted by Charles II, extensive proprietary rights in the Northern Neck of Virginia, New Jersey and the Carolinas, a charter that afterwards gave the Colonial Government much trouble to get rid of and annul.

So far as is at present known, there are no records extant of the departure from England, or the arrival in the Colony of new members of the Berkley name. Nevertheless, the court and land records show the presence of a considerable number. John Berkley, whom tradition says was a nephew of Sir William, was a landowner and citizen of Old Rappahannock County in the year 1667. Henry Barkley, possibly of the Bruton family, patented a large body of land in what is now New Kent County in 1651.[10]

---

[9]Gov. Berkley had a sister, Jane, who is said to have married a gentleman by name, Davies. This is not substantiated by the mention of his name in any family letters, she always being mentioned as a single woman. The name Jane occurs several times in missives both from Sir William and Lady Berkley to relatives in England, and refers to a lady living with them at Greenspring. After the execution of Charles I, Sir William's brother. John, who had been prominent as a royalist, fled to France. Thence, writing from Paris to Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Sept. 20th, 165—, he mentions that "Will. Berkley is married in Virginia. His sister Jane is coming to France." It is a conjectural, but fairly reansonable, supposition that she afterwards came to Virginia, and resided at the residence of the Governor until her death. The times, for the royalists, were very troublous in the home country, and the colony would have been the safest place of refuge for her, under her brother's protection. It is possible that the Jane Berkley whose tombstone is at Bruton Church, Williamsburg, may have been the daughter of Lieut. Edward Berkeley, whose widow married Captain Martien. If she did live, after her disappearance from the records, she would have reached the age of 59 years in 1666. I have searched in vain for any record of her marriage; those of the daughters of Martien are given above.

[10]In James City County, Nov., 1653, or two years later, there is "a patent of 1550 acres to Richard Williams on the N. E. side of the Chickahominy River, adjoining the land of Captain Barkley."

Captain William Berkeley was a vestryman of White Church Chapel, in Lancaster County, about 1660; another Captain William Berkeley was Burgess of Kent County in the year 1663. Thomas Berkley owned land in Gloucester County, and later moved into Middlesex, where he was associated with Sir Henry Chicheley in some legal matters. Later in 1673, in the division of the county he became a citizen of Essex County. Edmund Berkeley of Barn Elms first represented a London house, as factor, at Leonardtown, Maryland, in 1658,[11] later settling in Middlesex County, where he resided until his death. Jane Berkley's tombstone is at Bruton Church, Williamsburg, and bears the date 1666.

Shortly after the beginning of the eighteenth century, men of the name of Berkley[12] are frequently met with in the records of King George, Stafford and Westmoreland, and later in Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier and Augusta Counties, regions where now the name is utterly unknown. The Barn Elms Berkeleys seem not to have wandered so far at this period, though they also are to be found in Prince William, Westmoreland and Loudoun Counties.

It will be seen from the above there were several families of the name Berkley—Berkeley in tidewater Virginia, out of which arise, at a later late two distant stocks, the one spelling their name, Barkley—Berkley according to the style prevailing before 1630, the other Barkeley—Berkeley as advocated by the historian Smyth of Nibley.

All the descendants of the longer form of surname trace

---

[11]Provincial Court Proceedings of Maryland, Vol. XLI.

[12]The orthography of the name at the beginning of the 17th century, and for long afterwards was most variable. The most frequent renderings are Berkeley, Barkeley, Berkele, Berkley, Barklay, Barckley, and Barkly. The families of Somerset, Worcester, Hereford and Dorset usually used the shorter form; the Hardinge-Berkeleys, of Gloucestershire, the longer one.

their descent from Edmund Berkeley I, of Barn Elms, Co. Middlesex, who came into Virginia from Maryland. Those following the shorter form of the name are not so limited, though most of them can be traced back to Thomas Berkley of Middlesex and John Berkley of King George County, inclusive of all the Berkleys of Westmoreland, now extinct.

In concluding this article it may be well to add the names of such relatives, direct and collateral, who entered the colonies at an early time. Maryland has few names to contribute other than that of Edmund Berkeley. John Abington, of Doudeswell, Gloucestershire, settled at Abington Manour, Calvert County in 1653, with his wife Muriel Berkley, daughter of Sir Richard of Stoke-Gifford. They resided there for some years, afterwards returning to London, dying there and leaving no issue. Another was Sir Nicholas Barkley, of Dursley, who patented Rich's Neck Manour in Cecil County in 1660. It is more than doubtful whether Nicholas ever saw the shores of the Susquehanna River. He married Cicely, daughter of William Delamore. Honors fell abundantly to him, and home was more to be desired than a savage country. He died without issue.

The "Early Settlers List" of Maryland gives three additional Berkeley names. William, Walter and Anthony Berkeley arrived at Annapolis April 12th, 1662. They probably did not settle in the province, or, if so, deceased shortly afterwards, as no trace of them can be found.

Owing to the limited space warranted by this article, it would not be desirable to search out all the collateral descendants of the Berkeley—Berkley family who emigrated to Virginia and died there, some with, others without descendants, nor does space permit to present all the references to the pedigrees and notes concerning them. So far as possible wills have been given the preference over

published records, but an immense mass of the latter have been looked over and consulted, especially those of the Harleian Society, the publications of the Virginia Historical Society and Maryland Historical Society, those of William and Mary College, the New England Genealogical Society, The New York Public Library especially the writings of John Smyth of Nibley, The Lives of the Berkeleys by the same author, The Records of the Virginia Company and those of the Gloucestershire and Yorkshire Genealogical Societies as well as the Heraldries of Hereford and Worcestershire.

After Captain Edward Berkeley of Hog Island, chronologically, first appears in the colony Thomas Newce (or Nuce), who married Anne, daughter of Jane Berkeley and Thomas Seymour of Somersetshire. She was of the Gloucestershire stem. This Mr. Nuce represented the interests of the Virginia Company at Elizabeth City, and died there about the year 1622. His widow had issue, and survived him. A son, George Newce, was living in Elizabeth City in 1623. Later, land patents to Robert Newce and others of the family are found in Henrico and in Westmoreland Counties, but so far as can be discovered the family is extinct in the Dominion.[13]

---

[13]At a meeting of the Va. Council, May 17th, 1620, it was ordered and agreed that he (Thomas Newce) was to have charge of the Company's lands in Virginia, "whatsoever and for his entertainment have order that he and such as shall succeed him shall in that place have 1200 acres of land, set and belonging to the office; 600 acres at Kiquotan, now called Elizabeth City; 100 acres at Henrico, 100 acres at James City; and for the managing of the land, have further agreed that he shall have forty tenants to be placed thereon." (Rec. Va. Co.).

On July 7th, 1623, Sir Edward Dauers presented a petition to the Council for the relief of Mrs. Thomas Newce, by which she was to have one-half of the products of the tenants of the above public lands, she "being now left desolate and comfortless in a strange country, far from all her friends." The petition was allowed. (Rec. Va. Co.).

of one clan and twenty-two of the other were slain on the spot. This event is well described in Walter Scott's "The Fair Maid of Perth." So many of James Monroe's Scotch ancestors are recorded as having been slain in battle that space will not permit a list of them here, but it may be proper to state that not less than six of his Munro ancestors lost their lives in battle, beginning with George who was killed at Bannockburn in 1314 and on down to Robert Munro, 14th Baron, who was slain in 1547 at Pinkie, the last battle between the English and the Scotch.

Many eulogistic summaries of Monroe's character are found in the memoirs of his contemporaries, but none greater than that of Thomas Jefferson, whom he loved and admired and who always was his great friend. Jefferson said of him, "he is a man whose soul might be turned wrong side outwards without discovering a blemish to the world."

THE BERKELEY—BERKLEY FAMILY AND THEIR KINDRED IN THE COLONIZATION OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

By DR. HENRY J. BERKLEY.

The Elizabethan period of the exploration of the shores of North America had ended. Pringe, the last of the Bristol navigators, had investigated thoroughly the shores of the continent as far as what is today Plymouth Rock. Raleigh had founded his ill-fated colony on Roanoke Island, only to leave the colonists to their fate. The time had come, in the minds of the progressive men of England, for the development of a New World Empire.

Mingled tales of the character of the new land were found in the explorers' accounts, some representing it to be a terrestial paradise, others a low lying, insalubrious country. Unfortunately, to the majority of the colonists who were shortly sent out, the latter view proved to be the correct one, especially as a lack of judgment in the selection of the settlement sites, notably that of Jamestown, was often shown. The result was that miasmatic influences and malaria carried off a large proportion of the new arrivals within a year or two. Sir William Berkley, in a letter, states that four-fifths of the immigrants died within a period of two years after landing. In addition to climatic conditions, savages and bad food had to be reckoned with. Altogether the prospects were not alluring to the natives of colder and healthier England.

Urged by Hakluyt, then prebendary of Bristol Cathedral, Sir William Gates and other principals, a number of colonization projects were begun. One of the earliest of

"We should consider any attempt on their part (a foreign power) to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety," and again:

"that The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

Mexico and the Spanish Colonies of South America had revolted against Spain, and it became evident that Austria, Prussia and Russia meant to assist Spain in bringing the revolted colonies to obedience.

The announcement of the Monroe Doctrine soon followed. At this critical period, when it seemed that the powerful European nations would overawe the young American Republic, England interposed declaring full sympathy with the American position, and so, as stated in the Encyclopedia Brittanica "it proved effectual, and *our period of national weakness had come to an end.*"

He subsequently effected a treaty with Spain and concluded the purchase of the Floridas. He served two terms as President and retired to private life, making his home in his latter years with the family of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York and died July 4, 1831. He had married in 1786, Miss Elizabeth Kortright.

By the foregoing it will be noted that James Monroe was intimately and authoritatively connected with some of the most momentous events in the history of this nation.

An excellent military record in the War of the Revolution; his part in the cession of the Louisiana purchase, by which more than one half of the present area of the United States was acquired; the cession of the Floridas; and finally the conception and promulgation of the immortal "Monroe Doctrine" form a brief outline of his great career.

The importance, almost beyond conception, of the Monroe Doctrine to this nation should receive consideration

in the light of the present turmoils and distractions of all of the European powers and peoples—all of which we might have been drawn into but for the inspiration of these principles, and the courage to announce them with a determination that carried conviction to the world, that this "doctrine" would be maintained at all hazards.

It is reasonable therefore for Americans who have profited by reason of the vision, the courage and the patriotism of this great man to enquire into the source of the great qualities which were shown by his acts and his life, and with this idea in view the ancestry of James Monroe, as shown in the accompanying chart pedigree, has been carefully and laboriously worked out.

As shown by the chart, James Monroe was descended from the ancient Highland Clan of Munro of Fowlis. He was also descended from many other historic Scotch families, whose names cannot be shown in the chart for lack of space—among them were Stewart, Campbell, Fraser, Mackintosh, MacLean, MacLeod, Douglas, Lindsey, Dunbar, Grant, Innes, Boyd, Bruce, Drummond, Gordon, Graham, Leslie, MacDonald, MacKenzie, Maxwell, Montgomery, Randolph, Ross, Sinclair, Wallace and others.

History shows that a state of war existed almost continually throughout Scotland from ancient times down to the period when Andrew Monroe, the immigrant, came to America, in 1648. War, in these times, meant desperate hand to hand fighting, and required courage for which death had no terrors. Often entire clans were almost wiped out in a single battle—notably that of Loch Lochy in 1544 where but six of the Fraser clan survived of more than 300 engaged. History records that eighty male infants were born to widows of Frasers slain in battle, shortly afterward, and the clan thus restored to normal later on.

The celebrated battle at Perth between 30 men of the Chattans and a like number of the Clan Quehele or Kay, was fought before the King and his court. Twenty-nine

servation in connection with future colonization. The exact date is not recorded, but it was sometime between the years 1611 and 1613.[4] Later he returned to Somersetshire, where he married his cousin Ann Barkley, and left one son named Edward after the father. What influence his voyage had upon projects of colonization is conjectural, but Sir Richard Barkley of Stoke-Gifford, who was later deeply interested in the colony, was a cousin and near neighbor.

In 1618-1620, we find this Richard of Stoke, in connection with John Smyth of Nibley, William Throgmorton of Clowswell, Thomas Thorpe, George Yeardley, and others, engaged in founding a new "Bearkley Hundred" (named after the one in Gloster near Smyth's home), on the bank of the James River. A grant was obtained; articles of incorporation were prepared, and complete preparations made to start this new venture. The charter of the promoters seems to have embodied many altruistic features just beginning to dawn in this age, for the Hundred was to have self-government and personal independence; the first venture of its kind attempted by Englishmen in America, and unfortunately destined to ultimate failure.[5]

The Ship "Margaret of Bristol" was fitted out in 1618-19 to bring over the first load of settlers, but did not begin the voyage to Jamestown until September, 1619. Captain Fernandino Yates (who was probably a relative of the Berkeleys of Gloster, Margaret, daughter of John Berkeley, having married John Yates) narrative of the voyage makes it a short and prosperous one.

The direct administration of the Colony was in the

---

[4]Alexander Brown, in William and Mary Magazine.

[5]The patent to Sir Richard Barkley was granted April 12th, 1621, and in it he agrees to transport 100 persons to the new plantation. He was at this time a member of the company, and owner of two shares of its stock. (Rec. Va. Co.).

hands of William Woodleefe, Esq. and William Chester, Esq. (the latter a cousin of Sir Richard Berkley of Stoke) who held the post of "Governors in General." The colonists as well as their leaders were all Gloucester men, mainly recruited from the neighborhood of Bristol.

Though seemingly well provided for both as to food and accomodations, the colonists did not flourish after landing on the new continent. The Winter was upon them before habitations could be built. The heat of the next Summer together with the partly marshy situation selected for the site of the Hundred proved disastrous, so that by the end of another year few remained alive. A long list of the dead is reported in the Smyth of Nibley papers, and the few that remained alive were in wretched condition. It is difficult to fully understand the cause of such a high mortality, though several factors are definite, malaria and the hot climate; continued use of the heavy foods they were accustomed to at home, and too large quantities of alcoholic liquors.

George Thorpe, and William Tracy of Gales, Gloster, whose grandmother Elizabeth was an aunt of Sir Richard Berkley of Stoke, was sent out in 1620, to replace Woodleefe and Chester, who returned to England. Tracy, though well born, seems to have been a man ever in financial difficulties (among other misadventures he was arrested for a debt of 200 pounds sterling just before the voyage began), which he carried to the colony and back again to Gloucestershire. According to the records of the Virginia Company he is reported to have deceased in April 1620. but there is some mistake about the date. He acquired the Throgmorton interest in "Berkley Hundred." Throgmorton dropped out, but later reappears in the new colony with another company.

A much larger addition to the Hundred was drafted from England in 1622, under the guidance of George

these was that of Sir John Zouch and the Earl of Southampton, under the representations of Bryan Cave of Bristol, in the year 1605. This scheme was shortly given up in favour of the larger and better organized first Virginia Company. Cave lost interest. In 1616, we find him settled in the Somers Islands.

The reports sent home of the fertility of the country, of the possibility of discovering gold in large quantity (tales derived at second hand of the exploitations of the Spaniards to the far South), all had their effect upon the sober-minded Englishmen, and in 1606-7, a great Company of Adventurers was formed with the consent of King James.

This Company was to operate in the region of the Chesapeake Bay. It is doubtful if their thoughts were as much of permanent settlement as of a quick return on their investments.[1] Had their ideas been from the first directed to permanent habitation, the fate of the earliest colonists might have been widely different from what it was, for, from all accounts, they were poorly provided with the necessities of life, especially in their food supplies and agricultural furnishings.[2]

The first Company of Adventurers contained the names of five members of the Berkley—Berkeley family. Sir

---

[1]There was some immediate return to the Adventurers in the form of mineral and forest products from the Jamestown settlement. In 1607 the ship "John and Francis" of London, Captain Newport, brought over fifty men, and returned laden with iron ore, sassafras roots, cedar posts and walnut wood. The ore was reduced in England, and sold at 4 pounds sterling the ton. It was bought by the East India Co. In 1611, the "Star" of Gates fleet returned with forty "fair and large pines" for masts. On the whole the output of the settlement seems to have been sporadic and uncertain.

[2]In 1616, when the "George," with Gov. Argyl and the Rev. Mr. Keith, as passengers, landed at Jamestown, there remained only about 400 survivors, men, women and children, of all the immigrants who had come to the colony, "and but one plow was going in the whole colony." Sir Edwin Sandys' letter to the Virginia Co. of London. Smith of Nibley papers in the N. Y. Public Library.

Maurice of Bruton, Somerset; Lieut. Edward of Pylle, Somerset, afterwards Captain Barkley; William Barkley, son of Sir Maurice of Stratton; George Barkley of Stoke-Gifford, who was also a member of the Bermuda Company, as well as interested in the East India Company; and a William Barkeley, of an unknown branch, who was resident in Holland. It is probable that this William was a member of the Shropshire Barkeleys, a part of this family being located in London, where they had attained to considerable prominence in the commercial and political life of the city. They were interested in the East India Company, in shipping, and other mercantile pursuits.

In the second Virginia Company the name of this William is no longer found. Those of the others are present, but the "George" is not the same individual. The first George died in 1618, and was succeeded by a cousin, a member of the Gloucestershire Family. The widow of the original "George", Elizabeth by name, purchased in 1621 two shares in the Company, and was admitted to membership. Her husband had left a claim against the Company for 400 pounds sterling, which, after much delay was paid in December, 1620, the controversy having lasted since 1609. This debt to George Berkley was for "freight of ships, and transport of men, provisions and cattle to Virginia, as by the Ledger and journal book of accounts," and seems to have been advanced out of his private fortune. In 1622, we find Elizabeth Berkley making application for a land patent, which was granted.[3]

It is probable that of these adventurers only Captain Edward of Pylle ever saw the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. His visit was short, probably only for purposes of ob-

[3]Records of the Virginia Company.

colony, but the evidence in the Company's records is to the contrary.

This son (Maurice) married Barbara, daughter of Sir Walter Longe, and had issue, Edward, who, with his wife Jane, and daughter Jane, aged seven years, went out to Virginia in 1623. He came in the "Unity", the ladies in the "Sea Flower." The first record of Lieut. Edward Berkeley's presence in the Colony is at Elizabeth City in 1623, when his name is associated with that of Captain Nicholas Marteaw (Martien). He is next mentioned as being in command of the Hog Island Plantation on the James River, which in 1624 counted twenty-eight souls. Following this record is another in 1625, when he served as foreman on a jury of inquest. In 1626 he patented 112 acres at Coxendale, corporation of Henrico, on the James River "where the public lands were laid out, whereof ten thousand acres are for the University lands, and three thousand acres for the Company's lands, and other lands belonging to the College, the common lands for the Corporation being fifteen hundred acres." It is presumable that he deceased shortly thereafter, as before 1630 his widow married Captain Nicholas Martien, and, thereby, became the ancestor of a number of eminent Virginians.[8] The last ascertainable record of the daughter of Edward Berkeley, Jane, is that she continued to live with her mother and Captain Martien, as her name is attached to a patent to Martien in Charles City County, in 1639.

As already stated, there is no record in the proceedings of the Virginia Council corroborating the idea that Maurice

[8]Captain Nicholas Martien or Marteaw, a Huguenot of Flanders, was 33 years of age when he arrived in Virginia in the "Francis Bonaventure" from England. From the first he occupied a position of prominence. His active part in the rebellion against Governor Harvey made his name well known, and he was considered a man of force and ability. The records of the Martien family are far from complete.

Berkeley, father of Captain Edward, was ever in the New World. In February, 1624, a motion was presented to the Council for a grant of 800 acres to "Mr. Morris Barkley formerly given to him and to Mr. John Barkley, his father, since deecased, in reward of their services upon the iron works in Virginia, which grant being drawn up by the appointment of the last Court, is now read, approved, and sealed," (and granted). In the same year he petitions to be set free from the services of the Company, also to be allowed the use of the salt works in Virginia (the same having fallen into disuse). The first request was granted; the second referred to the Governor of Virginia in the general letter "to see it performed unto him."

The only reference to Edward Berkeley in the proceedings of the Council is in a motion of the same year, that "Sir Morrice Berkeleye's son and heir might in his father's right of adventure be made free and admitted into this Society," which was granted.

With the supposed death of Jane Barkley, the name disappears from the earliest Virginia records, though there were a number of near relatives settled in the Colony.

In the year 1642, Sir William Berkeley, the newly appointed Governor arrived. He belonged to the Bruton Family of Somersetshire. His administration (1642 to 1676) was first acceptable to the majority of the colonists, but was later disturbed by the Cromwellian troubles and by Bacon's rebellion, events that seem to have soured an otherwise well balanced disposition, and rendered him irritable and lacking in judgment in his older years. He married Philipa Frances Culpeper, widow of Samuel Stephens of Mulberry Island, Virginia, and sister to Alexander Culpeper, royalist, who was one of the settlers on Sir Thomas Lunsford's grant on the Rappahannock River; a plantation founded to provide a place of refuge for the exiled adherents of King Charles I, about the years 1648-1650.

Thorpe and Richard Smyth, son of John Smyth of Nibley. Robert Paulett, accompanied them as a passenger. George Thorpe was sent out by Sir Richard Berkley in the trial character of "preacher, physician and surgeon." It is doubtful if Sir Richard ever saw his colony. In a letter from Tracy to a friend in 1620, he mentions that it is impossible to communicate with his "Cousin barkli.". "and he does not know whether he has sailed." Smyth does not give any information.

The Hundred, with the exception of a boy and girl, who escaped to the bushes, was annihilated in the Indian uprising of 1622, in which so many of the other colonists lost their lives. The "Hundred of Barkley" was not immediately abandoned in consequence of the disaster. Thorpe died in the massacre. Chester, Woodleefe, Tracy and others, were in England at the moment. Richard Smyth escaped as he chanced to be elsewhere.

In 1630, we find Thomas Combe urging Smyth of Nibley to revive the Plantation, and he and Sir Richard Berkley proceeded so far in the project as to solicit subscriptions for a new settlement. Their wishes, however, met with little encouragement. Eventually the project was abandoned.

In 1634, April 10th, we find among the Smyth papers, an inventory of the estate of George Thorpe, killed in the massacre, rendered by Richard Bigge, Samuel Sharpe and Thomas Palmer, "amounting to 1323 pounds of tobacco (at this date 15 pounds of the weed was accounted as equal to a first class meal at a Virginia Hostelry), which memorandum of goods did not include certain effects not valued at the time of the appraisement."

The transcripts are attested by "Benjamin Harryson, Clerk," who afterwards purchased the estate, and became owner of "Barkley Hundred."

In 1634 there is a letter from William Thorpe (a son of George Thorpe) of Bristol to a certain Mr. Taylor requesting him to make inquiry about the assets of his father's estate in Virginia.

Richard Smyth, son of John Smyth of Nibley, appears to have been thoroughly discouraged with his experiences in Virginia. He removed, thence, to Narragansett, Rhode Island. On Oct. 22nd, 1669, he writes to his friends in England concerning the prospect of his returning home; but his hopes do not seem to have been realized, as later records state that he was still in Narragansett in 1674. He probably died there.

The only other Berkleys interested in the earliest development of Virginia were a Lord and Lady Barkley, who were among the patentees of Southampton Hundred.[6] The mention of the surname is all that is given, rendering it impossible to trace them.

About 1620, a member of another branch of the Berkeley family was brought into Virginia. Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone Castle, Gloucestershire, was sent out by the Virginia Company to take charge of the Iron Works at Falling Creek, in what is now Chesterfield County.[7] Sir John's first wife having died, he contracted a second and unfortunate marriage, became estranged from his friends, and reduced to poverty. In 1597 Beverstone Castle had to be sold, and for a time he drops out of sight. Smyth states, that with the exception of his son, Maurice, all were unmarried, and in England in 1634. Finally, as stated, about the year 1620 he accepted the position in Virginia, but within a short time after his arrival there was massacred by the Indians. Maurice was to have accompanied him to the

---

[6]Southampton Hundred was patented in 1621. It comprised 100,000 acres extending from "Tanks Wyanoke to the mouth of the Chickahominy River." Hotten.

[7]"Mr. Berkley" was appointed to take charge of the iron works, May 12th, 1621, succeeding Mr. Blewett, deceased. (Rec. Va. Co.).

their descent from Edmund Berkeley I, of Barn Elms, Co. Middlesex, who came into Virginia from Maryland. Those following the shorter form of the name are not so limited, though most of them can be traced back to Thomas Berkley of Middlesex and John Berkley of King George County, inclusive of all the Berkleys of Westmoreland, now extinct.

In concluding this article it may be well to add the names of such relatives, direct and collateral, who entered the colonies at an early time. Maryland has few names to contribute other than that of Edmund Berkeley. John Abington, of Doudeswell, Gloucestershire, settled at Abington Manour, Calvert County in 1653, with his wife Muriel Berkley, daughter of Sir Richard of Stoke-Gifford. They resided there for some years, afterwards returning to London, dying there and leaving no issue. Another was Sir Nicholas Barkley, of Dursley, who patented Rich's Neck Manour in Cecil County in 1660. It is more than doubtful whether Nicholas ever saw the shores of the Susquehanna River. He married Cicely, daughter of William Delamore. Honors fell abundantly to him, and home was more to be desired than a savage country. He died without issue.

The "Early Settlers List" of Maryland gives three additional Berkeley names. William, Walter and Anthony Berkeley arrived at Annapolis April 12th, 1662. They probably did not settle in the province, or, if so, deceased shortly afterwards, as no trace of them can be found.

Owing to the limited space warranted by this article, it would not be desirable to search out all the collateral descendants of the Berkeley—Berkley family who emigrated to Virginia and died there, some with, others without descendants, nor does space permit to present all the references to the pedigrees and notes concerning them. So far as possible wills have been given the preference over

published records, but an immense mass of the latter have been looked over and consulted, especially those of the Harleian Society, the publications of the Virginia Historical Society and Maryland Historical Society, those of William and Mary College, the New England Genealogical Society, The New York Public Library especially the writings of John Smyth of Nibley, The Lives of the Berkeleys by the same author, The Records of the Virginia Company and those of the Gloucestershire and Yorkshire Genealogical Societies as well as the Heraldries of Hereford and Worcestershire.

After Captain Edward Berkeley of Hog Island, chronologically, first appears in the colony Thomas Newce (or Nuce), who married Anne, daughter of Jane Berkeley and Thomas Seymour of Somersetshire. She was of the Gloucestershire stem. This Mr. Nuce represented the interests of the Virginia Company at Elizabeth City, and died there about the year 1622. His widow had issue, and survived him. A son, George Newce, was living in Elizabeth City in 1623. Later, land patents to Robert Newce and others of the family are found in Henrico and in Westmoreland Counties, but so far as can be discovered the family is extinct in the Dominion.[13]

---

[13]At a meeting of the Va. Council, May 17th, 1620, it was ordered and agreed that he (Thomas Newce) was to have charge of the Company's lands in Virginia, "whatsoever and for his entertainment have order that he and such as shall succeed him shall in that place have 1200 acres of land, set and belonging to the office; 600 acres at Kiquotan, now called Elizabeth City; 100 acres at Henrico, 100 acres at James City; and for the managing of the land, have further agreed that he shall have forty tenants to be placed thereon." (Rec. Va. Co.).

On July 7th, 1623, Sir Edward Dauers presented a petition to the Council for the relief of Mrs. Thomas Newce, by which she was to have one-half of the products of the tenants of the above public lands, she "being now left desolate and comfortless in a strange country, far from all her friends." The petition was allowed. (Rec. Va. Co.).

After Sir William's death, Lady Frances married Philip Ludwell, a second cousin of Sir William and a member of the Virginia Council.[9]

The prominence of the Barkley family of England now seems to have attained its crest in Virginia affairs. Charles and John Berkley of Bruton, brothers of Sir William, were granted by Charles II, extensive proprietary rights in the Northern Neck of Virginia, New Jersey and the Carolinas, a charter that afterwards gave the Colonial Government much trouble to get rid of and annul.

So far as is at present known, there are no records extant of the departure from England, or the arrival in the Colony of new members of the Berkley name. Nevertheless, the court and land records show the presence of a considerable number. John Berkley, whom tradition says was a nephew of Sir William, was a landowner and citizen of Old Rappahannock County in the year 1667. Henry Barkley, possibly of the Bruton family, patented a large body of land in what is now New Kent County in 1651.[10]

---

[9]Gov. Berkley had a sister, Jane, who is said to have married a gentleman by name, Davies. This is not substantiated by the mention of his name in any family letters, she always being mentioned as a single woman. The name Jane occurs several times in missives both from Sir William and Lady Berkley to relatives in England, and refers to a lady living with them at Greenspring. After the execution of Charles I, Sir William's brother. John, who had been prominent as a royalist, fled to France. Thence, writing from Paris to Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Sept. 20th, 165—, he mentions that "Will. Berkley is married in Virginia. His sister Jane is coming to France." It is a conjectural, but fairly reansonable, supposition that she afterwards came to Virginia, and resided at the residence of the Governor until her death. The times, for the royalists, were very troublous in the home country, and the colony would have been the safest place of refuge for her, under her brother's protection. It is possible that the Jane Berkley whose tombstone is at Bruton Church, Williamsburg, may have been the daughter of Lieut. Edward Berkeley, whose widow married Captain Martien. If she did live, after her disappearance from the records, she would have reached the age of 59 years in 1666. I have searched in vain for any record of her marriage; those of the daughters of Martien are given above.

[10]In James City County, Nov., 1653, or two years later, there is "a patent of 1550 acres to Richard Williams on the N. E. side of the Chickahominy River, adjoining the land of Captain Barkley."

Captain William Berkeley was a vestryman of White Church Chapel, in Lancaster County, about 1660; another Captain William Berkeley was Burgess of Kent County in the year 1663. Thomas Berkley owned land in Gloucester County, and later moved into Middlesex, where he was associated with Sir Henry Chicheley in some legal matters. Later in 1673, in the division of the county he became a citizen of Essex County. Edmund Berkeley of Barn Elms first represented a London house, as factor, at Leonardtown, Maryland, in 1658,[11] later settling in Middlesex County, where he resided until his death. Jane Berkley's tombstone is at Bruton Church, Williamsburg, and bears the date 1666.

Shortly after the beginning of the eighteenth century, men of the name of Berkley[12] are frequently met with in the records of King George, Stafford and Westmoreland, and later in Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier and Augusta Counties, regions where now the name is utterly unknown. The Barn Elms Berkeleys seem not to have wandered so far at this period, though they also are to be found in Prince William, Westmoreland and Loudoun Counties.

It will be seen from the above there were several families of the name Berkley—Berkeley in tidewater Virginia, out of which arise, at a later late two distant stocks, the one spelling their name, Barkley—Berkley according to the style prevailing before 1630, the other Barkeley—Berkeley as advocated by the historian Smyth of Nibley.

All the descendants of the longer form of surname trace

---

[11]Provincial Court Proceedings of Maryland, Vol. XLI.

[12]The orthography of the name at the beginning of the 17th century, and for long afterwards was most variable. The most frequent renderings are Berkeley, Barkeley, Berkele, Berkley, Barklay, Barckley, and Barkly. The families of Somerset, Worcester, Hereford and Dorset usually used the shorter form; the Hardinge-Berkeleys, of Gloucestershire, the longer one.

PITCH AND TAR IN VIRGINIA, 1704.

To the Right Hon'ble Her Ma'tyes Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations:

In obedience to your Lord'ps comands Requireing my Opinion what quantity of Pitch & Tarr is made in Virginia, In what Countys & Att what Prices there sold; Whither Sent, And the Present Freight for England, And how itt may bee Improved.

I Humbly Answere

That I believe there is Annually made in Virginia near 3,000 barrells of Tarr in Princess Ann County wch containes 97,891 Acres of Patented Land & part of Norfolk County abt 50,000 Acres of low Pine Land, not Agreable for tobacco, And the small quantity there made, is of the worst Esteem, & soe little Value, that discourages the Inhabitants to plant, And forces them to indeavour to cloath & Maintaine themselves by Manufactureing of Wool & Leather And raiseing Stocks of Cattle & Hoggs.

What Tarr now made, is of the Knotts & Pieces of fallen Trees. If there were a Certaine Vent 'Tis probable treble the quantity would bee made out of growing Trees in those Countyes & 'twold bee much better in the kind & for all Uses; And also would bee made in other parts of the Country not proper for planting tobacco.

Tarr is generally sold from ten to twelve Shillings, Pitch double that rate per barrell for Goods, sometimes Money. The barrll by the Law to containe att least 30 Gallons. ('Tis said Sweedish barrlls are from 30 to 36 Galls.) Some is made use of by the Inhabitants for their houses Boats &c. Part disposed of to the Masters of Ships for their Use, And part Transported to Barbadoes, Jamaica & Seward Islands.

Freighting Tarr for England hath not yett bin used, but beleive the Masters may compute fourteen barrells to a Virginia Tun wch in Warr is frequently twelve pounds, in Peace Six Pounds per Ton.

For the Incouragemt of Makeing Tarr & Pitch in Virginia I presume may bee, By Assureing as great a Price att least as for Sweedish Tarr to them that Shall first every yeare deliver into her Ma'tyes Store house Lasts of Pitch & Tarr for the Service of her Ma'tyes Navy; And after such a quantity is delivered as Shall bee thought needfull for that Service for a Gentl Incouragemt; noe Custom bee payd, & some small Allowance bee made for Each Last that shall bee brought into the kingdom from the Plantations.

That their bee noe restraint or Contract because the uncertainty of Convoys & Length of the Voyage will make the same Impracticable & discourage the Undertakeing; If Every Person cannot have the Hopes & Liberty of Serveing Her Ma'tye Or the Advantage of the Markett.

That the Same bee made publick by Proclamation or otherwise.

All wch is most Humbly Submitted by

Yor Lord'hps Most Faithfull & Obleedged Servt,

E. JENINGS.

The 5th of Aprill, 1704.

Endorsed Virginia. Mem'll from Mr. Jennings relating to the Production of Pitch and Tar in Virginia.

Rec'd [read] 5 April, 1704. L: 3. Entred B Fol: 459. Exd.—*From British transcripts in Library of Congress.*

LETTER FROM JOHN TENNENT TO SIR HANS SLOANE.

Sloane 4056 fo 217

London, April 1, 1740.

Sir:

In regard of your generous and Humane Conduct towards me, when deserted by those who I thought had greater discernment and experience, than to pay an implicit Faith to inconsistent ridiculous stories; I think it my duty to acquaint you, that having procured a good recomendation to Jamaica, am determined to settle there; and accordingly I set off from this place in a day or two to the Ship bound for that Country. Now as I am apprized that you have a Relation residing there, who may be very glad to hear from you by a person that has seen you after your dangerous disorder, which I understand with pleasure you are almost quite recovered from, and that by your own particular method of cure; I shall do my self the Honour to wait on you tomorrow or next day, and be glad of the opportunity of carrying what letters or Commands you may have for Jamaica.

The Ungratefull and monstrous treatment I received in Virginia, both from the Legislature and private persons, occasions my taking this resolution of settling in a Country where I have no enemies; and being now well experienced with Human Nature, I do Judge myself able to retrieve my affairs in that Country.

I am, Sir, with very great respect

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

JNO. TENNENT.[1]

Addressed To Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

[1]Tennent was the author of "Every Man His Own Doctor," published by Wm. Parks in Williamsburg in 1736. Tennent was famous for his advocacy of the rattlesnake root for pleurisy.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE STORY OF A SOUTHERN SCHOOL. The Episcopal High School of Virginia. By the Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving, D. D., Baltimore: The Norman, Remington Co. 1922; pp. 335. Illustrated.

When Wellington declared that Waterloo was won on the school grounds of Eton and Rugby, he gave epigrammic expression to a truth which is recognized by all thinking men. Next to the home, which is the foundation of all civilized life, it is by its schools that a great people live and perpetuate their institutions, their character and worth; and no finer service can be rendered to the country than that of training her sons according to her best traditions to serve their generation in usefulness and honor.

In choosing a title for his book, "The Story of a Southern School," Dr. Kinsolving makes a subtle appeal, not only to popular sentiment, but to that historic instinct which leads men to seek the sources of a people's greatness and to account for the qualities which they have displayed. Such a quest will not be disappointed in perusing these pages The very best in Southern leadership and citizenship may be here studied in the making. The author writes from the viewpoint of an "Old Boy," but with mature discrimination and no small literary skill. He tells the story of the school with simple directness and leaves the record to carry its own strong impression of great masters and of fine boys developing into splendid manhood.

The Episcopal High School is, we believe, the oldest of the many institutions of its kind in Virginia which have done such noble work in training our Southern youth. It was founded in 1839 by the trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virgina, who felt the lack, at that time, of a school where the best educational advantages would be

offered under the most healthful, moral, and religious influences. It is located on a commanding hill, two or three miles from Alexandria, and in full view of the National Capital. A school for boys had been previously conducted at the same place by the widow of the Rev. Dr. William H. Wilmer, sometime president of William and Mary, and one of the founders of the Seminary. Its first principal was the Rev. William Nelson Pendleton, a graduate of West Point, afterward General Lee's chief of artillery and still later his pastor in Lexington. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, a fine classical scholar, who was afterwards connected with the University of Maryland; and he by the Rev. John P. McGuire, whose son and grandson, as headmasters of McGuire's School in Richmond, have honored his name and perpetuated his ideals. During the war between the States the High School was within the Union lines and was, of course, temporarily disbanded. A tablet on the walls of the present school chapel bears the names of sixty-one of its former pupils who gave their lives for the South in that struggle—names which indicate their high lineage and the unsullied traditions which they so heroically maintained. After the war the school was reopened with a sparse equipment and a small body of pupils under the Rev. W. F. Gardner. In 1870 Mr. Launcelot M. Blackford became principal. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia and of the Confederate Army, and became one of the great schoolmasters of his day. A contemporary of Jones and Abbot and Strode, of McCabe and McGuire, he continued in harness longer than any of these, unless perhaps the last, and placed the High School in the very first rank of church schools in America. Of his noble character, his scholarly attainments, his methods in the conduct of the school and his devotion to and marked influence upon his boys, Dr. Kinsolving writes with filial appreciation but without extravagance. Nor does he fail to do honor to the masters whom Dr. Blackford gathered about him; men of his own careful selection, some of whom found their life-work in the school, while others

have won high distinction in other fields. Chief among these was Colonel Llewellyn Hoxton, for a long time vice-principal and another of the noble men, who, like their great commander, Robert E. Lee, laid down their arms without a stain and consecrated themselves to the task of teaching the sons of their late comrades. He taught mathematics, and among his pupils were two brothers named Echols, one of whom is now professor of that science at West Point and the other is professor of applied mathematics at the University of Virginia.

Space does not allow us to mention even a few of the alumni of the school who have distinguished themselves in every walk of life. One reads the records of honors gained in class-room or on the athletic field and is astonished at the number who have since gained national and international renown. In every profession and field of honorable endeavor they have gone to the very top, everywhere contributing to the enrichment of human life and adorning it by the virtues and graces of the Christian gentleman. The record of those who served in the world war, in every capacity from Secretary of War down to buck private, covers more than forty pages of the book and reads like a complete roster of the school for a long series of years.

Since the retirement of Dr. Blackford, after forty-three years of service continued until one year of his lamented death, the school has been in charge of a man of his own training as pupil and master, Mr. Archibald R. Hoxton, a son of Col. Hoxton, under whom its equipment has been enlarged while its character and traditions have remained unchanged. Few American schools have such an honorable record, and few a more entertaining, capable and judicious annalist than Dr. Kinsolving has proven himself to be.

E. L. GOODWIN.

The South Atlantic Quarterly

(*Established* 1902)

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Cosmopolitan in Scope, Generous in Policy, but Emphasizing the Literary, Social and Economic Life of the Southern States. :: :: ::

The Leading Literary Magazine of the South.

ISSUED QUARTERLY

Subscription, $3.00. Single Copy, 75 Cents.

The Confederate Veteran

(*Founded in* 1893)

OFFICIALLY REPRESENTS ALL CONFEDERATE ORGANIZATIONS

AS A JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY IT HAS A GENERAL INTEREST

Send for sample copy. Subscription, $1.50 per year.

Address:

THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.

COATS OF ARMS beautifully illuminated in correct colors, etched in pen and ink, or painted in black and white water-color wash

Address:

MISS JANE C. SLAUGHTER
William and Mary College,
Williamsburg, Va.

County Court Note Book

A new Bulletin of New Information. Hitherto unpublished marriages and much other material.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00.

MILNOR LJUNGSTEDT, EDITOR,
Bethesda, R. 1, Maryland.

EDWARD DWELLY

RECORD-SEARCHER AND GENEALOGIST
Wellington Ave., Fleet, Hants, England.

Searches undertaken with care in England. Special facilities for Somerset, Devon, and records in London. Index of 303,000 Somerset names. A few copies of Dwelly's Parish Records, Bishop's Transcripts, Registers, and Marriages of Somerset still to be had.

G

ed S

Ha

y 14

t Ha

y 14

y 1

ce H

s Fr
Ear
4th

5th

6th

ret

Cu

Mu

n 17

COATS OF ARMS beautifully illuminated in correct colors, etched in pen and ink, or painted in black and white water-color wash

Address:

MISS JANE C. SLAUGHTER
William and Mary College,
Williamsburg, Va.

County Court Note Book

A new Bulletin of New Information. Hitherto unpublished marriages and much other material.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00.

MILNOR LJUNGSTEDT, EDITOR,
Bethesda, R. 1, Maryland.

EDWARD DWELLY

RECORD-SEARCHER AND GENEALOGIST
Wellington Ave., Fleet, Hants, England.

Searches undertaken with care in England. Special facilities for Somerset, Devon, and records in London. Index of 303,000 Somerset names. A few copies of Dwelly's Parish Records, Bishop's Transcripts, Registers, and Marriages of Somerset still to be had.

ANCESTRY OF

James Monroe, President of the United States.

Sir Wm. Wallace was the famous Scotch Patriot.

Insert shows ancestry of Katherine Vass wife of John Munro,1600 D 19

Seven sons of Thomas Urquahart were slain in the battle of Pinkie, 1547

REFERENCES TO AUTHORITIES.

ATHOL EARLS, Pauls Scots Peerage, vol.7 page 500 (7/500)

BAILLIE, Burkes Landed Gentry,p. 60. Bulloche History Baillie Family.

Cumming, Betmams Baronetage, 5/547.Douglas Baronage,p. 332

DOUGLAS, Earls or Morton, Pauls Peerage,6/357

FRASER, Earls of Lovat, Pauls Peerage 5/519 MacKenzies Munro Family p. 265

GORDON, Earls of Huntly, Pauls Peerage 4/55

HAY. Earls of Erroll, Pauls Peerage, 3/565

LOVAT, Pauls Peerage, 5/519, 525

Munro, MacKenzies Munro Family,pages 40 42 265 266 274 342 343 379 382 390 480
Douglas Baronage,p.70
Lund Washingtons Family Records.

FIGURES INDICATE DATE OF DECEASE.

Donald 1053
George 1101
Hugh Munro 1st Baron
Robert 2 1160
Donald 3 1192
Robert Munro 4 1259
George Munro 5 1269
Robert Munro 6 1323
George Munro K.1314
George Munro 7 1333
Robert Munro 8 1369
Hugh Munro 9 1425
George Munro 10 1452
John Munro 11 1490
Wm. Munro 12 1505
Hector Munro 13 1541
Robert 14 1547
George Munro of Katesu
David Munro
Andrew Monroe 1668 to
Andrew Monroe 1714
Andrew Monroe 1770
Spence Monroe 1774
JAMES MONROE 1831

Sir Wm. Wallace 1305
William Baillie — Marion Wallace
William Baillie
Alex. Baillie 1460
William Baillie 1520
Alex. Baillie 1548
David Baillie 1558
Wm. Baillie
John Baillie
Margaret " — Hector Munro 1620
Alex. Munro 1653
Agnes Munro
Patrick Spence 1689
Eleanor Spence

SECOND SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 1. OCTOBER, 1923.

William and Mary College Quarterly

Historical Magazine

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER,
President William and Mary College

E. G. SWEM,
Librarian William and Mary College

Published Quarterly by William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va.

COPY OF THIS NUMBER, $1.00 $4.00 PER YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice at Williamsburg, Va., as second-class matter.

William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine

Published by William and Mary College.

Second Series, Vol. 3 OCTOBER 1923. No. 4.

EDITORS

J. A. C. CHANDLER,
President William and Mary College

E. G. SWEM,
Librarian William and Mary College

Subscription, $4 Per Year. Current Numbers, $1 Each.

Correspondence relating to subscriptions and historical and genealogical contributions should be addressed to E. G. Swem, Librarian, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia. The editors are not responsible for the accuracy of statements of contributors.

CONTENTS

PAGE

Description of Main Building of College Before 1859, by R. J. Morrison 217
William and Mary College in the Years 1861-1865, by B. S. Ewell 221
Pleasants Murphy's Journal and Day Book..... 231
Teaching of Natural History in William and Mary College.... 239
Rockingham and Augusta Counties, by C. E. Kemper..... 240
Will of William Byrd I..... 246
Tobacco Trade in Russia, 1705..... 250
Genealogical Queries—Henderson, McGhee, Grant, Le Fevre, Chiles, West, Massey families..... 259
Accomac and Northampton Counties, by Mrs. Milnor Ljunstedt. 265
William Robertson 266
Register of Students in William and Mary College, 1827-1881, part 2, 1831-1837 267

William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine

Published by William and Mary College.

Vol. III. Second Series OCTOBER 1923 No. 4

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FACULTY, NOVEMBER 22, 1859.

A Description of the Main Building as it Was Before the Fire of 1859.

The following paper, read by Professor Morrison before the Faculty of the College, was, with his permission, directed to be placed on record:

On the thirteenth of October, 1859 (eighteen hundred and fifty-nine), lectures were resumed in the renewed College edifice. The fire that occurred on the eighth of February previous did not seriously injure the walls and consequently they were not taken down. These walls denuded by the late fire exhibited evidences not to be mistaken of having before withstood a general conflagration.* The only destructive fire except the late one known to the history of the College occurred in the year seventeen hundred and five. The impression therefore that the site of the College building was changed after the fire of 1705 must be erroneous. This conclusion is rendered certain by the following extract from a volume entitled "The present State of Virginia by Hugh Jones, A. M., Chaplain of the Honorable Assembly and lately

*Vide Note at end of this record relative to the traces of fire.

Minister of Jamestown, etc., in Virginia." "The building is beautiful and commodious, being first modeled by Sir Christopher Wren, adapted to the nature of the Country by the Gentlemen there; and since *it was burnt down* it has been *rebuilt,* nicely contrived, altered and adorned by the ingenious direction of Governor Spottswood." The author of this volume was Professor of Mathematics in the College before the date of the transfer. This statement in regard to *alteration* was confirmed by traces of many changes of doors and windows brought to sight by the late fire.

The exterior of the present differs materially from that of the late building. The points of difference may be seen by comparing it with the representation of the old building which may be seen in the background of the large portrait of the Rev. John Blair still in possession of the College.

The interior has been much changed. The ground plans of the chapel, of the lecture-room on the right as you enter the present hall from the city front, and of the lecture-room in the northeast corner of the building upon the first floor have not been altered.

The library now fills the space formerly occupied by a lecture-room and the southern end of the piazza. This piazza extended the whole length of the building. It has been converted in part into offices for the professors and a room for the faculty next adjoining the library. A portion of the lecture-room on the left as you enter the hall was formerly occupied by the main staircase. The old society-halls were not so large as the present. Their ceilings were vaulted. The "Blue-Room" was on the second floor and was a part of the present lecture-room on the north of the central hall. The wainscot extended from floor to ceiling and was of a blue color. The faculty met in this room from seventeen hundred and twenty-three (the year of the completion of the College after the fire of 1705) until eighteen hundred and fifty-nine and here were hung the paintings belonging to the College. These were saved from the fire and are as

follows: A large portrait of the Rev. John Blair. A smaller portrait of the same and one of his wife corresponding in size; a large portrait of the Hon. Robert Boyle, the gift of the Earl of Burlington; a large portrait of Prof. Dew and one of Bishop Johns. From this room the College seal and charter were saved.

The north wing of the original structure, before the old chapel was built (which was first used for service on the 28th June, 1732), contained the grand hall of the College. The Colonial clergy held their conventions in it. Later the grammar-school was held there. When the last fire occurred the first floor of this wing was appropriated to the chemical laboratory and to the department of natural philosophy. Among the instruments were some constructed by Nairne more than a hundred years ago. The second floor contained the rare old library, in great part the gift of kings, archbishops, bishops, nobles, colonial governors and gentlemen. With the exception of a few volumes in the hands of professors and students at the time of the recent fire this curious collection was consumed.

The illuminated copy of the transfer and an autograph letter of Gen. Washington accepting the chancellorship of the College were also burnt.

While the ground plan has not been altered some changes have been made in the chapel worthy of note.

The ceiling was formerly vaulted. The window-sills were much higher from the floor and there was a gallery opposite the present rostrum.

The only one of the chapel-vaults injured by the fire was that which contains the body of Peyton Randolph, the president of the first American Congress, and this was only sufficiently broken to show the coffin of this distinguished patriot in an excellent state of preservation. It may not be out of place here, to designate the vaults of the chapel and the resting places of the dead who slumber within them. Under the rostrum there are three vaults. That in the

northeast corner of the chapel contains the bodies of Sir John Randolph and as we have every reason to believe, of Lord Botetourt. That in the southeast corner the remains of Peyton Randolph and his wife and that between these two the body of John, son of Sir John Randolph, father of Edmund Randolph, a member of Gen. Washington's Cabinet. He was Attorney General of the crown for the Colony of Virginia. He died in London.

Near the northwest corner of the chapel is the vault in which repose the ashes of James Madison, the first Bishop of Virginia, and his wife, and on the same side, a few feet farther east is the grave of Chancellor Nelson.

Near the vault of Sir Jno. Randolph on the north side was a magnificent mural monument erected to his memory. The inscription upon it was in Latin and the only copy of it known to be in existence was preserved by Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL. D., a noble benefactor of the College, a distinguished scholar and a liberal patron of Letters and of Art. Near the vault of Bishop Madison there was a mural tablet erected to his memory by the College. A heap of calcined marble is all that remains of these monuments.

Note.—A few years before the fire of 1859 the College building was replastered. Under the old plastering there were extensive traces of a general conflagration. The walls were more injured by the fire of 1705 than by that of 1859. —*Benj. S. Ewell, President.*

In confirmation of the theory that the present walls are those of the College building constructed before the fire of 1705 it is proper to state that when the old plastering was taken down in 1855 the traces on the walls of an extensive fire were not to be mistaken. Of this I was an eyewitness. In addition to this fragments of charred beams were found in the walls by workmen engaged in repairs.—*Benj. S. Ewell.*

THE COLLEGE IN THE YEARS 1861-1865.

The following report was made to the Board of Visitors and Governors at a meeting held in Richmond, July 5th, 1865, the first meeting since the autumn of 1861.

Richmond, July 5th, 1865.

To the Board of Visitors and Governors of the College of William & Mary:

The following report of the general and financial condition of the College of William & Mary is respectfully submitted for your information and consideration.

Since your last meeting in this City in the Fall of 1861 the total suspension of all College Exercises has rendered a convocation of your body unnecessary even if it had been practicable. The return of peace enables you to resume your important duties as visitors & Governors of the time honored Institution whose government you have in the past so wisely administered and in whose behalf are, now more than ever, required your counsel and advice, as well because of the state of the country as by reason of the losses which have been sustained. First among these is the irreparable one of the venerable Patriot and Statesman who for so many years presided over your body as its Rector. As a most honored Alumnus, as a Visitor and Governor who throughout his distinguished career always had the interests of the Institution nearest his heart; As our Chancellor our Patron and our Friend the Faculty will never cease to mourn the death and cherish the memory of Ex-President John Tyler.

Not having access to the Records there may in this report be some errors, especially of dates; it will however be found substantially correct in its statements.

Early in May, 1861, the immediate prospect of active hostilities rendered it impossible to continue the College Exercises; they were accordingly suspended by the Faculty, and the very few remaining students advised to return to their homes.

The Faculty then consisted of the President who also filled the chair of Mathematics Natural Philosophy & Chemistry, A professor of Moral & Mental Philosophy & History, A Professor of Latin Latin Literature & the Romance Languages, a Professor of Greek, Greek Literature and German, an adjunct Professor of Mathematics, an assistant Professor of Ancient Languages appointed by the Faculty under your authority and a Professor of Constitutional and Municipal Law.

At your meeting in the Fall of 1861 held in this city you passed a resolution suspending the salaries of the Professors. It was understood that their relations to the College remained in all other respects as before. The Professorship of Moral & Mental Philosophy & History was in the summer of 1861 vacated by the death of Professor Robert J. Morrison. By his loss the members of the Faculty were deprived of a valued and beloved associate and friend and the College of a devoted Professor whose earnest & zealous labors accomplished much for the Institution, and whose worth and ability were recognized and acknowledged by all with whom he was officially connected.

Immediately after the suspension of the College Exercises the Building was taken possession of by the military authorities first as a barrack and then as a hospital and was so held until the evacuation of Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862.

The Building Enclosures and Grounds were up to this time in an excellent state of preservation. During the retreat of the Confederate army and pending the battle of Williamsburg much of the enclosure was destroyed by the Confederate troops being used as fuel. The destruction of the enclosures was completed after the occupation of the town by the United States Army under Genl. McClellan.

After the evacuation of the place Mrs. Virginia Southall and family moved into the house of the President and remained in it till the Spring of 1864. The Brafferton was

used as an office and quarters of the U. S. officer commanding the town. The College was a Depot of Commissary Stores.

On the 9th of September, 1862, a body of Confederate States Cavalry under the command of Col. Shingler of South Carolina penetrated into the town encountering, & defeating the force holding Williamsburg & the Forts in the vicinity & capturing Col. Campbell the commanding officer with others.

The town was evacuated by the Confederate forces as early as 11 o'clock A. M. of the same day. Later in the day parties of the regiment of cavalry (the 5th Pa.) which constituted the garrison entered the town, as I have been credibly informed, and under the excitement produced by their defeat and the use of a quantity of whisky which they found, fired the College Building. This was consumed with the Chemicals & Chemical apparatus, a small portion of the Philosophical Apparatus the furniture and a part of the Library. Most of the Books were saved by the strenuous exertions of the citizens, the ladies being conspicuous in the good work. The fire did not reach the upper floor & roof of the Southern Tower which with its scrolls and other appurtenances remains uninjured. Subsequent to this all the out houses in the College yard excepting portions of the brick kitchens of the Brafferton and President's house were pulled down and carried off; the house occupied by the late Professor Morrison was burned; and the wood work of the Brafferton with the exception of the roof; and the floor of one room and the lower passage was carried off.

After a raid this spring by a detachment of Mosby's command a line of defensive works was thrown across the College yard of which the walls of the Main Building the remaining portion of the brick kitchens near it the Brafferton & the President's House formed a part; some of the door ways & windows being blocked up & loopholed; the whole being connected and flanked by a strong line of palisades

extending across the two adjacent roads and further defended at some points by chevaux de frise.

The walls of the College Building are apparently in as good condition as they were after the fire of 1859; indeed are less warped and cracked. The College Hotel still occupied by Mr. Harrell the Steward altho in want of repair has not been injured.

After Mrs. Southall & her family moved from Williamsburg the President's house was somewhat though not seriously injured. It is now used as the Head Quarters of the Regiment stationed there. This has prevented my returning to Williamsburg which I wished to do as soon as practicable as well for the collection & preservation of the scattered property of the College as for other reasons. Most of the Philosophical Apparatus was in 1862, after the evacuation of the place became certain, stored in the Lunatic Asylum where it still remains. For its preservation it requires cleaning and other attention. Most of the College Books saved from the fire are also there. Professor Taliaferro after an examination thinks the most valuable part of the Library has been saved. The College is under great obligation to Doctor Wager the present Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for his care of both Books and Apparatus. The value of the Property of this kind saved amounts, as well as I can judge, to several thousand Dollars. The Charter and Seal of the College are safe. Some of the Records have been preserved but others of great interest and value have I regret to say been destroyed. The Portraits have been preserved. A full inventory of what has been saved will be made when practicable.

After the evacuation of the Peninsula had been determined on there was not time for packing and sending away the moveable College property, even if it had been possible to obtain transportation.

The only thing to be done was to distribute such articles as could be and to leave the rest to the chances of war. It

was remembered that during all the vicissitudes of the Revolution of 1776 the College Library and Apparatus remained in the Building unharmed; and it was hoped it would not be less fortunate in the contest then pending. It is proper to state that so far as is known the U. S. Military authorities did not authorise destruction of the College property. It was done principally, if not entirely, by unorganized bodies of soldiery. The following is an approximate estimate of the losses in property sustained by the College during the war:

The College Building estimated at	$57,000.00
Value of Frame Building occupied by the late Professor Morrison	2,000.00
Damage to Brafferton, including out buildings	3,000.00
Injury to President's house & out buildings	1,600.00
Enclosures	1,200.00
Chemical Apparatus	1,500.00
Philosophical Apparatus	1,200.00
Library	2,500.00
Total	$70,000.00

This is I repeat, an approximate estimate but I believe that $70,000 currency would restore the College to the condition it was in before the war. (Experience has proved the foregoing estimate to be much too small by about $30,000 dollars.—B. S. Ewell).

During the Fall of 1862 I visited the vicinity of Williamsburg three times in the hope of entering the town under the protection of a flag of truce, and doing something towards securing the College property. In this I was disappointed. During one of these visits I got possession of and brought away a very valuable piece of apparatus.

The securities of the College usually left by the Faculty in the hands of the Bursar Tazewell Taylor Esq were delivered by him, March 7th 1862, to Hugh Blair Grigsby LL. D. Visitor for safe keeping, with the sanction of the

Faculty expressed in their order dated February 28th 1862 and the approval of the Right Reverend Bishop Johns, Hugh Blair Grigsby and Tazewell Taylor, Visitors & Governors of the College, to be returned when applied for by the Faculty or by the Bursar. For a description of the securities thus delivered see the exhibit marked "A". In the summer of 1862 there appearing a prospect of investing a portion of the interest then due in satisfactory security and to meet some few accruing expenses the Faculty empowered me to perform temporarily the duties of Bursar; directing me to consult any Visitor within reach on the subject of investment. The absence of Mr. Taylor—the Bursar had temporarily deprived the College of his valuable services. Under this authority some few collections were made. The prospect for investment proving fallacious nothing else was done in this respect.

Subsequently, in the Spring of 1864, the Faculty renewed my appointment as Bursar protem, and authorized me to apply to Mr. Grigsby for the College securities and to deposit them in some place of safety subject to the order of the Faculty or Mr. Grigsby. A special messenger was sent by whom they were delivered by Mr. Grigsby about the middle of June. I received them a short time after. In this measure agreed to unanimously by those of the Faculty present the absent members subsequently concurred. The reasons for its adoption were first, the promise of an advantageous loan which was afterwards effected, and secondly the threatening aspect of military affairs round Richmond. It was thought by high military authority that the Southern part of Virginia would soon be exposed to cavalry raids. There was one which reached the county of Charlotte in July, about the 1st, a detachment visiting Mr. Grigsby's residence and taking from him a large amount of valuable property, altho his residence was not entered.

The securities were for a time deposited in Macon, Ga. then thought to be one of the safest places in the Confed-

eracy and where Professor Taliaferro was stationed. The continued advance of the armies of the United States and the threatened condition of many places in the interior before deemed entirely secure brought me to the conclusion that it was best to keep them entirely under my own supervision; which I accordingly did at some little expense. Learning not long before the evacuation of Richmond from an unquestionable source that the stock of the Bank of the Commonwealth of which the College held 266 shares was based entirely upon Confederate Bonds and would prove utterly valueless should these Bonds become so I obtained authority from the Faculty to sell this stock, it being above par, and invest the proceeds in Confederate Bonds then below par or otherwise, in the event of Mr. Macfarland's opinion being favorable to the change. When I consulted him he advised the sale & the reinvestment in something else, if possible, than Confederate Bonds. The stock was sold for about 32,000 Dolls. Confederate money a short time before the evacuation of the City. Being able to purchase nothing else I invested a portion of this in Confederate Bonds, some of which the Treasury officials of the Confederate Government had in their possession for the purpose of making the transfer at the time of the evacuation. The investment of the remainder was prevented by the sudden fall of Richmond. This stock costing 26,600 Dolls. may be set down as a total loss. It may be as well here to state that the stock of this Bank is now worth nothing. For a list of existing securities and report of the present condition of the finances see exhibit "B". The loan above alluded to was effected thro Lewis E. Harvie of Amelia County to whom the College is much indebted for the interest he manifested, and the exertions he made in regard to it; the borrowers are the Misses Archer of Amelia who gave their note fully secured for $6,000 the amount borrowed. To make this loan and for other purposes thought necessary a part of the interest due was collected in 1864. The interest and divi-

dends collected in 1862 & 1864 amounted to $3,617.48. Following Mr. Grigsby's advice no collections were made beyond what was necessary to make up this sum of $6,000.

The dividends on the stock of the Bank of the Commonwealth furnished the balance as well as the means for defraying current expenses, which were inconsiderable in fact, though nominally large.

The College owes a small amount which has not been paid heretofore because of the obligation to pay in good money. The individual bonds amounting to about $53,-070.45, mostly secured by real Estate are believed to be all good; as are the bonds of the Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co. of the Cities of Petersburg, Lynchburg & Norfolk amounting to $12,750 as well as the shares of the old James River Company the par value of which is $8,800 yielding an annual income of $600. Of the value of the State stock amounting to $23,900 all of which is registered, and of the ¼ of a share of the Dismal Swamp Canal Co. formerly valued at $3,500 I have no means of forming an estimate. So far as is now known the loss to the fund is $26,600 par value of the stock of the Bank of the Commonwealth and the proceeds of John Jones' note amounting to $5,000 collected in 1862 & invested in Confederate Bonds. As an offset to this are the arrears of interests & dividends amounting to $18,081.77 and the note of the Misses Archer amounting to $6,000.

The accompanying letter from England relative to a trust fund to which the College seems to have a legal claim is respectfully enclosed for your consideration.

Enclosed find a letter from Professor Taliaferro to me to which the attention of the Board is respectfully invited and one from Professor Joynes to your Body. I regret I am not at liberty to withhold that part of Mr. Joynes' letter which refers to me; it was written without my knowledge. I did not intend in this report to have alluded to the removal of the College, thinking it a subject for the Board, not the

Faculty, to consider had not the matter been broached by Mr. Joynes. If it were moved to Richmond, for example, there would be but little doubt of an immediate enlargement of its sphere of usefulness. If this be done I see no reason why it should not begin as a College. The fund is sufficient to support the faculty and defray other expenses. In view of the increased tuition fees the Professors' salaries might be reduced.

Before effecting the removal serious difficulties would be encountered. A strong opposition would be made by the people of the Tidewater Counties, and the friends of the University. Legislative action would be necessary. If this commences there is no telling where it would stop. It is believed that money could be collected in the North by individual subscription to rebuild the College in Williamsburg but not elsewhere; and it is thought the attempt should be made. If removed, to use the language of one of your own Body, "It would no longer be William & Mary College."

It seems to me the reasons based on historic associations given by Prof Joynes for not transferring the fund apply as forcibly to a transfer of the College itself from its present site. While for several years the College where it is now could not be much beyond a grammar school yet in time when the Tide Water Region flourishes as I believe it will its prosperity may reasonably be expected to be as great as it ever was if not greater.

If it be determined to leave the Institution where it is the funds would not support the present number of Professors even if the condition of the state & of the College Buildings did not render the services of all of them unnecessary. The organization of the Faculty must be preserved as it constitutes the corporation. By retaining the services of two or three of the Professors to teach in the Preparatory Department; and such students as may wish to pursue Collegiate Studies the name & Organization of the Institution

would be continued and every essential condition satisfied. It may here be stated that for these purposes the Buildings now in Williamsburg are sufficient.

The Professors not immediately employed might remain connected with the College as heretofore; their salaries being suspended, and they in the mean time being at liberty to engage in other pursuits.

Respectfully submitted
BENJ. S. EWELL
President William & Mary College.

P. S.—As I do not think it proper to advise the visitors in relation to the important question of removing the College, I have in this report confined myself to simply stating some of the most obvious reasons for & against the measure without the expression of an opinion.

The report of the Bursar Tazewell Taylor Esq of the financial transactions to February 1865 is herewith submitted; it having been examined & approved.

Respectfully
BENJ. S. EWELL
President William & Mary College.

PLEASANTS MURPHY'S "JOURNAL AND DAY BOOK."[1]

The writer of this journal, Pleasants Murphy, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, June 14, 1786, and spent the earlier part of his life in that locality. On December 1, 1818, he married Ann Robertson Shelton of Pittsylvania County, and some time thereafter they removed to Tazewell County, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Pleasants Murphy died in 1863; his wife two years earlier. For some years he pursued the teacher's calling, and many of the prominent men of Tazewell, Giles, Wythe, and Smythe counties obtained their earlier training from him. At one time he became engaged in a newspaper controversy with the noted W. G. Brownlow, during the period when the latter was editor of the Jonesboro *Whig*. Murphy was related to the Pleasants family, of whom James Pleasants (1769-1839), member of Congress, senator of the United States, and governor of Virginia, and his son, John H. Pleasants, founder and editor of the Richmond *Constitutional Whig and Public Advertiser*, were distinguished scions.

Pleasants Murphy's journal, which extends from September 5, 1814, to April 23, 1815, covers little more than the period of his military service. It begins: "On September 5, 1814, I joined Captain Oteys troop at Liberty agreeable to orders and about 12 o'clock took up The Line of March for Richmond." The troop arrived at Richmond September 9 and remained encamped near the city for several weeks. September 30 Murphy broke his arm, and on October 9 he obtained a furlough and returned to his home. Taking his departure again November 26, he arrived in Richmond December 5. There he learned that his company had gone to Tappahannock, whither he at once pro-

[1]Contributed by Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, through the kindness of Dr. J. F. Jameson.

ceeded and found that the town had been captured and burnt by the enemy only a few days before. The company was marched back to Richmond, and on December 11 received orders to take up winter quarters in Williamsburg. An effort was now made to have the company discharged; a suit instituted in court for that purpose, in which William Wirt was attorney for the soldiers, resulted in a decision (December 15) that the executive had power to retain them for six months longer. Accordingly, on December 17, the troops took up their march for Williamsburg.
[A transcript of the journal from Dec. 17 to Jan. 11 accompanies this note.]

January 8 orders were received to proceed to Hampton. The march, begun January 9, brought them to York Town the first day and to their destination January 10. Their principal duty there was to keep a watch on enemy vessels and prevent them from landing. Under the date February 15 the journal contains this entry: "Just Before night the GLORIOUS NEWS of PEACE having been made between England and America arrived in hampton which exited the Liveliest Sensations in the Citizens and Soldiers. About Sundown our Troops marched with Rifles to the wharfe where we discharged Several Rounds of Cannon and Small Arms." On February 19 they "Bid a final adieu To old Hampton" and marched to Richmond, where they were mustered out, February 22.

The entries of the next two months relate to the journey homeward, and to the writer's activities and associations after his return. The journal closes, April 23, 1815, with this sentence: "Thus endeth the First Volume of the Journal of my Time and transactions.

"Pleasants Murphy."

In addition to the journal proper there are, however, some ten pages occupied with an expense account covering

the same period. Whether there ever was a succeeding volume is not known.

This small volume passed to the possession of Pleasants Murphy's daughter, Mrs. Letitia Murphy Hedrick, recently deceased, for many years resident in Bristol, Tennessee, and is now in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. P. M. Cody of Bristol.

Edmund C. Burnett.

Saturday December 17, 1814. We paraded on the Capitol Square and Took up the Line of March Capt. Oteys and McMahons Company together—we traveled 13 To Camp Carter where Capt. McMahon Stopd. under an arrest from Maj Woodford To Receive his Trial. 2 Miles further we Stoped at Camp bottombridge where we tarried all Night in some forsaken huts—Clear and warm throughout the day but Clouded up at Night.

Sunday December 18—we Left our encampment before Sunrise and progressd. on through Remarkable Muddy roads 9 Miles we Stopd. and fed at Mr G. S. Tavern. it now began To Rain moderately. 6 miles further passd. Newkent C. H., an insignificant place. went on 14 Miles further and encampt at Warroneye Church an old brick building lying in Ruins, where there was an encampment of soldiers last fall. Continued to Rain throughout the evening.

Monday Decr. 19th.—cloudy in the morning. we started Early. 8 Miles we stopd. at Mrs. Allens and waited for our waggons to come up when we fed and breakfasted. Broke a way about 10. 14 Miles further we arrived at old Wmsburg a little before night. we got houses for to Lodge in and Tied our horses in a Lot. we guarded one of our men all night that the Maj. put under Guard this Evening. 4 or 5 of us went To the Eagle Tavern and got supper. Clear and Cold.

Tuesday Decr. 20—Fair and cool. we all Remained at our barracks. Most of us hired Stables To put our horses in. 8 or 10 of us went To the Lunatic hospital where there is between 20 and 30 poor unhappy Creatures Confined with madness. I walkd. over the greater part of the City which in its Greatest Length is nearly a mile. Several good houses, but generally the place has an antient appearance.

Wednesday Decr. 21—the weather continues fair. we paraded to have our Arms inspected which is all the duty we do To day. no guard has been put out Since we came To this place. Captain McMahons Troop Left here about 10 for Hampton. we then laid off ourselvs in messes and distributed the Rooms in our house among the Company. divided our Camp equipage etc. about 240 Militia from Camp Carter under Maj. Scott arrived in Town this Evening and took up their abode.

Thursday Decr. 22, 1814—I walked about town most of the day merely for amusement. went into all the Stores which I find To be badly Supply'd with goods but what few they do contain Very high priced. Major Woodford Left here, for Hampton. Major Scott takes the Command of us. in the evening we paraded at the beat of the Drum Join'd Colonel Scoots [sic] detachment and were drilld Some time by the adjutant.

Friday Decr. 23—Verry fair and moderately warm. We paraded at 9 Marched wheeled Marked time etc. for near 2 hours then dismiss'd and paraded again at 3 with the Battallion, and exercised till Night. I went with 3 or 4 more down to the Oyster Landing and got a few Oysters. We drew Some sheaf oats the 2nd time that we have got any Rough food Since we come here. the nights now are Remarkable fine the moon nearly full, which gives us an opportunity of much amusement in the night.

Saturday, December 24, 1814—Remarkable fine weather. P. M. We Loll'd about till evening then paraded and

Marched up to the palace. Joind the battallion for to hear the General Order. we went through the 6 divisions of Sword Exercise in presence of all of the officers. Returnd in Stile to our barracks. James (James Murphy?) McGeorge and I Saddled our horses and Rode 6 miles down the Road To Mrs. Hansfords where we spent the Night in drinking Eggnog feasting playing cards etc. and Returned by day break to Camp just before the Rool was calld.

Sunday Decr. 25—being Christmas the world Resounded with the noise of guns. we made Several Eggnogs in our barracks and Drank much Liquor. Sword Master Campbell and Cornet Otey came to camp Last night from on Furlough. we Spent the day in Reveling and Drinking. in the evening our Mess held a Superb Supper at Mr. Thomas where our Rations are cooked. cloudy all day thickened up towards Night Like for Snow. I went in the evening with the waggon for a Load of wood.

Monday, Decr. 26—it snow'd Last night 2 or 3 inches deep with cold wind from North. Cleared away this morning Remarkable cold hard wind from North. we were confined To our Barrack Except what went with the waggon after wood and oats. I Spent most of the day with our Land Lord Mr. Thomas. The Streets Crowded with negroes this even who were enjoying holliday in drinking.

Tuesday, Decr. 27—Remarkable cold To day high wind from North. did not venter out on parade. Done nothing more than fetch Some wood and forage.

Wednesday Decr. 28—More moderate than Some days past. we paraded on our horses about 12 and exercised on the Court house Green for Some time. Most of the Snow melted off.

Thursday Decr. 29—we paraded at 9 with our Rifles marched up to the palace Green and Manoeuvred for 2 hours in presence of Major Scott. at 3 we paraded on horse back and Exercised for mor [sic] than 2 hours on

the Court house Green. then Joind the Battallion and heard the orders Read. fair and cool.

Friday Decr. 30—uncommonly warm. I went with the waggon about 3 miles after wood which freed me from the task of Parading. at Night James, McGeorge and the two Mr. Ruckers and my Self went down To Mrs Hansfords To a ball where we Spent the Night in Company with a Number of Ladies and Gentlemen. Returned a Little before day.

Saturday December 31, 1814—The weather Continues Verry warm and fair. we paraded as Usual today, once at 9 in the morning with Rifles and at 3 P. M. on horseback with Swords. we Charged Several times on the footmen which appeared To be Verry entertaining To the Citizens. a little before sundown Joind the Battallion, heard the orders Read and dismiss'd.

Sunday January 1, 1815—11 O'clock A. M. I am now in a back Room in our Barracks which is an old brick building situate on the south side of the main street of the City of Williamsburg which is an old town of no considerable Size Situated in County about 5 miles from York River in a Low, Level, unhealthy place. the Battn. paraded at 12 to hear the Articles of war Read, which is the only parade to day. 6 of us Rode 4 Miles down to the Oyster Landing. Catchd and eat a few oysters and Returnd by night.

Monday January 2, 1815—Verry warm and a Little smoky wind S. Hundreds of People Collected at the Raleigh at a negro hanging. we paraded to day at 3 and 9. a Cloud Blew over hastily and Raind a Small Shower. then fair. At Night we Borrowed a fiddle and had a dance in Our Barracks. To night is the warmest we have had for Some Months.

Tuesday Janry. 3. Began Raining Last night and Continued to day till past 12 when the wind which had been S. W. Shifted to North and Blew Violently accompanyd

with hard Snow which Continued fallng till after night when it Cleared away. the Snow nearly all melted as it fell. We were Confined all Day To our Barracks Scarcely Ventering out To Feed our horses.

Wednesday Jany. 4—fair and Middling warm. After our Evening Parade 4 or 5 of us fixed ourselves and Rode down To Ben Hansfords about 7 Miles to a ball. here we were politely Entertaind till about 3 O'clock when we Returned through Bitter Cold weather To Camp. One of our horses got Loose Just as we Started which occasioned us Considerable Trouble.

Thursday Janry. 5. Cold in the Evening, it clouded up and Raind a Little after Night but finally cleared up verry cold. paraded twice today.

Friday Janry. 6. windy, fair and Verry Cold. We fetched Some fodder and Cut and haled 1 or 2 Loads of wood.

Saturday Janry. 7. more moderate than Some days past. John Preston James and myself got a furlough for a day and at night went 5 or 6 Miles To a wedding. frolicked till 10 and Returnd to Camp almost frozen. 5 or 6 of our men who had been home on furlough Returned to day and brought an abundance of Letters for the troopers and some Clothes.

Sunday Jany. 8. warm and agreeable. 3 of us went down to Mrs. Hansfords and stayed till 9 o'clock at night. about the time we arrived at camp our officers Receivd orders To march tomorrow To Hampton. this was the warmest night we have had for Some months. the Last of our [men] on furlough Returnd this Evening.

Monday Janr. 9th. we made arrangements in the morning for marching agreeable to our orders Received Last night. paraded once or twice and were inspected by the Major. About one O'clock having Settled our business we bid Adieu to old Williamsburg and marched for Hampton. Arrived at York Town a Little before night 12 Miles from

Wmsburg and put up in different apartments. this is the warmest day I have felt Since fall.

Tuesday, Janry. 10. I spent Some time in Viewing the Curiositys in and about york. amongst the greatest of Curiositys I saw was Lord Cornwalliss Cave a Square Room dug out of the bluff facing the River where he Concealed himself from his Enemys during the Siege of York. the River here is beween 2 and 3 Miles wide. the town Contains not more than 40 dwellings at present which mostly have an antient appearance. Not Less than 50 or 60 naked chimnies are to be Seen Standing the houses of which has been Consumed by fire. about 10 oclock we Started for hampton 24 miles from york. the whole Count[r]y along here has a dreary barren appearance mostly Marshy untilable. about 3 we arrived at Hampton which presented to us the most unfavourable prospect of any place we have Seen. the town is situated near the mouth of James River on an inlet calld hampton creek which makes into Hampton Road. the Situation is Low unhealthy, the town old irregular and the people inhospitable. we got Verry good Barrack in a brick building to the north of the town and procured Some Stables for our horses. Verry warm, a Little cloudy.

Wednesday Jan. 11. Began Raining about 4 in the morning with high wind from S. E. Continued till near night and Ceasd, wind shifted To N. W. I spent most of the day in gazeing about Town. most of our troop got stables, some old Smok houses kitchens shops etc etc. we got plenty pork, flour, Corn, Sheaf oats etc. in the evening 5 of our men were detailed to Ride the Beach to night. Report says the enemy are in great numbers in hampton Roads. the few Militia that are here (consisting of 40 or 50 footmen and Capt. McMahons Troop) have had an alarm Every 2 or 3 nights.

TEACHING OF NATURAL HISTORY IN WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

During the present term at Wm. and Mary College, Professor Girardin will continue to lecture on Natural history. The leisure of the last vacation has been chiefly employed by him in revising and arranging his materials.

He is precluded by the limits of a news-paper notice from tracing in this place even the outlines of his plan; and he deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the attractions and utility of researches into nature, and of an acquaintance with her works.

The want of a museum naturae, Botanic garden, etc. has been objected to by some. Unquestionably, such splendid institutions are in a high degree subservient to the diffusion and progress of natural knowledge. Yet, let it be recollected, that no scaffold, extensive and brilliant as it may be, constitutes the edifice itself. A succedaneum not entirely inadequate may be found in plates, herbals, etc. and, (which is better than artificial assistance of description,) the immense book of nature is everywhere, and at all times, open before the eyes of the inquisitive. For the study of animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, and, in general, of what is termed "the Philosophy of Natural History," indigenous specimens are fully sufficient. Botanical investigations, in particular, do not indispensably require the aid of exotics. Within a few miles, plants may be found to illustrate not only all the Classes of the Linnaean system, and most of the orders, but also many interesting, elegant, and useful genera, with some of their most valuable species. In the number, beauty and usefulness of her vegetable productions, Virginia yields to few tracts of country of the same extent. Of this a single glance over the joint labors of Clayton and Gronovius, the pages of Michaux, Barton, etc., etc. or a few rambles through our woods, fields and meadows, may convince any person in

the least degree acquainted with the subject. If we cannot bring nature into our laboratories, we can go to nature. In the pleasures of study, as well as in those of the chase, a little fatigue is a condiment not altogether unsavoury; and knowledge thus acquired, amidst a sublime and delightful scenery, is at once better relished and more impressive and permanent.

Until, therefore, a proper degree of public spirit among us shall create and support great scientific establishments, let the efforts of individuals, whose zeal anticipates the erection of those noble fabrics, be encouraged and fostered. "We should," says the ingenious Beddoes, "set a proper value on our present knowledge, although it be imperfect, and restrain those rude hands that are ever ready to pluck up the tender plants of science, because they do not bear ripe fruit at a season, when they can only be putting forth their blossoms."

Williamsburg, October 21, 1806.—*Richmond Enquirer*, October 24, 1806.

ROCKINGHAM AND AUGUSTA COUNTIES.

CONTRIBUTED BY CHARLES E. KEMPER.

List of Ministers in Rockingham County, Virginia, as shown by the Parish Register of Rockingham County, Virginia, Parish:

Reverend James Johnson, 1790.
" John Walsh, Episcopal, 1794.
" Anderson Moffett, Baptist, 1790.
" Benjamin Erwin, 1794, Presbyterian.
" John Koontz, Baptist, 1795.
" John Walsh, Episcopal, 1795.
" John H. Reynolds, 1795.
" James Ireland, Baptist, 1796.
" Ferdinand Lair, German Reformed, 1796.
" Daniel Huffman, " " 1797.

" Benjamin Bowman, 1794.
" Eliziar Hathaway, 1795.
" John Garber, German Baptist, 1798.
" James Huffman, German Reformed, 1798.
" Curtis William, 1799.
" William Hughes, 1801.
" P. Kennerly, 1803.
" J. Walsh, Episcopal, 1803.
" J. Fultz, 1802.
" William King, 1806.
" William Bryan, 1807.
" William Douglas, 1807.
" Jacob Gruber, 1808.
" Christopher Fry, 1808.
" Andrew B. Davidson, Presbyterian, 1809.
" James Painter, 1814.
" George Bowman, 1813.
" Isaac Neiswander, 1812.
" James Samuels, 1813.

Marriages from the Rockingham County, Virginia, Parish Register. On file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Rockingham County, Virginia:

Henry Bear to Rosanna Nieswanger, November 16, 1815.
Adam Rader to Christena Miller, November 16, 1816.
William Hinkle to Hannah Trout, March 31, 1818.
David Irick to Ann Bear, June 4, 1818.
Michael Minnick to Elizabeth Weller (?) Miller, July 20, 1819.
Henry Bear to Eleanor Vance, November 30, 1819.
Abram Bear to Anna Hoover, May 16, 1820.
Henry Miller to Susanna Harnesberger, December 23, 1819.
George Price to Ann Miller, August 31, 1820.
Jacob Strickler to Delilah Rosenberger, March 8, 1821.

Benjamin Strickler to Margaret Strickler, 1821.

William Bear to Elizabeth Nevele, date not given but between 1800 and 1823.

James Craig to Catherine Spangler, June 10, 1813.

Charles Blain to Sallie Gains, March 5, 1816.

John Strickler to Sallie Peterfish, June 19, 1813.

Henry Harnsberger to Polly Bear, March 3, 1814.

Jeremiah Harnsberger to Elizabeth Miller, March 21, 1816.

Robert Craig to Hannah Chrisman, September 30, 1817.

Abraham Nickerson to Mary Stevenson, 1817.

Willam Beard to Margaret Miller, September 17, 1818.

Gasper Stoutameyer to Catherine Trout, September 6, 1810.

Michael Miller to Elizabeth Trout, March 17, 1811.

George Trout to Polly Miller, March 16, 1809.

Andrew Bear to Lydia Warren, October 20, 1814.

Alexander Trout to Mary Ann Armentrout, March 30, 1815.

Thomas Bear to Catherine Nevele, between 1800 and 1823.

Michael Mauzy to Grace Laird, 1807.

George Wise to Stanah Bear, November 9, 1823.

William Winsborough to Julia Mauzy, July 7, 1825.

Daniel Strickler to Polly Ann Grimm, March 16, 1826.

Michael Miller to Melvina McAltee, May 16, 1827.

Jacob Kite to Sarah Kite, June 14, 1827.

Jacob Miller to Polly Wright, July 1826.

William Taylor to Catherine Trout, January 10, 1805.

MARRIAGES FROM THE RECORDS OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA.

Charles Chestnut to Elizabeth Ralston, Jan. 9, 1795.

Adam Curry to Phoebe Harrison, March 13, 1797.

Daniel Curry to Abagail Herring, Jan. 22, 1801.

Alexander Curry to Elizabeth Crawford, March 11, 1801.

Josiah Curry to Abagail Hall, Aug. 10, 1802.
Thomas Callahan to Hannah Green, March 7, 1804.
James Henry to Elizabeth Green, March 1, 1803.
James Anderson to Mary Blain, Jan. 31, 1806.
Joseph Blain to Susanna Burkholder, Sept. 7, 1809.
Mathias Miller to Mary Painter, Jan. 20, 1808.
Andrew Scott to Phoebe Laird, July 4, 1805.
Michael Trent to Hannah Thompson, Oct. 6, 1804.
William Taylor to Catherine Trent, Jan. 10, 1805.
Joseph Mauzy to Christina Kisling, Sept. 12, 1805.
Nicholas Shaver to Hannah Wenger, Dec. 5, 1799.
Joseph Green to Mary Blain, Oct. 31, 1809.
Benjamin Curry to Jane Erwin, May 26, 1808.
Samuel Henry to Sally Stuart, July 26, 1810.
Clement Erwin to Jane Stuart, 1798.
Peachy Harrison to Mary Stuart, Feb. 29, 1804.
John Baxter to Margaret Stuart, Feb. 29, 1804.
William Blain to Elizabeth Berry, March 20, 1808.
George Shaver to Hanah Sites, Dec. 19, 1805.
Michael Miller to Susanna Cairns, March 25, 1804.
John Strickler to Sally Peterfish, Jan. 19, 1813.
John Light to Jane Hook, March 20, 1805.
Byrd Harrison to Polly Trent, Nov. 20, 1805.
Daniel Clemmer to Martha Wilson, May 11, 1806.
William Blain to Margaret Chestnut (Chestnutt), Dec. 1782. See marriage bond at Harrisonburg, Va.

NOTE.—These marriages are from the Rockingham Parish Register, on file in the office of the Circuit Court of that County, Harrisonburg, Va.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IN 1840.

Elizabeth Brown	83
Andrew Huling	79
Philip Koontz	95
James Meadows	81

Henry Hammer	84
Leonard Davis	79
Francis Yancy	70
William Bryan	78
Agnes Van Pelt	77
Daniel Ralston	79
Magdalene Bible	75
Mary Gibbons	80
Philip Hartman	83
Mathew Tate	87
James Palmer	77

A census of pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services published by Act of Congress (census 1840). Of the foregoing, Frances Yancy was the widow of Layton Yancy, a captain in the War of the Revolution. She was the daughter of Thomas Lewis, who was the son of John Lewis, the pioneer settler of Augusta County, Virginia. Mary Gibbons was the widow of John Gibbons, a soldier of the Revolution. From Mrs. Francis Yancy and Mary Gibbons, the Yanceys and Gibbons of Harrisonburg, Virginia, and Rockingham County, Virginia, descend.

MARRIAGES FROM THE AUGUSTA COUNTY RECORDS.

John Wilson married Rachel Wilson, April 6, 1786.
Mathias Swink to Sally Wilson, September 28, 1786.
William Wilson to Agnes Lovingston.
Samuel Wilson to Eleanor Alexander.
and William Wilson to Ann Parks.
(These three marriages prior to 1800.)
James Trimble married Peggy Wilson, November 20, 1805.
James Bell married Margaret Craig, September 1, 1807.
James Laird married Jane Patterson, August 15, 1797.
Henry Platt married Rebecca Craig, June 20, 1791.

Robert Curry married Sarah Young, April 7, 1799.

George Craig married Elizabeth Evans, November 17, 1790.

John Wayt married Susan Bell, June 22, 1790.

John Chestnut married Anne Palmer prior to 1800.

Andrew Anderson married Martha Crawford, March 13, 1786.

Robert Crawford married Anne Allen, December 27, 1786.

Robert Cochran married Anne Laird, December 17, 1786.

Layton Yancey married Fannie Lewis, December 17, 1786.

John Craig married Sarah Baskin (?), July 17, 1786.

Samuel Curry to Mary Glenn, April 3, 1800, by Rev. William Wilson (Presbyterian).

William Poage to Betsey Anderson, June 26, 1800.

James Craig to Anne Gilgison (Gilkison), January 29, 1801.

Samuel Curry to Margaret Curry, May 26, 1802.

James Craig to Elizabeth Mills, March 29, 1804.

WILL OF WILLIAM BYRD I.[1]

Mr. Auditor Byrds Wills &c.

In the name of God Amen July the 8th 1700 I Wm. Byrd of the parish of Westopher in the County of Charles City in Virga Esq: being in perfect Health & sound memory blessed & praised be almighty God therefore but Considering the fraile Estate of all mortall men do make ordain Constitute & appoint this my last will and testamt in mann. and forme following—

First I bequeath my soul to God that gave it hopeing thro the merits & mediation of my ever blessed saviour & redeemer Jesus Christ to obtain pardon and remission of all my sins and to inherit life everlasting.

I bequeath my body to the ground to be decently buryed at the Charge and direction of my Execr. & for the worldly Goods it hath pleased God to bless me with I give bequeath order & dispose of in manner and forme following (viz)

First I desire all my Just debts be duely paid—

It: I give to the poor of Henrico parish ten pounds & to the poor of Westopher parish ten pounds to be paid at the discretion of my Execr. wth. advice of the ministr. of each parish.

It: I give to my youngest daughter mary three hundred pounds Sterl in full of her Childs portion of my Estate.

It: I give to my Daughter Mrs. Susan Brain one hundd pounds Sterl.

It: I give to Wm. the son of Robert Beverly & my Daughtr Ursula his late wife fifty pounds Sterl.

It: I give thirty pounds to be bestowed in Rings amongst my friends at the discretion of my Execr.

It: I give bequeath & devise all the rest of my Estate both reall and personall Consisting in Lands, Rents houses Plate money debts wares merchandizes household goods

[1]From transcript in the Library of Congress.

Slaves Servts horses Cattell wth all part or parts of shipps or vessells either in England Virga or else where to me any wayes belonging or appertaining to my Son Wm. Byrd and his heirs forever for paymt. of my debts and Legacys & the remainder to my Son Wm. Byrd for his own proper use & behoof to him & his heirs for ever & I do hereby nominate & appoint my sd. son Wm. Byrd my full and sole Execr. of this my last will and testamt & in case of my Sons absence at the time of my death I do hereby appoint my loveing freinds Lt. Collo. Wm. Randolph Batholemew Fowler Esqr. and Mr. Richd Bland to be trustees to act on my sons behalf till he shall come into the Country or send & depute such persons as he shall think fit.

Lastly I hereby revoke all other wills by me at any time heretofore made & declare this to be my last will & testmt. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seale the day & year above written.

Signed Sealed & delivered to be his last will and testament in the presence of

WM. BYRD (L. S.)

Virga. Westopher in Charles City County the 12th day of Jany. 1704/5.

This is a true Copy of the last will and testamt of the Honble. Collo. Wm. Byrd one of her Maj. Honble Councill & Auditr of Virga lately deced: it being examined wth the origenall by me Francis Nicholson Esqr her Maj. Lt. & Govr Genll. of Virga in the presence of the honble Collo. Henry Duke one of her Maj. Honble Councill of Virga Captn Littlebury Epps of Charles City County Henry Duke Junr of James City County Gent: & Captn Joshua Wynne of Prince George's County wch sd Origenall will appears to

Memod: these words (and sealed wth his own seale) were interlined before signing.

be all written by the sd Colle. Byrds own hand wth out any blott or Interlineacon and sealed wth his own seale in testemony whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day & year above written.

LITTLEBURY EPPS,
HENRY DUKE JUNR,
JOSHUA WYNNE.

Fr. NICHOLSON.
HEN DUKE

Memorandom December the 4th 1704

I being at this time very Sick & weak in body but I thank the Almighty God of a sound perfect & disposing memory have thought fit & do hereby make this further addicon or Codicill to this my wth in written last will and testamt: viz. I give and bequeath unto Mrs. Joanna Jarratt her Chamber she now useth dureing the time she pleaseth to Continue there & also ten pounds p. annum dureing the time seh shall think to live upon this plantacon & enjoy her Chamber as aforesd wth the furniture thereunto belonging.

Virga: Westopher in Charles City County Jany the 12th 1704/5.

This is a true Copy of the addition or Codicill endorsed on the back of the originall will of the decd Coll. Wm. Byrd one of her Maj. Honble Councill & Auditor of Virga examined by me Francis Nicholson Esqr her Maj. Lt. & Govr Genll of Virga in presence of the Honble Collo Henry Duke one of her Majts Honble Councill Cptn Littlebury Epps

of Charles City County Henry Duke of James City County Gent & Captn Joshua Wynn of Prince George's County.

LITTLEBURY EPPS,
HENRY DUKE JUNR,
JOSHUA WYNNE.

FR. NICHOLSON
HEN DUKE

The deposition of Mrs. Mary Randolph aged 46 or thereabouts Saith:

That on the 3d of December last the deponts husband being sent for to see the deced Collo. Wm. Byrd lately one of her Maj. Honble Councill & Audr of Virga, who was then audr of Virga, the depont came along wth her husband to the house of the sd Collo. Byrd at Westopher in Charles City County & next morning haveing had some discourse wth him touching his Condition & perticularly puting him in mind of settleing his worldly affairs this depont saw & heard the sd Collo. Byrd desire Mrs. Jarratt to take a key out of his pocket and bring a paper out of a Certain drawer wch he named and when Mrs. Jarratt brought the paper she asked him if that was it and he sd yes upon wch he took the paper & wiped his eyes saying when it is a little lighter I will look over it or words to this effect that afterwards the sd Collo. Wm. Byrd gave the same paper to the deponts husband who asked him if that was his will to wch he answered yes & bid the Deponts husband look to the Date of it which the deponts husband told him was dated the 8th of July 1700 to the best of the deponts memory and further Saith not.

MARY RANDOLPH.

Jany the 12th 1704/5. Virga at Westopher in Charles City County.

TOBACCO TRADE IN RUSSIA, 1705.[1]

To the Queen's most excellt Majesty,

The humble Peticon of severall Merchants Planters and Manufacturers of Tobacco on behalfe of themselves and others,

Sheweth:

That diverse Merchants having contracted with the Czar of Muscovy, for importing Tobacco into his Dominions, many thousand hogsheads were here manufactured by cutting and rolling, which imployed abundance of your Maties Subjects. But the Contractors not being contented with reasonable Gaines, and finding Tobacco planted there, much cheaper then can be sent from hence, procured here and sent thither, Cutters and Rollers with Engines and Utensills (as patterns for others to be made by) and other Materialls for Cutting Spinning and Rolling the Tobacco of the Growth of Russia and its Dependencys, which tends to the utter Ruin of many of your Maties Subjects, To the great prejudice of your Maties Collonys of Virginia and Maryland, To the Diminution of your Maties Customes, Trade, and Navigation, and prevents the supplying of Navall Stores with the produce of our own manufactures, which the Interuption of the Trade to Narva hath rendred Difficult. That it discourages Trade to those parts and will prove a mighty Advantage to their new Manufacturers, as is demonstrated by the annexed reasons.

Your Peticoners therefore most humbly pray your Matie will be graciously pleased to grant them such Reliefe in the premisses, as your Matie in your great Wisdome shall think fitt;

And your Peticoners shall ever pray &c.

Micajah Perry, David Denniss, Hamlet Robinson,
Robert Dunckley, Edw. Stevens, Alexr Paxton,

---

[1]From transcript in the Library of Congress.

Francis Willis,
Wm. Fisher,
Arthur Bailey,
Sam Deane,
Peter Paggen,
John Browne,
Dormer Sheppard,
Thomas Coutts,
Benja. Whichcote,
Benja. Hatley,
P. Beverley [?]
John Cooper,
Jno. Goodwin,
Joshua Locke,
Benja. Bradly,
Joseph Jackson,
Geo. Nelthorpe,
Ja. Wayte,
Isaac Millner,
Nath. Rous,
John Taillor,
Silvans Grove,
Wm. Madgwick,
Richard Lee,
Leo Tarent,
Wm. Lane,
Jas. Thomas,
Jno. Browne,
Richd Hayne,
Henry Smith,
Nathl Burwell,
Jno. Askew,
John Hyde,
Tho. Lane,
Thomas Corbin,
Fran. Sitwell,
Joseph Lacy,
Tho. Wych,
John Glover,
Tho. Sandford,
Abrahm Coleman,
Jona Scarth,
Thos. Lloyd,
Zedekiah Wyatt,
Jno. Shackerly,
Henry Dennis,
Jeff Jeffreys,
Richard Perry,
Phi. Lascelles,
John Travers,
Math. Howard,
Robt. Seymour,
Robert Wise,
Deane Cocke,
Peregrine Browne,
Robert Cary,
Sam Hoyle,
Jno. Norton,
Tim Keyser,
Thomas Wharton.

A State of the Trade to Russia.

The English Trade to Russia being considerably lessned, upon a prohibition of Tobacco there & that part of it which Supplyed us with Navall Stores being cheifly carryed on by way of Narva under great discouragement.

For Remedy thereof for the beter imploymt of our poor at home & increasing the consumpcon of our manufactures abroad.

All her Majties Subjects were by Act of Parliament (Ao. 1698) Admitted into the Russia Company at a Fine of 5 li.

However the great Advantages & benefits intended by this Act to all the Traders of England is Evaded by some few who for their own particular Interests have contracted with the Czar of Muscovy for Liberty for themselves only

to import Tobacco into his Dominions during 5 years & in that time to Send thither 20,000 li. hogsheads thereof.

These few Have accordingly Sent thither great Quantities and sold them at very high prices Roll from 2″ to 4″ p. li. Cutt and leafe proportionably but much above the ability of the Comon Russes to purchase.

And under Colour of working up some of the leaf which (as they pretend) remains upon their hands have Sent over divers persons with Utensills & Engines (as patterns for others to be made by) for cutting rolling Spining and manufacturing their Tobacco there But the Same because of its age & dryness proving not fitt to be rolled They work it up with Tobacco of the growth of Russia & its dependencies of which they may have quantities more than Sufficient to Supply the whole Demand of Russia.

Every manufacture as to the working part of it is by the Pollicy of all Nations kept (as a Mistery) Secret from the knowledge of Strangers & to Discover it is Treachery. But this is the direct way to teach the Russes how to manufacture and roll their own Circassian Tobacco to Take away its earthy and give it the Relish & Tast the Northern people are generally fond of.

For rolling Tobacco requires many hands, One house only in London findes full imployment for three hundred hands besides severall other houses in proportion, most the Wifes and Children of Seamen and Watermen who by this manufacture find maintenance whilst their husbands are abroad in her Majties Service.

It's then Apparent that—

It canot Answer the end of these few Contractors without a great number of workers who must be no doubt Russes Inhabiting there & so will soon learn the Advantage to their Country, & the Muscovites being now possessors of Narva and the Trade thither obstructed by the Warr may prove an incouragement to them to manufacture their own Tobacco.

These Few having taken Such large Stepps in the pursuit of their owne private Interests & in Evasion to the sd. Act of Parliament Seem resolved to prosecute what they have begun without regard to our other Traders & are now Soliciting at the Court of Mosco & as tis feard by the Interest & Assistance of the English Envoy there to Secure & monopolize to themselves the intire importacon of Tobacco Exclusive of all other subjects of England.

And if the Muscovites who are numerous Industrious & work cheap be thus assisted & instructed by our own manufacturers They will in few years have great Quantities of their own growth and manufacturing & may in time Supply all the Northern and Eastern parts of the World much cheaper than England & then the Crown of England will of necessity by the decay of the Customes share wth the generall misfortunes of the Subjects if timely care be not taken to prevent it And Such honest persons as at present gett a Livelyhood by this manufacture here must then Starve for want of worke.

The Dangerous & pernicious consequences this unjust proceeding of these few persons may have on all the Severall parts of our Trade & Collonyes manufactures & Navigation which must Suffer wth the Tobacco branch hath Alarmed all the Traders in Tobacco in England & plantacons in Virginia and Maryland.

The parts about Narva did take off yearly great Quantities of Roll Tobacco & if the Trade were open much more would be Vended.

And if our Merchts could freely & Safely Send shipps thither with plenty of our own it would prevent the before menconed ill Consequences of the new manufactures. A ready vent may be had there for our Tobacco Woollen & other manufactures & by the produce thereof Navall Stores & other their usefull goods from thence may be imported much cheaper than from Archangel.

1. Wherefore Itt is humbly prayed That Mr. Whitworth

(her Majties Envoy) at the Court of Mosco may be instructed to endeavour the free importacon of Tobacco into the Czars Dominions by all her Majties Subjects Qualified by Act of parliament to Trade there.

2. And that they who Sent those people & Utensills for the manufacturing that Comodity there may by her Majties Comand be enjoyned to use their best endeavours together with the sd Envoy to procure the Speedy returne of the sd persons and Utensills.

Endorsed: Peticon of Traders in Tobacco &c./R Ap: 23: 1705/April 24: 1705/Refer'd to the Lords &c. of trade & Plantations to examine, & to report/their opinion &c.

To the Right Honble the Lords Comissioners of Trade and Plantations:

In Obedience to your Lordships Directions relateing to the Peticon of the Merchants concerning the Russia Trade Wee humbly offer that the Company Tradeing in Tobacco to Russia may recall the persons by them sent thither to Manufacture the same And that the Tools & Utensills of the said persons may be brought over or totally destroyed.

And whereas there is on foot a second Contract by some Merchants with the Czar of Muscovy to send other persons to be manufacturers of Tobacco in Order to teach the Subjects of the Czar the way and method of makeing up into Roll and manufacturing Tobacco. That her Majesty would be pleased to put a stop to such practice and to give directions to all such concerned to withdraw such Contract.

And seeing this Practice would be ruinous to Trade and bring into Use their Circassian Tobacco to the ruin of our Trade with Russia and to the Baltick whither it's at present brought That her Majesty would be pleased to give some Directions to her Envoy there to treat for the laying open the Trade on such a foot as may best preserve our Trade. And that all Tobacco whether in Leafe or Roll imported

there may pay a like duty. And to endeavour that the same duty may be laid on the Circassian Tobacco.

And whereas Sweeden and Denmark have obteined severall manufacturers (by undue Measures) by which Means they have and doe imploy their own people and for the Incouragement of themselves laid a great duty on all Tobacco manufactured in England, and incouraged it to come in Leafe: That such Measures might alsoe be there taken to prevent any going hence to carry on such Designs and that if possible there might be obteined an equall duty to be laid there on all Tobacco exported from hence thither.

Virga Merchts Meml.
Endorsed: Virginia/Memll from Mr. Perry &c. seting forth the Ill consequences that may arise/from Manufacturing Tobacco in/Muscovy./Rec'd (Read) May 10th 1705/M: 19/ Entered C: fol. 216/

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commrs for Trade & Plantations:

The Managers of the Tobacco Trade to Russia haveing attended your Lordpps upon a petition exhibited by the Virginia Merchants do think it their duty to lay the state of their case before yor Lordpps in writeing.

In the year 1698 when the Czaar of Muscovy was in England, they the said Managers & their Copartners did enter into a Contract with his Said Majtie for the Sole Trade of Tobacco into all his dominions for the space of 7 years obliging themselves to Import into his Countrey 3,000 hhds of Tobacco the first year & 5,000 hhds the 2d & a proportionable increase every year after unless they should give notice of determining the Contract at the end of the said 2 years & did thereupon advance to the Czaar £12,000:—starling in part of his Custome of 4s p. li.

The Said Managers were Incouraged to Ingage themselves in this Contract in prospect of the great advantage it would

be to this Kingdome by introduceing a Consumption of so proffitable a product of her Majties Plantations which till then had been forbidden to be used in Muscovy & also upon the great Assurances made to them by the Czar that his Countrey would vend much greater quantities then was agreed for, & further that he would not suffer any Tobacco to grow in any of his Dominions or to be Imported from any other place.

It was upon this incouragment that they began this Trade and pursuant to their Agreement did the first yeare Import into Russia 3,000 hhds of Tobacco part of wch to the value of £15,000 st. they made up into role here in England but findeing in a whole years time verry inconsiderable Sales & that the Articles in their Contract were not at all Complyed with but on the Contrary great quantities of Circassian Tobacco were Imported and publickly Sold, the Said Managrs did represent the Same to the Czar & earnestly desired that they might be excused sending any more till some vent might be found for what they had already lying but all the favour they could obtain was to reduce the quantity of 5,000 hhds for the 2d years Importation to 2,500 hhds which they were constrained to Import accordingly.

The said Managrs findeing that their Tobacco was like to be verry long on hand, were advised to send the leafe Tobacco as the most likely to keep from perishing and such hath been their great misfortune that for the Space of now neare 7 years they have not been able to Send [sell?] Two Thirds of the Tobacco they had so Imported and findeing by the repeated advises from their Agent at Musco that their Tobacco was not likely to be preserved much longer unless it could be made up into roles wth Such licquor as is used in England, their Said Agent did continualy press them to send some persons that were capable of ordering it in that manner & the said Managrs happening to meet with a certain Tobacco rowler who was unfortunatly undone by being Se-

curity to the Crown for a Broken Tobacco Merchant and thereupon forced to flye his Countrey the Said Managers did recommend him to their Agent at Musco who entertained him upon Articles for rowling & preserving the Tobacco the Said Managrs have remaining in Musco and for no other purpose whatever.

And notwithstanding great Endeavors have been used to gett the said Rowler from them, their Agent have hitherto prevented it, & would by no means consent that he should be imployed by the Russes but they are informed that something of tht nature hath been undertaken by other English Merchants.

And as soon as the said rowler hath compleated this business the Managrs are verry desireous that he should returne to England and will readily concur with any measures yr Lordpps shall think proper to that end.

The Managrs might on this ocasion take the oppertunity to lay before yr. Lordpps the many grievances they have layn under that they have been forced to pay such vast Summs for Custome notwthstanding their Tobacco remains unsold. that they have been prevented buying pitch & Tarr & other Comodities of the Growth of Russia notwithstanding the pticular Articles in their Contract to this purpose and that they are at last Totally prohibited selling any of their remaining Tobacco and a New Contract made with other English Merchants for Importing more Tobacco at an inconsiderable Custome whilest theirs which paid the high duty must lye & rott.

They might also informe your Lordpps how instrumentall they have been in increasing the Trade to Archangell from 8 shipps in a year to fourscore, but these things they have been forced so often & so pticulerly to lay before her Majties principall Secretary of State, in order to gett some releif that they will not trouble your Lordpps with them now.

They are nevertheless readie at all tymes to lay before

you such informations relateing to this Trade as yr Lordpps shall require not doubting but they shall have yr Lordpps assistance in a Trade wherein they have ingaged themselves so much to the publick advantage & so little to their Owen.

NATHA. GOULD,
WM. DAWSONNE,
EDWD HAISTWELL,
SAM HEATHCOTE,

London, 23 May, 1705.

May it please Yor Lordpps:

The Managers of the Tobacco Contract with the Czaar of Muscovy are content that Peter Marshall & his Wife be recalled from Musco by Virtue of Her Majtyes Privy Seal intended to be sent thither but desire that he may have time to finish the rowling & preserving of the Virginia Tobacco imported by them into Muscovy. And that the time requisite for this business They are willing to submitt to the Judgment of Mr. Whitworth Her Majts Envoy.

They are further content that the said Peter Marshall &c. may be under the care & inspection of the said Envoye and when their Tobacco is secured from perishing the said Managers are content that the Engines & Tooles of the said Peter Marshall be rendred unserviceable in such manner as Her Majts Envoy shall think fitt.

We are

Yor Lordpps
Most humb Servts,
NAHTA. GOULD,
SAM HEATHCOTE,
WM. DAWSONNE.

Endorsed: Virginia./Memll from Mr. Gold &c. Contrac/tors with the Czar, desiring/that the Man & Woman sent/to Moscow, may not be recalled/till they have done the Work/they went about./Rec'd (Read) 14 June 1705/Entred C : fol. 354/M : 47.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

I am trying to gather some information about one Robert Henderson, born Apr. 3, 1772, who married Hannah McClung, born June 24, 1780. Robert died July 31, 1827. Hannah died March 23, 1849. They lived in Augusta County, Va., probably on the Arbor Hill road 1-½ miles from Staunton. Robert was probably a son of Joseph Henderson of Augusta County who married Sarah Miller, daughter of John Miller. She brought him property on Little Calf Pasture River. Their children were:

Jean or Jane, born Aug. 3, 1766, married Alexander Buchanan.

John, born Sep. 24, 1769.

Robert, born Apr. 3, 1772, married Hannah McClung.

Joseph, born Sep. 17, 1776, married Eleanor Hutchinson.

Mary, (Polly), born Sep. 19, 1778, married Robert Morrison.

William, born Oct. 19, 1781.

Sarah, (Sallie), born Dec. 17, 1784.

I would like to know the following: Were Joseph and Sarah parents of Robert? Date of Joseph's birth? Death? Did he serve in the Revolution? Did Robert serve in any war? Was Joseph, husband of Sarah, son of James Henderson of Augusta County, who was born in Scotland about 1708, saw service in French and Indian War.

LANE B. HENDERSON,
Monticello, Mo.

NUNE MCGHEE.

Who was the widow Nune McGhee, the first wife of James Smith of Lunenburg Co., Va., and "grandsire Cole," who made his home with them?

LILLIAN WALKER THIXTON,
Henderson, Ky.

GRANT FAMILY.

James Grant, Sr. died in Caswell Co., N. C. in 1805. His wife Ann ———— Grant died in same county, 1808. Their wills mention children: "John Grant, deceased"; (Asa) Diskin Grant; William Grant; Elizabeth Fitzherald; Mary Margaret Lemon; Rachel Tinnison, deceased; James Grant, Jr.; Joshua Grant; Neeley Grant and Reuben Grant.

In his will dated Dec. 8, 1801, proved and recorded April Court 1805, Caswell Co., N. C. James Grant states: "I also give one half of my claim to lands in Stafford and King George Counties in the State of Virginia, to my son Joshua Grant, and the other half to my son James Grant, for which they have already received a power in my name to sue for and recover or do with, as they please, and lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my sons James Grant, Jr., and Joshua Grant Executors to this my last will and testament."

Wanted: Parents of James Grant, Sr. and his wife Ann ——— Grant's family. Marriage record of Reuben Grant and Temperance Freeman. Reuben Grant died in Surry, N. C. March 27, 1809.

MRS. W. S. FAULKNER,
1306 Sherman St.,
Alameda, California.

ISAAC LEFEVRE.

Isaac LeFevre, French Huguenot, and his wife, Magdelaine ———, settled at Manakin, on the James River, near Richmond, Virginia, in 1699. Isaac LeFevre came on "ye Second Ship," one of the fleet of four ships which brought to Virginia these Manakin settlers from Southampton, England.

Wanted LeFevre records in Virginia. In Spotswood's letters Vol. I William and Mary Quarterly it is recorded

that, In 1712 Mr. LeFevre was elected first Prof. of Mathematics. Pages 103-156 and 158. In William and Mary Quarterly Magazine Vol. 6, page 85, Mr. LeFevre in 1712 elected first Prof. of Mathematics. In 1724 Minister at Jamestown.

In Volume I, page 130: In 1712 the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics was established and Mr. LeFevre was elected as Professor. The other Chairs followed in time.

Virginia Magazine, Volume V, page 13: In Boundary Line Proceedings 1710, at Williamsburg, the Governor sent for Mr. LeFeavour to consult with him concerning observations.

And in June, 1711, the Governor again called in Mounsiur La Feavour.

Wanted further information and given name of this Mr. or "Monsuir La Feavour of above references.

Or proof that this is Isaac LeFevre, the French Huguenot.

MRS. W. S. FAULKNER,
1306 Sherman St.,
Alameda, Calif.

CHILES FAMILY.

A history of the Chiles family of Va. published 1911-1912, in Va. Historical Mag., states that, "Agnes, dau. of William and Agnes (White) Chiles, married Samuel Newton 1781.

I have records to prove, that the statement above, is incorrect, for my Gt. gt. grand father, Leonard James M. Waller, married Agnes Chiles, dau. of William and Agnes (White) Chiles, in Spots. Co. Va. 1779. Their first child William Waller, was born in Fredericksburg Va. Mar. 2nd. 1780. (date taken from family Bible of Mary Ann Holt, dau. of William Waller.)

I do not doubt that an Agnes Chiles married Samuel Newton, and some Orange Co. records, published in William and Mary Quarterly Vol. XVIII., No. 2, Oct. 1909, prove this fact, but she was a daughter of Malachi Chiles, not William.

The Will of Malachi Chiles, dated Jan. 25, 1770, and recorded in Orange Co. Va. provides for his wife, Frances Chiles, and the following children: Betty Jennings, Anna, Henry, John, Mary, Malachi. Agnes, William, Thomas, James, Susanna, and Franky Meeky.

The father Malachi, died 1770, eleven years before the marriage of Agnes Chiles and Samuel Newton, and her brother William may have signed her marriage bond.

The will of William Chiles, dated Jan. 13, 1801, and recorded in Orange Co. Va. mentions his brothers, Malachi, and Thomas, his nephew, Thomas Chiles, and his niece Betty Newton.

This proves that William Chiles, son of Malachi, had a sister who married a Newton.

Court Records from Spots. Co. Va. prove that the families of William Chiles, Thomas White, Leonard Waller, and Joel Lipscomb, lived in the same Co.

April 16th, 1781. Thomas White of Spots. Co. Va. to Leonard J. Waller, and Agnes, his wife, of same Co. Deed of gift, Slave.

Witnesses—Wm. Chiles, John Chiles. Nov. 15th, 1781.

Deed Book J. 1774-1782.

Oct. 18th, 1781. Thomas White of Spots. Co. Va. to my granddaughter, Betty Lipscomb, the daughter of Wm. Chiles, by my daughter Agnes, etc. Deed of gift, Slave. Sd. Betty and her husband Joel Lipscomb, etc.

Witnesses: Basel White, Thomas Sharpe, Oct. 18th, 1781.

Deed Book J. 1774-1782.

The families of William Chiles, Thomas White, Leonard Waller, and Joel Lipscomb removed to Abbeville District S. C. about 1787. Their descendants removed to Ga., Ala. Texas and other Southern States, but kept in touch with each other, and many of them lived in the same State and Co. Descendants of Joel Lipscomb, Leonard Waller and Thomas White, lived in Waller Co. Texas, and some of them are still living there, among them Judge Abner Lipscomb, and the Groce and Foster Families.

Children of Leonard Waller and his wife Agnes Chiles of whom I have record. William, m. 1st. Susan White, 2nd. Mariah Chiles, (his cousin) moved to Mobile, Ala. has a descendant, Edmund Dexter Holt, living in Houston, Texas. Nancy, m. James Coleman. Pamelia, m. James Foster, removed to Texas about 1833. Mary Ann, 1st wife of Jared Ellison Groce. Anna, 2nd. wife of Jared Ellison Groce. They removed to Ala. near Mobile, but after her death, he with children of both wives removed to Texas, 1822, and settled on the Brazos river, in what was afterwards Waller Co.

MRS. GEORGE BERLET,
2017 Fannin St., Houston, Texas.

WILLIAM WEST.

William West, born Oct. 25, 1735, married Miss Letitia Martin of King William County, Virginia, one son, Col. Robert West, married Elizabeth Carter McKean, and another son, George West, married Janet McKean, sister of his brother's wife.

I would like to have information in regard to Elizabeth Carter McKean and Janet McKean, and when and where the latter married George West. George West and his wife lived at a homestead in King William County, Virginia, called "Wales" on the Pamunky River.

A. S. WEST.

JOHN MASSEY.

The father of John Massey, born perhaps in 1740, (given name not known, nationality French) owned a plantation and slaves in the State of Virginia. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church and he had five children. John Massey was born 1790 on his father's plantation in Virginia. He was educated for seven years in a Virginia College. He volunteered in the War of 1812 and was in New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, under General Jackson, against the British army. He married in 1823 Julia Ann Corther or Carthur, in Logan County, Kentucky. Julia Ann Corther or Carthur Massey born 1800, died 1840. John Massey married the second time. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Macalister Pope, near Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky in the year 1841. She belonged to the Presbyterian Church. John Massey's brothers were William Massey, born 1792 in Virginia, later lived in Clarkesville, Tennessee; and Sherwood Massey, born 1794, in Virginia, later lived in Logan County, Kentucky. Another brother was Joseph Massey, born 1796, in Virginia, later lived in Logan Co., Ky. Sister, Martha Massey, born 1798, in Virginia, later lived in Logan Co., Ky., married twice. 1st, Mr. Johnson, 2nd, Mr. Crafton.

Will some one kindly tell me John Massey's father's given name. Will you also give me the name of the county in which the Masseys had their plantation. Did John Massey enter College in 1805 or 1816 and what is the name of the college?

MRS. WALTER R. STOKES.
215 N. 18th Street, Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES.

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. MILNOR LJUNDSTEDT.

Att a Grand Assembly holden att James Citty the 3d 8br 1670.

Whereas the late disturbance in the Counties of Accomacke & Northampton can by noe better meanes bee composed or setled then by reduceinge the said Two Counties into one Itt is ordered that both the Said Counties bee united & Soe remaine one County untill there shall appeare good cause againe to divide them.

Test: Hen: Randolph, C Assem.

Recorded the 8th of Novber, 1670, P Mr. Dan Neech,
Dep: Cl: Cu: Co: Northton.

Vol. 10, fol. 91, Northampton Co.

To the Rt. Honoble Sr. Wm. Berkeley Knt Govnor & Capt Generall of Virginia. The Humble petition of the Inhabitants of the Uper pt of northampton formerly Accomack County. Humbly Sheweth

Whereas your Honor appointed Comrs for the aforesaid place, and them with one of the Gentlemen of the lower pts of northampton beinge present and them to keepe court.

Now soe it is that by the Indisposition of body of some of them as also the badnes of weather together with the distance of place they are often times prevented from cominge by wch meanes the people are forced to waite one, two, and sometimes three dayes before their business can bee done to their great charge and trouble.

Yor petrs humbly craveth yor Honor will add two of the said Comrs of the Upper pts to bee of the Quorum and one of them being present a Court to bee Kept in the absence of the Gent. of the Lower pts. and that all business within the bounds may bee there tryed as formerly as when wee were a distinct County.

And yor petrs shall pray.
This is granted as farr as I can grant it.
WILLIAM BERKELEY.

Capt. Littleton, Capt. West } of the Quorum.

The 18th of Novm 1672 ordered to be Recorded & published in open Court the 20th Ditto.

Recorded 25th 9ber 1672 Test. Dan: Neech Dep: cl cur Co. Northam P me Dan: Neech Dep. cl. cur.

Accomack Co. Vol. 4, fol. 150.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Correction: In the April, 1923, Quarterly, the statement was made that William Robertson was the author of the document describing the method of granting lands in Virginia. Robertson signed this as clerk, and is not to be considered the author.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS IN WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, 1827-1881.[1]

Session 1831-32.

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
William S. Thruston	Rob Thruston	Gloucester C. House	Oct. 29	18	Jun.	Regular	Benj. Waller
Tho. Wallace, Jr.	Tho. Wallace, Sr.	Petersburg	Oct. 31	19	S. & L.	Irregular	Jas. Cabaniss
Samuel H. Early	Jb. Early	Coopers P. O.	Oct. 31	18	Sen.	Regular	College
R. B. Somervell	J. Somervell	Warrenton, N. C.	Oct. 31	18	Sen.	Regular	College
William Martin	Dr. Thos. Martin	Williamsburg	Oct. 31	19	Sen.	Regular	
Wm. G. Young	Jno. Young	York	Oct. 31	17	Jun.	Regular	Jas. Cabaniss
John D. Murdaugh	Lucy B. Murdaugh	Williamsburg	Oct. 31	15	Sen.		
William B. Miller	William Miller	Mt. Airy	Oct. 31	20	J. & S.	Irregular	Cabaniss
W. H. Wright	John Wooster	Wilmington, N. C.	Oct. 31	17	Sen.	Regular	
P. C. Lightfoot	Finch Scruggs	New Canton, Buck'm	Oct. 31	18	Jun.	Irregular	College
L. H. Trigg	P. T. Branch	Abingdon, Va.	Oct. 31	19	Jun.	Regular	College
T. M. Burfoot	Lawson Burfoot	Richmond, Va.	Oct. 31	18	Jun.	Regular	College
R. Martin	Thos. Martin		Oct. 31	17	Jun.	Regular	
C. A. Tatem	Nath. P. Tatem	Norfolk	Oct. 31	17	Jun.	Regular	
A. Robinson	John Robinson	Richmond	Oct. 31	16	Jun.	Regular	
C. W. Byrd	Geo. Wilson	Smithfield	Oct. 31	20	Law		College
J. W. Greenhow	Ro. Greenhow	Richmond	Oct. 31	14	Jun.	Irregular	Brown

[1]This is the second installment of the list of students, 1827-1881. See July, 1923, Quarterly.

Session 1831-32 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
H. H. Wynne	F. B. Power	York Town	Oct. 31	17	Jun.	Regular	Browne
M. T. Dickson	A. M. Dickson	Norfolk	Oct. 31	18	Law	Irregular	College
J. W. Dew	Thomas Dew	Newtown	Oct. 31	19	Jun.	Regular	Peachy
R. E. Dejarnatt	D. Dejarnatt	Turners Store	Oct. 31	19	Jun.	Regular	Peachy
Samuel Wills	Mary S. Manson	Williamsburg	Oct. 31	19	Jun.	Irregular	Mr. Byrd
Robt. C. Jones	Wm. Jones, Sr.	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 31	23	Law		Mrs. Peachy
Leroy H. Anderson	Leroy Anderson	Williamsburg	Oct. 31	17		Irregular	
John H. Jones	Robt. W. Christian	Chas. City Co.	Oct. 31	19		Irregular	College
Henry L. Jones	R. W. Christian	Chas. City Co.	Oct. 31	18		Irregular	College
E. C. Outtan	Ralph Outtan	Windsor, N. C.	Oct. 31	21	Jun.	Irregular	College
Thomas Martin, Jr.	Dr. Thos. Martin	Williamsburg	Oct. 31	21	Law		
Lem. J. Bowden	Mildred Bowden		Oct. 31	18	Law		
James C. Griffin	Dr. S. S. Griffin	Williamsburg	Oct. 31	17	Sen.	Regular	
Frederick Proctor	Thomas Poole	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Oct. 31	18	Jun.	Regular	College
H. M. Tennent	A. S. Tennent	Philadelphia	Oct. 31	20			Byrd
W. Smith	M. F. Keyser	Baltimore	Oct. 31	17	Jun.	Regular	Mr. Gresham
William J. Maclin	Benjamin Maclin	Hixes Ford, Greensville	Oct. 31	20	Law		Mrs. Peachy
Thomas P. Giles	T. T. Giles	Elk Hill, Amelia	Nov. 14	19	Jun.	Regular	College
James M. Scott	Robt. G. Scott	Richmond	Nov. 3	19	Sen.	Regular	College
Mayo B. Carrington	Benjamin Carrington	Cumberland Co.	Nov. 5	20	J. & S.	Irregular	Mr. Byrd
Robert Morris, Jr.	Robt. Morris	Williamsburg	Nov. 5	19	J. & S.	Irregular	
Ro. H. Armistead			Nov. 5	27	Law		
R. K. Irving	Charles Irving	Buckingham C. H.	Nov. 7	19	Law		College

Session 1831-32 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
John W. Eppes	Martha B. Eppes	Langhornes Tavern	Nov. 7	18	Jun.	Regular	College
Richard H. Gregory	Wm. O. Gregory	Abberville, Mecklenb'g	Nov. 8	18	Law		Mr. Byrd
John W. Jarvis			Nov. 9	21	Law		College
John B. Lord	W. C. Lord, Esq.	Wilmington, N. C.	Nov. 12	14	Jun.	Regular	A. Empie
Jno. Stubbs	Samuel Stubbs	Gloucester C. H.	Nov. 14	20	Sen.	Regular	
Edwin Sheild	Samuel Sheild	York County	Nov. 22	20	Law		Col. McC'dlish
Jno. W. Gregory			Nov. 24		Law		
Jno. Payne	Francis P. Payne	Port Conway	Nov. 28	16	Jun	Regular	A. L. Byrd
Moreau Bowers	Moreau Bowers	Williamsburg	Dec. 1	21	Law		
Wm. Broaddus							
Fred W. Southgate	J. Southgate	Norfolk	Mar. 8	18	J. & S.		Mr. Gresham

N. B.—Robert Saunders, Jr., attends the law course as a resident graduate.

Robert C. Harrison attends some of the courses as a resident graduate.

Session 1832-33.

Richard J. Harrison	W. H.	Newville, Sussex Co.	Oct. 29	15	Jun	Regular	Mr. Cabaniss
Wm. J. Harrison	B. H.	Newville, Sussex Co.	Oct. 29	16	Jun.	Regular	Mr. Cabaniss
Robert Meade	Mr. D. M.	Sturgeonsville, B'wick	Oct. 29	16	Jun.	Regular	Mr. Cabaniss
John J. Empie	Rev. A. Empie	Williamsburg	Oct. 29	15	Jun.	Irregular	
William R. Galt	Alex. Galt	Norfolk	Oct. 29	13	Jun.	Irregular	Dickie Galt's
William B. Clayton	Frances C. Clayton	New Kent C. H.	Oct. 29	17			Mrs. Peachy

Session 1832-33 (Continued).

STUDENT'S NAME.	PARENT, ETC.	POSTOFFICE.	DATE.	AGE.	JUNIOR OR SENIOR.	REGULAR OR IRREGULAR.	PLACE OF ABODE.
Thos. R. Swift	Ann P. Swift	Portsmouth	Oct. 29	16	Jun.	Regular	Mr. Cabaniss
Richard W. Jeffery	Ann Jeffery	Norfolk Boro	Oct. 29	17	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Peter Eppes	Edmund Wilkins	Garysville, P. George	Oct. 30	18			Mr. Cabaniss
John W. Dew	Thomas Dew	New Town	Oct. 31	20	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Thomas J. Gresham	John Kidd	New Town	Oct. 31	19	Jun.	Regular	College
John Payne	Frances P. Payne	Port Conway	Oct. 31	17	Sen.	Regular	College
Thos. M. Burfoot	Lawson Burfoot	Richmond	Oct. 31	19	Sen.	Irregular	College
Wm. G. Young	Jno. Young	Warwick Co.	Oct. 31	19	Sen.	Regular	Mr. Cabaniss
Jno. W. Eppes	Martha B. Eppes	Langhornes Tavern	Nov. 1	18	S. & J.	Irregular	Mr. Bird
C. A. Tatem	Nath. P. Tatem	Norfolk	Nov. 2	18	Sen.	Regular	College
Wm. S. Thruston	Rob. Thruston	Gloucester	Nov. 3	19	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Jno. Jas Thweatt	Col. J. A. Peterson	Petersburg	Nov. 3	18	Sen.		College
James L. C. Griffin	Dr. S. S. Griffin	Williamsburg	Nov. 3	18	Sen.	Irregular	
Archibald T. Foster	Frances Foster	Williamsburg	Nov. 6	16	Jun.	Irregular	
John B. Lord	W. C. Lord	Wilmington	Nov. 13	16	Sen.	Regular	Mr. Empie
Joseph W. Mason	Joseph Mason	Newville, Sussex	Feb. 27	17	Jun.	Irregular	
Seth Mason	Seth Mason	White Post, Frederick	Feb. 27	16	Jun.	Irregular	

Session 1833-34.

John J. Empie	Adam Empie	Williamsburg	Oct. 28	16	J. & S.	Irregular	A. Empie
William T. Peachy	Thos. G. Peachy	Williamsburg	Oct. 28	15	Jun.	Irregular	T. G. Peachy
Joseph W. Mason	Joseph Mason	Newville, Sussex	Oct. 28	18	Jun.	Regular	College
Philip L. Lee	James Lee	Williamsburg	Oct. 28	16	Jun.	Irregular	James Lee

Session 1833-34 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Walter F. Jones	Christopher T. Jones	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 28	19	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Robert Tyler	Jno. Tyler	Gloster Court House	Oct. 28	17	Jun.	Regular	Dabney Brown
Wm. R. Galt	Alex. Galt	Norfolk	Oct. 28	15	J. & S.	Irregular	Dickie Galt
S. G. Fauntleroy	M. G. Fauntleroy	Clarkeston, K. & Q.	Oct. 28	16	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Samuel Wills		Williamsburg	Oct. 28	21	J. & S.	Irregular	College
Chas. H. Kennedy	Edmund P. Kennedy	Norfolk	Oct. 30		J. & S.	Irregular	Mrs. Peachy
Wm. Broaddus		Urbana, M'sex C. H.	Oct. 31		Jun.	Irregular	Wm. Edloe
William Browne	Dabney Browne	Williamsburg	Nov. 1	15	Jun.	Irregular	
Seth Mason	Seth Mason	Winchester, Va.	Nov. 2	17	Jun.	Regular	College
Charles Washington	George F. Washington	Brucetown, Frederick	Nov. 4	19	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
H. H. Wynne	F. B. Power	York Town	Nov. 7	19	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Pettis
Th. D. Warren	M. S. Warren	Williamsburg	Dec. 4	18	Jun.		Wm. W. Vest
Williams Carter, Jr.	Wms. Carter, Esq.	Hanover C. H.	Jan. 10	20			Wm. W. Vest
Thomas H. Dickinson	Nottoway Co., Va.	Jetersville P. O. A'elia	Jan. 22	21	J. & S.	Irregular	College

Session 1834-35.

John Cragin	Benjamin Cragin	Douglas, Mass.	Oct. 27	23	Jun.	Regular	Dr. Empie
John J. Scott	B. F. Scott	Sherborn P. O., S. C.	Oct. 27	19	Jun.	Regular	Dr. Empie
John T. Empie	Rev. A. Empie	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	17	Sen.	Regular	Dr. Empie
Charles H. Kennedy	Capt. E. P. Kennedy	Norfolk	Oct. 27	24	Sen.	Irregular	G. McCandlish
Walter F. Jones	Col. Wm. Jones	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 27	20	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
P. C. L. Burwell	Francis B. Whiting	Millwood, Frederick Co.	Oct. 27	17	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Wm. T. Peachy	Tho. G. Peachy	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	16	Sen.	Irregular	Mrs. Peachy

Session 1834-35 (Continued).

STUDENT'S NAME.	PARENT, ETC.	POSTOFFICE.	DATE.	AGE.	JUNIOR OR SENIOR.	REGULAR OR IRREGULAR.	PLACE OF ABODE.
Philip L. Lee	James Lee	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	17	Jun.	Regular	James Lee
John A. Henley	Richard Coke	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	16	Jun.	Irregular	Harr't Henley
Cha. B. Hayden	Julia E. White	Smithfield, I. of Wight	Oct. 27	17	Jun.	Regular	G. McCandlish
George H. Crump	Jno. C. Crump	Bacon's Castle, Surry	Oct. 27	18	Jun.	Regular	College
Wm. T. French	Martha L. French	Brentsville, P. W. Co.	Oct. 27	19	Law		College
Wm. J. Christian	Robert Christian	New Kent Co.	Oct. 27	17	Jun.	Regular	College
Robert Cole	Jess Cole	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	16	Jun.	Irregular	Jesse Cole
Thomas B. Camp	Wm. G. Camp	Norfolk	Oct. 27	17	Jun.	Regular	College
Josiah N. Jones	Joel Holleman	Smithfield, I. of W. Co.	Oct. 27	17	Jun.	Irregular	College
James Sheppard	J. M. Sheppard,	Hanover C. H.	Oct. 27	18	Jun.	Regular	College
Samuel G. Fauntleroy	M. G. Fauntleroy	Clarkeston, K. & Qu.	Oct. 27	17	Jun.	Irregular	College
A. C. Jones	T. Carroll	Smithfield	Oct. 27	19	Jun.	Regular	College
John Murdaugh	L. B. Murdaugh	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	18	Law		L. B. Murd'gh
Ro. Tyler	John Tyler	Gloster C. House	Oct. 28	18	Sen.	Regular	College
William Browne	Dabney Browne	Williamsburg	Oct. 28	16	Sen.	Irregular	
Sam. G. Fauntleroy, Jr.	Sam. G. Fauntleroy, Sr.	Little Plymouth	Oct. 29	16	Jun.	Irregular	College
James L. Motley	John Motley	Carltons Store	Oct. 29	18	Jun.	Regular	College
Charles Friend	Nathaniel Friend	Petersburg	Oct. 30	15	Jun.	Irregular	Prof. Browne
Robert J. Banister	Mrs. S. P. Banister	Richmond	Nov. 1	18	Jun.	Regular	College
John W. Dew	Thomas Dew	New Town, K. & Qu.	Nov. 1	22	Law		M. M. Peachy
Chas. A. Washington	George F. Washington	Bruce Town, Fred. Co.	Nov. 3	20	Sen.	Irregular	
William L. Henley	Richeson Henley	Williamsburg	Nov. 3	18	Jun.	Irregular	Mrs. Henley
James Remly	Elias Remly	Lewisburg, Va.	Nov. 6	22	Jun.	Irregular	Scerv'nt Jones

Session 1834-35 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
James E. Ruffin	Robt. Pollard	Ayletts, King Wm.	Nov. 8	18	Jun.	Irregular	College
Joseph Foster	Frances Foster	Williamsburg	Nov. 12	17	Jun.	Irregular	Mrs. F. Foster
Th. D. Warren	M. L. Warren	Williamsburg	Nov. 19	19	Sen.	Regular	Wm. Edloes
Francis J. Mettauer	Dr. J. P. Mettauer	P. Edward C. H.	Nov. 24	16	Jun.	Regular	
J. R. Armistead	M. A. Armistead	Petersburg	Nov. 28	16	Jun.	Irregular	Mann
Walter Davies	Arthur L. Davies	Gloucester County	Dec. 1	24	Law		Mr. Cabaniss
Alexander D. Galt, Jr.			Dec. 3				
Wm. W. Gwathmey	T. Gwathmey	Richmond	Jan. 5	17	Jun	Regular	
Thomas A. Burfoot	James Howlett	Petersburg	Feb. 2	18	Jun.	Irregular	J. Mann
Henry H. Burwell	P. R. Burwell	Millgrove, M'k'burg	Feb. 12	18	Jun	Regular	Mrs. Peachy
Richard B. Segar	Richard M. Segar	Urbanna, Mdx.	Feb. 21	16	Jun.	Irregular	Mr. Cabaniss
William Crafford	Carter Crafford	Warwick C. House	Mar. 2	18	Jun.	Irregular	Mr. Mann
B. J. Johnson	Wm. Johnson	Beaufort, S. C.	Mar. 3	17	Jun.	Regular	W. Edloe
Arch T. Foster		Williamsburg	Mar. 23	19	Jun.		Mrs. Foster
L. A. Lamb	John Lamb	Charles City C. H.	Mar. 23	20	Jun.	Irregular	H. Edloe
W. G. Young	John Young	Warwick County	Mar. 24	20	Law		Jno. Mann
Thomas Martin, Jr.	Dr. Thos. Martin	Williamsburg	Mar. 24	24	Law		
Daniel Jones	Allen Jones	Williamsburg	Mar. 30	17	Jun.	Irregular	College

Session 1835-36.

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Robert Cousins			Oct. 23	23	Law		College
William O. Gurley	Ewds. Butts	Jerusalem, So. H'ton	Oct. 26	16	Jun.	Regular	Cabaniss
Jno. M. Speed	Susan M. Speed	Lynchburg	Oct. 26	20	Law		Judge Tucker
Edmund Randolph	H. Meade	Elk Hill, Amelia	Oct. 26	15	Jun.	Irregular	Judge Tucker
Wm. J. Peachy	T. G. Peachy	Williamsburg	Oct. 26	17	Law		
W. L. Henley	Richson Henley	Williamsburg	Oct. 26	20	Law	Irregular	Judge Tucker
Jno. A. Coke	Jno. Coke	Williamsburg	Oct. 26	15	Jun.	Irregular	Jno. Coke
Straughan Henley	Thomas M. Henley	Walkerton	Oct. 26	17	Jun.	Irregular	Mrs. Henley
Archy C. Peachy	T. G. Peachy	Williamsburg	Oct. 26	15	Jun.	Irregular	
Philip L. Lee	James Lee	Williamsburg	Oct. 26	18	Jun.		
John Henley	Richard Coke	Williamsburg	Oct. 26	17	Jun.	Irregular	Harr't Henley
John J. Jones	John A. Smith	Lunenburg	Oct. 26	17	Jun.	Regular	College
John Tyler	John Tyler	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 26	16	Jun.	Regular	College
William R. Bland	George W. Harrison	Petersburg	Oct. 26	16	Jun.	Regular	College
William W. Wynn	Wm. Wynn	Petersburg	Oct. 26	18	Jun.	Regular	College
Casper W. Bell	Adam Bell	Lunenburg C. H.	Oct. 26	17	Jun.	Regular	College
William A. Christian	Robert Christian	New Kent C. H.	Oct. 26	17	Sen.	Regular	Brafferton
James Oldham	Samuel Oldham	Toulon, Tennessee	Oct. 26	17	Jun.	Regular	College
Marcus Armistead	M. Armistead	Petersburg	Oct. 26	15	Jun.	Irregular	College
Wm. H. Armistead	M. A. Armistead	Petersburg	Oct. 26	15	Jun.	Irregular	College
John M. Galt	Alexander D. Galt	Williamsburg	Oct. 26	16	Jun.	Irregular	
Edward A. Semple	John T. Semple	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	16	Jun.	Irregular	Mr. Cabaniss

Session 1835-36 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
James A. Semple	John T. Semple	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	16	Jun.	Irregular	Mr. Cabaniss
William Browne	Dabney Browne	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	17	Sen.		Prof. Browne
Philip C. L. Burwell	Francis B. Whiting	Milwood	Oct. 27	19	Sen.	Irregular	Mrs. Peachy
Benj. Robinson	Wm. Robinson	Shackelfords	Oct. 27	19	Jun.	Regular	College
Charles Friend	Nathaniel Friend	Petersburg	Oct. 27	16	Jun.	Regular	Prof. Browne
Robert Cole	Jesse Cole	Williamsburg	Oct. 27	17	Jun.	Irregular	Jesse Cole
Edw. Lorraine	Mary Lorraine	Richmond	Oct. 27	17	J. & S.		Jesse Cole
William W. Crump	S. G. Crump	Richmond	Oct. 29	16	Law		Judge Tucker
Sam. G. Fauntleroy, Jr.	Sam. G. Fauntleroy, Sr.	Little Plymouth	Oct. 30	17	Sen.	Regular	Judge Tucker
Henry S. Taylor	Dr. Wm. V. Taylor	Oxford, N. C.	Oct. 31	20	Jun.		
H. K. Taylor	Dr. Wm. V. Taylor	Oxford, N. C.	Oct. 31	17	Jun.	Regular	
John Shelton (jun)	Wm. Shelton (minor)	Waddy's Louisa	Oct. 31	20	Law		Cabaniss
Walter D. Leake	Josiah Leake	Goochland C. H.	Oct. 31		Law		Cabaniss
George H. Cabaniss	James Cabaniss	Williamsburg	Oct. 31	16	Jun.	Irregular	Cabaniss
Ro. J. French	Wm. French	Norfolk	Nov. 2	20	Law		Judge Tucker
James G. Bosher	James Bosher	Richmond	Nov. 2	17	Law		Judge Tucker
James Sheppard	Dr. Shepard	Hanover C. House	Nov. 2	19			Mrs. Dixons
John T. Scott	Beaufort (?)		Nov. 2	20	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Dixons
Edward S. Russell	Thos. C. Russell	York P. O.	Nov. 3	18	Jun.	Regular	Rev. S. Jones
Benj. J. Johnson	Wm. Johnson	Beaufort, S. C.	Nov. 4	18	Sen.	Regular	H. Edloe
Thos. Edw. Cox	Edw. Cox	Richmond	Nov. 5	20	Jun.	Irregular	Mrs. Dixon
A. D. Galt, Jr.	Dr. A. D. Galt	Williamsburg	Nov. 5		Jun.		
Thornton McCarty	Wm. M. McCarty	Alexandria	Nov. 9	15	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Bowers

Session 1835-36 (Continued).

STUDENT'S NAME.	PARENT, ETC.	POSTOFFICE.	DATE.	AGE.	JUNIOR OR SENIOR.	REGULAR OR IRREGULAR.	PLACE OF ABODE.
H. H. Burwell	P. R. Burwell	Millgrove, Meckb'g	Nov. 9	19	Jun.		College
S. R. Sheild	R. Sheild	Williamsburg	Nov. 10	18	Jun.	Irregular	Mary Sheild
C. G. Waller	R. P. Waller	Williamsburg	Nov. 10	17	Jun.	Irregular	
H. N. Waller	Robert P. Waller	Williamsburg	Nov. 10	15	Jun.	Irregular	
J. R. Armistead	M. A. Armistead	Petersburg	Nov. 13	17	Jun.	Regular	College
W. G. Young	John Young	Denby	Nov. 19	21	Law		Judge Tucker
R. Nelson	P. R. Nelson	Gloucester	Nov. 19	23	Law		Judge Tucker
A. Nicolson	P. W. Nicolson	Middlesex Co.	Nov. 19	21	Law		Judge Tucker
R. S. Jones	C. S. Jones	Gloucester	Nov. 19	20	Law		Judge Tucker
Samuel G. C. Stewart	F. S. C. Stewart	Philadelphia	Nov. 30	17	Jun.	Regular	Henry Edloe
Henry Christian	Robert Christian	New Kent C. H.	Dec. 10	16	Jun.	Irregular	Brafferton
Elias Dodson	Nancy Dodson	Brooklyn	Jan. 6	28	Jun.		Servant Jones
Lewis J. Dortch	Mr. D. Collins	Philips Store, Nash Co.. N. C.	Jan. 25	17	Jun.	Regular	
Wm. H. J. Anson	M. D. J. Anson	Petersburg, Va.	Feb. 25	16	Jun.	Irregular	
Fredr. W. Power	F. B. Power	York	Feb. 26	16	Jun.	Irregular	Mrs. Sheild
Edmund C. Murdaugh	Lucy B. Murdaugh	Williamsburg	Feb. 29	14	Jun.	Irregular	Mr. M.
Fendall G. Gregory	Thomas W. T. Gregory	King William C. H.	Mar. 3	20	Law		Mrs. Cabaniss
William N. Gregory	Thomas W. T. Gregory	King William C. H.	Mar. 3	18	Law		Mrs. Cabaniss
Jacob T. Tinsley		Lanes Grove, Hanover	Mar. 15		Jun.		S. Jones
Wm. Rush Holleman	Henry W. Holleman	Walls Bridge, Surrey	Mar. 19	18	Jun.		Mrs. Bowers
John N. Jones	Mrs. Mary A. Jones	Lawrenceville, Bruns-	Apr. 7	17	Jun.	Irregular	Mr. Cabaniss

Session 1835-36 (Continued).

The following *Resident Graduates* have also this year attended the law course:

Moreau Bowers Thomas Martin Edwin Sheild

Session 1836-37.

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Ro. Tyler	Jno. Tyler	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 10	20	Law		Mrs. Gregory
John Tyler	John Tyler	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 10	17	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Gregory
G. L. C. Salter	Wm. Nelson	York Town	Oct. 10	21	L. & S.		Judge Tucker
J. A. Coke	J. Coke	James City	Oct. 10		Jun.		John Coke
James Oldham	Samuel Oldham	Toulon, Tenn.	Oct. 10	19	Sen.	Regular	College
John B. Cary	Gill A. Cary	Hampton	Oct. 10	17	Jun	Irregular	
Jno. M. Speed	Susan M. Speed	Lynchburg	Oct. 10	21	L. & S.		Judge Tucker
Samuel Henley	Thomas Henley	Walkerton, K. & Qu.	Oct. 10	17	Sen.	Regular	Mr. Cabaniss
Wm. P. Munford	Sarah Munford	Richmond	Oct. 10	18		Irregular	Mr. Cabaniss
Nicholas Mills	Nicholas Mills	Richmond	Oct. 10	18			Mr. Cabaniss
John Finney	Benj. W. Finney	Genito, Powhatan	Oct. 10	17	J. & S.		
Jno. W. Lane	Sally Lane	Elkhill, Amelia	Oct. 10	18	Jun.	Regular	
Samuel R. Sheild	Ro. Sheild	York County	Oct. 10	18	Jun.	Regular	
Herbert A. Claiborne	H. A. Claiborne	Richmond	Oct. 10	17	Jun.	Regular	Judge Tucker
Wm. J. (?) Peachy	T. G. Peachy	Williamsburg	Oct. 10	18	Law		
Benj. Garrett	Ro. M. Garrett	Williamsburg	Oct. 10	16			
Monro Banister	Mrs. S. P. Banister	Elk Hill, Amelia	Oct. 10	18	Jun.	Regular	Cabaniss
Edwin H. Edmunds	N. S. Edmunds	Edmund's Store, Brunswick	Oct. 10	19		Regular	Mrs. Gregory
John Barksdale	W. J. Barksdale	Elk Hill, Amelia	Oct. 10	17			

Session 1836-37 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Montague Thompson	N. Thompson	Richmond	Oct. 10	19			Cabaniss
T. W. Power	F. B. Power	York Town	Oct. 10	17	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Sheild
R. H. Sheild	Ro. Sheild	York Town County	Oct. 10	17	Jun.		
W. H. Janson	M. D. Janson	Petersburg	Oct. 10	17	Jun.	Regular	College
Benj. Curtis	Doctor H. Curtis	Richmond	Oct. 10	17			Cabaniss
Elias Dodson	No guardian	Brooklyn, Halifax	Oct. 10	29			Scervant Jones
William N. Nicholas	P. N. Nicholas	Richmond	Oct. 10	17			Cabaniss
George C. Rawlings	James Rawlings	Richmond	Oct. 10	18			Cabaniss
John T. Harris	Geo. H. Mathews	Buckingham Co.	Oct. 10	20	Law	Regular	College
A. C. Jones		Burwell's Bay, I. of W.	Oct. 10		Sen.	Regular	College
B. F. Dew	Thomas Dew	New Town, K. & Qu.	Oct. 10	16	Jun.	Regular	Prof. Browne
Thos. F. Spady	Thomas S. Spady	Caperville, Va.	Oct. 10	18	Jun.		College
Edward Gresham	Thomas Gresham	Carlestons Store, K. & Queen	Oct. 10	18	Jun.	Regular	Prof. Browne
William M. Sutton	James T. Sutton	Hanover C. H.	Oct. 10	17			Prof. Browne
R. T. Holstead	Richard Holstead	Norfolk	Oct. 10	16			College
W. H. Armistead	M. Armistead	Petersburg	Oct. 11	16	Jun.		College
F. J. Mettauer	J. P. Mettauer	Prince Edw. C. H.	Oct. 11	18	Sen.		College
Wm. L. Henley	Richardson Henley	Williamsburg	Oct. 11	20	Law	Irregular	College
E. A. Semple	J. S. Semple	Williamsburg	Oct. 11	17	Sen.		College
William N. Gregory	T. W. S. Gregory	King Wm. C. House	Oct. 11	18	Law		Capt. Davis
Fendall S. Gregory	T. W. S. Gregory	King Wm. C. H.	Oct. 11	21	Law		Capt. Davis
John M. Galt	A. D. Galt	Williamsburg	Oct. 11	17	Jun.		Dr. Galt

Session 1836-37 (Continued).

STUDENT'S NAME.	PARENT, ETC.	POSTOFFICE.	DATE.	AGE.	JUNIOR OR SENIOR.	REGULAR OR IRREGULAR.	PLACE OF ABODE.
B. C. Watkins	Samuel Hatcher	Cartersville, Cumb'd	Oct. 11	17	Jun.		College
J. O. Steger	Jno. H. Steger	Elk Hill, Amelia	Oct. 11				Mrs. Bowers
Jas. T. Scott		Savannah	Oct. 11		Law		
James Carroll	Gray Carroll	Burwell's Bay, I. of W.	Oct. 11	26			
J. N. Jones	Joel Holleman	Smithfield	Oct. 11				
Powhatan Robinson	Thos. Robinson, M. D.		Oct. 11				
Geo. H. Crump	Jno. C. Crump	Chuckatuck, Nan'd Co.	Oct. 11				College
Wm. R. Holleman	Dr. H. W. Holleman	Wallsbridge, Surry Co.	Oct. 12				College
Chas. K. Mallory	Francis Mallory	Hampton	Oct. 12				Mrs. Sheilds
Richard B. Wright	William Wright	Norfolk	Oct. 12				Mrs. Sheilds
Edmund C. Murdaugh	Lucy B. Murdaugh	Williamsburg	Oct. 12				
Wm. T. Browne	D. Browne	Williamsburg	Oct. 12				
A. C. Peachy	Dr. Peachy	Williamsburg	Oct. 13	16			
E. P. Pitts	Wm. G. Pitts	Eastville, N. Hampton	Oct. 13		Law		Mrs. Bowers
M. L. Armistead	M. A. Armistead	Petersburg	Oct. 13	16	Jun.	Regular	Mr. Cabaniss
J. Royall Sydnor	F. Sydnor	Lynchburg	Oct. 13		Jun.		
Geo. Wm. Richardson	G. P. Richardson	Maysville, Ky.	Oct. 13				Mr. Cabaniss
John A. Robinson	A. Robinson	Richmond	Oct. 14				Mr. Cabaniss
Alexander D. Galt, Jr.	Dr. A. D. Galt	Williamsburg	Oct. 14				Father's
John J. Jones	John A. Smith	Lunenburg C. H.	Oct. 15	18	Sen.		H. Edloe
Wm. Lambert	Wm. Lambert	Richmond	Oct. 15	18			Mrs. Bowers
Geo. B. Wilkinson	Cary Wilkinson	Petersburg	Oct. 15				College
John J. Gravatt	Lucy Gravatt	Port Royal	Oct. 15	18			Mr. Browne

Session 1836-37 (Continued).

STUDENT'S NAME.	PARENT, ETC.	POSTOFFICE.	DATE.	AGE.	JUNIOR OR SENIOR.	REGULAR OR IRREGULAR.	PLACE OF ABODE.
Robert G. Scott	R. G. Scott	Richmond	Oct. 17	18	Jun.	Regular	H. J. Cole
T. R. Bland	G. W. Harrison	Petersburg	Oct. 17	17	Sen.	Regular	Henry Edloe
E. S. Russell	T. C. Russell	York	Oct. 17	19			
T. B. Russell	T. C. Russell	York	Oct. 17	17			
Thomas B. Donnelly	Thomas O. Cogbill	Williamsburg	Oct. 17	17	Jun.	Regular	Mr. Cogbill
George H. Cabaniss	James Cabaniss	Williamsburg	Oct. 17	17	Math.		Mr. Cabaniss
John D. Scellen	Margaret Scellen	Williamsburg	Oct. 17	16	Jun.		Mrs. Scellen
W. P. Richardson	Jno. Richardson	Barham's, New Kent	Oct. 18	19	Jun.		College
Benj. N. Robinson	Wm. Robinson	Shacklesfords, K. & Q.	Oct. 19	20			Mr. McC'dlish
Andrew C. Brown	Thomas B. Evans	Little Plymouth, K. & Queen	Oct. 19	16	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Bowers
James C. Clopton	Jos. Clopton	New Kent C. H.	Oct. 19		Math		
Woodson C. Moody	Wm. M. Moody	Williamsburg	Oct. 19	18	Math		W. M. Moody
Arthur D. Upshaw	Dr. Dowing (?)	Belle Haven, N. Hamp.	Oct. 19	20	Law		Mrs. Bowers
George Wingfield	C. L. Wingfield	Norfolk, Va.	Oct. 20	16	M. & E.		Mr. Millington
Francis Armistead	C. Phillips	Hampton, Va.	Oct. 20	17	Math.		
Warner T. Jones	William Taliaferro	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 20	18	Jun.	Regular	Mr. Sheldon
Robert McCandlish	Col. McCandlish	Williamsburg	Oct. 20	17	Math.		R. McCandlish
Robert Meade	David Meade	Sturgeonville, B'wick	Oct. 21	21	E. & L.		Henry Edloe
Austin M. Trible	John Trible	Dunnsville, Essex	Oct. 22	18			
Littleton Wm. Tazewell	Wm. Tazewell	Richmond	Oct. 24	19	M. & L.		Judge Tucker
William R. Pierce	John R. Pierce	Williamsburg	Oct. 24	18	Jun.		College
John B. Hendren	James D. Halyburton	New Kent C. H.	Oct. 24	17	M. & E.		G. McC'dlish

Session 1836-37 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
William Waller	Dr. Waller	Williamsburg	Oct. 25		Jun		Dr. Waller.
Wm. R. Skipwith	John Robertson	Richmond	Oct. 27				G. McCandlish
Wm. W. Tyler	Wat. H. Tyler	Richmond	Oct. 31	19	Chem.		
Benj. Blake	Dr. A. Brockenbrough	Tappahannock, Essex	Nov. 7	18	Jun.		Mrs. Brown
C. G. Waller	Dr. Waller	Williamsburg	Nov. 8	16	Jun.		Dr. Waller
Wm. W. Crump	S. J. Crump	Richmond	Nov. 8	16	Jun.		Mrs. Carter
Cornelius Tyree	Jacob Tyree	Amherst. New Glasgow	Nov. 19	22	Jun.		Mr. S. Jones
T. H. Morris	John B. Morris	Baltimore	Dec. 8	19	P. & C.		Mrs. Carter
George P. Coleman	Robert McCandlish	Williamsburg	Dec. 8		Chem.		Mrs. Coleman
Wm. P. Bayly	Thomas Bayly	Acomack C. H.	Dec. 9		Jun.		Mrs. Carter
Geo. Wilson, Jr.	Geo. Wilson	Norfolk	Dec. 15	19	C. & N. P.		Mrs. Carter
Jacob C. Davis	Wm. C. Davis	Waynesborough	Jan. 20		C. & C.		College
John Page Harrison	Benjamin Harrison	Charles City C. H.	Jan. 23		C. & E.		G. McC'ndlish
John Minge	John Minge, M. D.	Charles City C. H.	Jan. 23	15	E. & M.		Mr. McC'dlish
Wm. E. Pegram	Isham E. Hargrave	Dinwiddie C. H.	Jan. 26	18			Mrs. Carter
E. W. Allen	William Allen	Old Church, Hanover	Feb. 24	18	Jun.		Mr. Cabaniss
A. H. Perkins	R. H. Whitaker	York Town	Feb. 25	17			Mr. Browne
Charles Friend	Nathaniel Friend	Petersburg	Feb. 27	18	Sen.		Mr. Cabaniss
Wm. W. Townes	John D. Townes	Petersburg	Feb. 27	18	Sen.		Mr. Cabaniss
Wm. J. McGowan	Wm. McGowan	Petersburg	Feb. 27	17	Jun.		College
John Page	John E. Page	Milwood, P. O., Clarke	Feb. 28	18	C. & E.		McCandlish
N. B. Foreman	A. T. Foreman	Great Bridge, Norfolk	Mar. 2	18			Mrs. Bowers
R. S. Hamilton	George Hamilton, Esq.	Fredericksburg	Feb. 6	17	C. & C.		Mr. Cabaniss

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
B. S. Thompson	Philip R. Thompson	Kanawha Co.	Mar. 6	18	C. & P.		Mr. Cabaniss
E. C. Carrington	Walter C. Carrington	Providence, Halifax	Mar. 25	19	H. & C.		Mrs. Bowers
George C. Carrington	Walter C. Carrington	Providence, Halifax	Mar. 25	17	H. & C.		Mrs. Bowers
John Eppes	Elizabeth Eppes	Stony Creek, Sussex	Apr. 6	19	Law		Mr. Cabaniss
		Session 1837-38.					
J. A. Coke	Jno. Coke	Williamsburg	Oct. 9	17	Sen.		John Coke
W. A. Christian	No Guardian	Charles City	Oct. 9	19	Law		H. Edloe
S. S. Henley	T. M. Henley	Walkerton, K. & Qu.	Oct. 9	18	Sen.		Mr. Millington
T. B. Donnelly	Thomas O. Cogbill	Williamsburg	Oct. 9	18	Sen.		T. O. Cogbill
B. F. Dew	Thomas Dew	New Town, K. & Qu.	Oct. 9	18	Sen.	Regular	Mr. Browne
Joseph S. Wyatt	Francis Smith	Shacklesford's, K. & Q.	Oct. 9	19	Law		College
James A. Clopton	James Clopton	New Kent C. H.	Oct. 9	23	Sen.	Regular	Scervant Jones
Timothy H. Lassiter	John C. Gordon	Sunsbury, N. C.	Oct. 9	17	Jun.	Regular	College
William R. Pierce	Jno. R. Pierce	Williamsburg	Oct. 9	17	Jun.	Regular	College
Duncan McRae	John McRae	Fayetteville, N. C.	Oct. 9	17	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Carter
John M. Galt	A. D. Galt	Williamsburg	Oct. 10	18	Sen.	Regular	A. D. Galt
Edward Gresham	Thomas Gresham	Carletons Store, K & Q	Oct. 10	19	Sen.	Regular	D. Browne
Richard H. Sheild	Robert Sheild	York Town	Oct. 10	18	Jun.		Mrs. Sheild
James L. Clarke	Colin Clarke	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 10	18	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Carter
John Wm. Rochelle	L. R. Edwards	Jerusalem, So. Hamp'n	Oct. 10	18	Jun.		Mrs. Carter
T. J. Chambliss	William O. Chambliss	Parham Store, Sussex	Oct. 10	19	Law		Mrs. Carter
W. P. Richardson	Jno. Richardson	Barhamsville, N. Kent	Oct. 10	20	Jun.	Regular	College

Session 1837-38 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Jno. B. Cary	G. A. Cary	Eliz. City Co., H'pton	Oct. 11	18	Jun.		Gregory
Philip B. Tankard	John Tankard	Bell Haven, N. C.	Oct. 11	17	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Carter
John Addison	Edward Addison	Frank Town, Nor'h'p'n	Oct. 11	17	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Carter
Jacob Faulcon	John A. Faulcon	Surry C. House	Oct. 11	18	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Bowers
William P. Wood	Jonathan Wood	Louisburg, N. C.	Oct. 11	14	Jun.		Mrs. Bowers
A. C. Peachy	Thos. G. Peachy	Williamsburg	Oct. 11	17	Sen.	Regular	T. G. Peachy
E. W. Allen	William Allen	Old Church, Hanover	Oct. 11	19	Jun.		Mrs. Cabaniss
A. D. Dickinson	John P. Dupuy	Jennigs' Ord., P. Ed.	Oct. 11	21	Law		Mrs. Bowers
R. W. Johnson	Dr. A. O. Johnson	Rains Tavern, Cum'd	Oct. 11	21	Law		Mrs. Bowers
Alexander T. Page	John C. Page	CaIra, Cumberland	Oct. 11	18	Jun.	Regular	College
R. McCandlish	Col. R. McCandlish	Williamsburg	Oct. 11	17	Jun.		Col. McC'lish
Henry Lindsey	Jno. M. Gregory	Williamsburg	Oct. 11	17	Jun.		J. M. Gregory
John J. Wright	Geo. Wright	Tappahannock	Oct. 12	18	Jun.	Regular	G. McC'ndlish
Moore Robinson	John Robinson	Richmond	Oct. 12	17	Jun.	Regular	G. McC'ndlish
James B. Jones	John W. Jones	Petersburg	Oct. 12	17	Jun.	Regular	G. McC'ndlish
Alexander Jones	John W. Jones	Petersburg	Oct. 12	15	Jun.	Regular	G. McC'ndlish
William Blankenship	William Blankenship	Wilkinsonville, Ches'd	Oct. 12	20	Jun.	Regular	G. McC'ndlish
Julian C. Ruffin	Edmund Ruffin	Petersburg	Oct. 12	16	Jun.	Regular	Dr. Cole
Nathl. C. Cocke	Thomas Cocke	Garysville, P. Geo.	Oct. 12	17	Jun.	Regular	Dr. Cole
William Cole	James B. Cocke	Garysville, P. Geo.	Oct. 12	18	Jun.	Regular	
William J. McGowan	Wm. McGowan	Petersburg	Oct. 12	18	Sen.		College
J. T. Royall	Isham G. Lundy	Nottoway C. H.	Oct. 12	15	Jun.	Regular	College
John W. Irby	William B. Irby	Nottoway	Oct. 12	17	Jun.	Regular	College

Session 1837-38 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Charles P. Moncure	Henry W. Moncure	Richmond	Oct. 12	18	Jun.		G. McC'ndlish
Nicholas Mills, Jr.	Nicholas Mills	Richmond	Oct. 12	19	Jun.		Millington
Henry Harrison	Benj. Harrison	Charles City County	Oct. 12	16	J. & L.		McCandlish
Herb't A. Claiborne, Jr.	Herbert A. Claiborne	Richmond City	Oct. 12	18	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Browne
Warner T. Jones	Wm. Taliaferro	Gloucester C. House	Oct. 12	19	Sen.	Regular	J. C. Sheldon
Wm. M. Sutton	James T. Sutton	Hanover C. House	Oct. 12	18	S. & J.		D. Browne
John J. Gravatt	Lucy Gravatt	Port Royal	Oct. 12	19	Jun.		Mrs. Browne
W. N. Nicholas	P. N. Nicholas	Richmond	Oct. 12	17	Jun.		
J. A. Robinson	A. Robinson, Sr.	Richmond	Oct. 12	18	Sen.		G. McCandlish
Walter Coke	John Coke	Williamsburg	Oct. 12	14	Jun.		John Coke
Wm. W. Crump	S. J. Crump	Richmond	Oct. 12	17	Jun.		Mrs. Carter
Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Jr.	Wm. H. Fitzhugh	Chapawamsic, nr Dumfries, P. Wm. Co.	Oct. 12	17	Jun.	Regular	Mr. Carter
R. E. Cutler	Ro. C. Cutler	Nelson Co. House	Oct. 12	18	Law		College
J. O. Steger	Jno. H. Steger	Elkhill, Amelia	Oct. 12	19	S. & L.		Henry Edloe
Jno. M. Speed	Susan M. Speed	Lynchburg	Oct. 12	22	J. & L.		B. Tucker
Monro Banister	Mrs. S. P. Banister	Elk Hill, Amelia	Oct. 13	19	Sen.		A. G. Southall
William G. Pollard	Ro. Pollard	Ayletts, K. William	Oct. 13	19	Jun.		Mrs. Cabaniss
Benj. F. Garrett	Ro. M. Garrett	Williamsburg	Oct. 13	17	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Garrett
Woodson C. Moody	Wm. M. Moody	Williamsburg	Oct. 13	19	Jun.	Regular	W. M. Moody
Edmund C. Murdaugh	L. R. Murdaugh	Williamsburg	Oct. 12	15	Jun.		Mrs. Carter
John Page	John E. Page, Jr.	Millwood P. O., Clarke	Oct. 14	18	Jun.	Regular	G. McCandlish
John Minge	John Minge	Charles City C. H.	Oct. 14	15	Jun.	Regular	G. McCandlish

Session 1837-38 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Powhatan Robertson	John Robertson	Richmond	Oct. 14	17	Jun.		
Wm. B. Taylor	Geo. E. Harrison	Cabin Point, Surry	Oct. 14	18	Jun.		Mrs. Carter
Wm. D. Gurley	E. Butts	Jerusalem, South'm'n	Oct. 16	18	Jun.		College
W. M. Waller	Robt. P. Waller	Williamsburg	Oct. 16	17	Jun.		Millington
Jno. Finney	Benj. W. Finney	Genito, Powhatan	Oct. 16	18	Sen.		Mrs. Carter
Wm. M. Overton	Wm. G. Overton	McFarland's Lunenb'g	Oct. 16	16	Jun.		Mrs. Carter
John J. Jones	John A. Smith	Lunenburg C. House	Oct. 16	19	Law		Judge Tucker
John Pratt	John Pratt	Port Royal	Oct. 16	17	Jun.		Prof. Mill'gton
George P. Coleman	Col. R. McCandlish	Williamsburg	Oct. 16	16	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Coleman
Edward Carrington	Walter C. Carrington	Providence, Halifax	Oct. 16	20	Law		Mrs. Bowers
Ro. G. Scott, Jr.	Ro. G. Scott, Sr.	Richmond	Oct. 16	17	Sen.	Regular	Mrs. Carter
Jno. W. Lane	Sally Lane	Elkhill P., Amelia	Oct. 17	19	Sen.		J. M. Gregory
Wm. Robinson	Wm. Robinson	Centreville, K. & Qu.	Oct. 17	20	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Cabaniss
A. D. Galt, Jr.	Dr. A. D. Galt	Williamsburg	Oct. 18	24	J. & S.		Dr. Galt
John N. Taylor	T. Taylor	Norfolk	Oct. 18	17	Jun.	Regular	Mrs. Bowers
John Tyler, Jr.	John Tyler	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 18	18	A. M. cou.		College
Thos. G. Blewett	Thos. G. Blewett	Columbus, Miss.	Oct. 20	19	Jun.	Regular	College
B. S. Thompson	Mrs. Sarah Thompson	Coal Bridge, Kana.	Oct. 20	19	S. & L.		A. G. Southall
Geo. Wingfield	Chas. L. Wingfield	Norfolk	Oct. 21	17	Jun.		Mrs. Carter
G. L. C. Salter		York	Oct. 23	22	J. & L.		Prof. Mill'gton
Jno. H. Fox	Wm. Nelson	York Town	Oct. 23	14	Jun.		Prof. M'ington
William H. Gwathmey	Richard Gwathmey	Ayletts, K. William	Oct. 23	18			Scervant Jones
Austin M. Trible	John Trible	Dunnsville, Essex Co.	Oct. 23	19	Law		College

Session 1837-38 (Continued).

Student's Name.	Parent, Etc.	Postoffice.	Date.	Age.	Junior or Senior.	Regular or Irregular.	Place of Abode.
Thos. B. Montague	Sarah M. Montague	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 24	19	Jun.		Scervant Jones
Chas. W. Montague	Sarah M. Montague	Gloucester C. H.	Oct. 24	17	Jun.		Scervant Jones
Thomas L. Feild	John S. Feild	Boydton, M'k'burg	Oct. 26	18	Jun.		D. Browne
Charles G. Feild	John S. Feild	Boydton, M'k'burg	Oct. 26	16	Jun.		D. Browne
Wm. H. Sims	John Sims	Mt. Laurel, Halifax	Oct. 28	17	Jun.	Regular	
Wm. B. Smith	No Guardian	Stony Pt., Cumb'l'd	Oct. 30	20	Law		Mann's Hotel
P. S. Smith	Mary P. Smith	Nottoway C. H.	Oct. 30	18	Jun.	Regular	
W. H. Armistead	M. A. Armistead	Petersburg	Oct. 30	17	Sen		Mrs. Browne
G. U. Nottingham	A. P. Upshur	Eastville, Nor.	Oct. 30	16	Jun.		Mrs. Carter
John B. Ball	Joseph Ball	Kilmarnock, Lancaster	Nov. 1	18	Jun.		Mrs. Bowers
James R. Warren	M. Warren	Burnt Ordinary	Nov. 2	18	Jun.		J. M. Gregory
Wm. A. Thom	John Thom	Stevensburg, Culpeper	Nov. 2	17	Jun.		Mr. Millington
P. M. Thompson	N. Thompson	Richmond	Nov. 7	20	Sen.		Mrs. Carter
D. J. Beasley	Col. B. P. Todd	Petersburg	Nov. 13	17	Jun.	Regular	College
Wm. R. Holleman	Dr. H. W. Holleman	Wallsbridge, Surry Co.	Nov. 21	20	J. & S.		College
Wm. A. Littlejohn	John W. Littlejohn	Edenton, N. C.	Dec. 1	18	Jun.		College
Wm. Henry Yerby	No Guardian	Lancaster C. H.	Dec. 11	23	Law		Mrs. Cabaniss
Wm. B. Wynn	Benj. Wynn	Marianna, W. Fla.	Dec. 13	18	Jun.		College
Andrew L. Jarvis	John D. Jarvis	Mathews C. H.	Feb. 10	17	Jun.		Mrs. Bowers
John S. Edwards	Thomas Edwards	Mathews C. House	Feb. 22	17	Chem.		Mrs. Cabaniss
Edmund W. Jones	Charles W. Mixson	Edenton, N. C.	Feb. 26	17	Jun.		Mrs. Bowers
Leonard Henley	Richard Coke	Williamsburg	Mar. 5	16	Jun.		Mrs. Henley
Edwin H. Edmunds	Nicholas S. Edmunds	Edmund's Store, B'w'k	Mar. 16	20	Jun.		Henry Edloe

Session 1837-38 (Continued).

STUDENT'S NAME.	PARENT, ETC.	POSTOFFICE.	DATE.	AGE.	JUNIOR OR SENIOR.	REGULAR OR IRREGULAR.	PLACE OF ABODE.
Wm. L. Henley	Richard Henley	Williamsburg	Mar. 31	21	Law		R. Henley
Ro. Tyler	Jno. Tyler	Williamsburg	Apr. 4	21	Law		Jno. Tyler
Elias Dodson		Halifax, Va.	Apr. 4				

W. S. Peachy, Resident Graduate.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

The Official Publication of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Magazine has gained an enviable reputation as an historical publication. Among its contributors are nationally-known writers and men and women prominent in official and civil life. Published monthly. Illustrated.

THE MAGAZINE STANDS

For love of country; for service to the country; for unswerving loyalty to the government; for inculcating these principles in the children; for encouraging the study of American history and the preservation of American ideals.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Single copy, 20c; yearly subscription, $2.00; foreign postage, 30c additional.

The Sewanee Review

SEWANEE, TENNESSEE

EDITED BY

GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

Professor of English in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

The Sewanee Review, a quarterly periodical of 128 pages, was founded in 1892. It contains highly authoritative articles on literary criticism, art, history, philosophy and religion; reviews of important books; and contributed verse by prominent poets. It has long enjoyed the support not only of the universities and the learned professions, but also of thoughtful people in every walk of life. Its tone is dignified, scholarly and liberal, and its aim is to serve humanity through the promotion of pure culture and organized knowledge.

The Sewanee Review has been strongly endorsed by Maurice Hewlett, Theodore Roosevelt, Gamaliel Bradford, Edwin A. Alderman, Sir Gilbert Murray, Brander Matthews, Archibald Henderson, Robert M. Ogden and many others. Subscription price, $2.50.

INDEX

Abberville, 269.
Abingdon, Va., 267.
Abington, John, 191.
Academies, Somerset, 69-71.
in New Kent, 52-57.
Accomac Co., 49, 119, 265, 281.
Adams, John, 73.
Adams Co., Ill., 46.
Adams, Mrs. John Q., 87.
Richard H., 161, 164.
Addison, Edward, 283.
John, 283.
Agriculture, relation to education in Va., 58-64.
Albany, 45.
Albemarle, Governor, 127.
Albemarle Co., 115, 150.
Alderson, Rev. John, 38.
Alderton parish, 194.
Alexander, Archibald, 130.
Charles, 208.
Eleanor, 244.
Alexandria, 275.
bank at, 1792, 207.
Episcopal High School, 213.
merchants of, 206-208.
Alleghany Co., 38.
Allen, Mrs., 233.
Anne, 245.
E. W., 281, 283.
Malcolm, 93.
William, 281, 283.
Alston, Alfred, 169.
Ambler, Edward, 168.
John, 168.
John T. E., 168.
William M., 168.
Amelia Co., 49, 201, 226, 268, 271, 274, 277, 279, 284, 285.
Amelia C. H., 165, 167.
Amelia ct. office tavern, 161.
Amherst, Governor, 127.
Amherst Co., 281.
Ammunition, 7.
Amoenitates graphicae, 50.
Anderson, Andrew, 245.
Benj. E., 165.
Betsy, 245.
James, 243.
Leroy, 169, 268.
Leroy H., 169, 268.
Richard, 165.
Anderson, Richard Clough, 201, 203.
Andrews, Ellen, 111.
Andrews, William, 102.
Andros, Sir Edmund, 127.
Annapolis, 57, 191.
Anson, M. D. J., 276.
Wm. H. J., 276.
Appalachian Hills, 151.
Appamattucke Forte, 5.
Appleton, Frances, 99.
Capt. John, 99.
Appomattox parish, 121.
Appomattox river, 1-22, 154, 155.
Arbuckle, James, 38, 92, 93, 94.
Archer, Misses, 227, 228.
Jno. F., 163, 165.
Dr. Jno. R., 161.
Jno. Y., 161.
William Segar, 201, 203.
Ardery, Mrs. William B., 120.
Argall, Governor, 127, 181.
Arithmetic, 55.
Arlington, 119.
Armentrout, Mary Ann, 242.
Armesby, John, 103.
Armsby, Anne, 103.
Armsley, Anne, 103.
John, 103.
Armistead, Francis, 280.
J. R., 273, 276.
M., 274, 278.
M. A., 273, 274, 276, 279, 286.
M. L., 279.
Marcus, 274.
Ro. H., 268.
Temperance, 158.
William, 161, 164.
Wm. H., 274, 278, 286.
Armstead, Robert, 114.
Wm. M., 170.
Armstrong, Archibald, 93.
Temperance, 158.
Asbury, Henry, 104, 106.
Ashton, Anne, 101.
Elizabeth, 101.
Frances, 101.
Grace, 101.
Hannah, 106.
Col. Henry, 101.
Askew, Jno., 251.
Astronomy, 55.

Atkinson, J. M. P., 199.
Audrey, 146.
Augusta Co., 36-39, 48, 91, 92, 93, 190, 240-245, 259.
Avery, Mrs. Carrie White, 121.
Axes, 7.
Aylett, Anne, 101.
Elizabeth, 101.
Phil, 161.
Capt. William, 101.
Ayletts, 163, 166, 273, 285, 289.
Aylmer, Bishop, 194.
John, 194.
Justinian, 194.
Babbage, Chester, 27.
Bacon, Governor, 127.
Nathaniel, 127.
Bacon's castle, 272.
Bacon's rebellion, 188.
Bailey, Arthur, 251.
Baker, John, 12.
Ball, Geo. C., 161.
John B., 286.
Joseph, 286.
Ballsville, Powhatan, 163.
Baltimore, 268, 281.
Banister, John, 127, 156.
Munroe, 156, 277, 284.
Robert, J., 272.
Mrs. S. P., 272, 277, 284.
Theodoric Bland, 156.
William C., 156.
Banks, Linn, 202, 203.
Banks, 206-208.
Barbadoes, 209.
Barbour, Philip P., 128.
Barckeley, Henry, 198.
Barclay family, 198.
Barden, 193.
Barhamsville, 280, 282.
Baring, Mr., 75.
Barkley, Ann, 183.
Edward, 183.
Elizabeth, 182, 194, 195.
George, 182.
Henry, 189.
Jane, 188.
John, 188.
Sir Maurice, 182.
Morris, 188.
Sir Nicholas, 191.
Sir Richard, 183, 196.
William, 182.
Barksdale, John, 277.
W. J., 277.
Barn Elms, 190, 191.
Barnett, Joseph, 111.
Barnhill, Sidney, 157.
William H., 157.
Barradall, Edward, 128.
Barraud, Mr., 203.
Barton, 239.
Baskin, Sarah, 245.
Bass, C. C., 199.
Basses Choyce, 4.
Bath Co., 36, 37, 38, 91, 92, 93, 94.
Batte, Captain, 21.
Baxter, John 243.
Bayliss, Wm. 208.
Baylor's School, 199.
Bayly, Thomas, 281.
Bayly, Wm. P., 281.
Bear, Abram, 241.
Andrew, 242.
Ann, 241.
Henry, 241.
Polly, 242.
Stanah, 242.
Thomas, 242.
William, 242.
Beard, Andrew, 105.
James, 91.
William, 242.
Beasley, D. J., 286.
Beatte, John, 208.
Beaty, John O., 130-131.
Beaufort, S. C., 273, 275.
Beck, Reuben, 115.
Bedford Co., 49, 231.
Beef, 7.
Bell, Adam, 274.
Casper W., 274.
Elizabeth, 49.
Frances, 99.
James, 99, 244.
Susan, 245.
Belle Haven, 280, 283.
Belles of Williamsburg, 96.
Bellona Arsenal, 163.
Bence, Adam, 207.
Bennett, Governor, 127.
Richard, 13.
Berkeley, Anthony, 191.
Berkeley-Berkley family, 180-200.
Berkeley Co., 145.
Berkeley, Edmund, 190, 191.
Berkeley, Edward, 182, 187, 188, 192, 196.
Frances, 189.
Jane, 192.
John, 183.
Sir John, 186.
John Symes, 197.
Margaret, 183.

Berkeley, Maurice, 182, 188, 196.
Norborne, 197.
Thomas, 193.
Walter, 191.
Sir William, 4, 127, 136 180-200, 265, 266.
Berkley, Henry, 195.
Sir Henry, 194.
Henry J., 180-200.
Jane, 189, 190, 196.
John, 189, 191, 198.
Mary, 195.
Muriel, 191.
Sir Richard, 184, 185, 191.
Thomas, 190, 191.
Berkley hundred, 183, 193.
Berlet, Mrs. George, 263.
Bermuda company, 182.
Bernard, Mr., 136.
John, 136.
Berry, Edward, 114.
Elizabeth, 243.
Bertie, Co., N. C., 117.
Bethlehem, 168.
Beverley, P. (?) 251.
Robert, 127, 145, 146, 171, 246.
Ursula, 246.
Beverly, Wm., 246.
Beverstone Castle, 186.
Bible, Magdalene, 244.
Biddle, Joseph, & Co., 208.
Bigge, Richard, 185.
Big Lick, 167.
Bird, Mr., 270.
Bird vs. Hogg, 38.
Bishop, Wm., 168.
Bishopgate, 198.
Bishop's Bridge, 14.
Blackford, Launcelot M., 213.
Blain, Charles, 242.
Joseph, 243.
Mary, 243.
William, 243.
Blair, Miss, 156.
James, 128.
John, 128, 218, 219.
Blake, Benj., 281.
Blanchflower, Benjamin, 103, 104.
Temperance, 103.
Bland, Edward, 20.
Richard, 128, 156, 247.
T. R., 280.
Theodorick, 127.
William R., 274.
Blandina, Falls of, 20.
Blankenship, Mrs. Kate, 23.
William, 283.
Bledsoe, Prof., 32.
Blewett, Mr., 186.
Thos. G., 285.
Blow, Mr., 202.
Geo., 161, 163, 166, 170.
Rich'd, 161, 163.
Blue Ridge Mountains, 147, 149, 151, 171-172.
Blue Run, 151.
Bluff Point, 174.
Blunt, 42, 43.
Boats, 9.
Bolling, Jane, 156.
John, 156.
Robert, 127.
Booker, George, 170.
Rachel, 120.
Bookkeeping, 55.
Boone, Daniel, 128.
Borland, Euclid, 162.
Thomas, 162.
Bosher, James, 275.
James G., 275.
Bostick, Francis, 47.
Botany, at W. & M. college, 50.
Botetourt, Lord, 57, 127, 197, 220.
Botetourt Co., 37, 38, 93, 94, 169.
Botetourt medal, 128.
Bottom bridge, 233.
Botts, Benjamin, 46.
Botts family, 46.
Bowden, Lemuel J., 169, 268.
Mildred, 169, 268.
Bowers, Mrs., 164, 167, 170, 275, 276, 279, 281, 283, 285, 286.
Moreau, 161, 163, 167, 170, 269, 277.
Bowman, Benjamin, 241.
George, 241.
Boyce, Elizabeth, 99.
Thomas, 99.
Boyd, Robert B., 161, 164.
William B., 161.
Boyd clan, 178.
Boydton, 164, 286.
Boyle, Robert, 127, 219.
Bracken, John, 128.
Bradly, Benjamin, 251.
Brafferton building, 222, 223.
Brain, Mrs. Susan, 246.
Branch, P. T., 267.
Branscomb, John, 116.
Thomas, 116.
Zachariah, 116.
Bratton, Robert, 93.
Braxton, Carter, 128.
Bray, Sarah, 128.

Brent, Giles, 194.
Brentsville, 272.
Brewster, Sackford, 20.
Brick, 8.
Bridges, Capt. William, 103.
Bristol, England, 98, 99, 100, 102 184, 186.
Bristol, Tenn., 233.
Bristol parish, 14, 49.
Broaddus, Wm., 269, 271.
Brock, R. A., 50.
Brockenbrough, Dr. A., 281.
Brock's Gap, 93.
Brodhurst, Gerrard, 100.
Walter, 100.
Brooke, Walter, 207.
Brooking, Mr., 150.
Brooks, Henry, 121.
Brooklyn, 276, 278.
Brooks Gap, 38.
Brown, Alexander, 183.
Andrew C., 280.
Elizabeth, 105, 243.
George, 105.
John, 163.
Col., 166.
Judge, 164, 165.
Mr., 77.
Rd., 114.
Sam'l, 36.
Wm., 165.
Browne, Mr., 279, 281, 282.
Mrs., 169, 281, 284, 286.
Prof., 272, 275, 298.
Dabney, 164, 167, 168, 169, 271, 272, 275, 279, 282 284, 286.
E. A., 169.
Col. J., 164, 165, 166.
J. A., 165.
John, 251.
John E., 163, 167.
Joseph B., 169.
Judge, 166, 167.
Peregrine, 251.
William, 161, 271, 272 275.
Wm. T., 279.
Brownlow, W. G., 231.
Bruce clan, 178.
Brucetown, 271, 272.
Brunswick Co., 269, 276, 277, 280 286.
Bruton church, 33, 189, 190.
Bryan, William, 241, 244.
Bryce, John, 65.
Buchanan, Alexander, 259.
Buckingham Co., 49, 278.
Buckingham Court House, 268.
Buckley, Henrietta, 103.
Buckner, Col. Rich'd, 162.
Bulger, Edmund, 107, 111.
Bull Pasture Mountain, 39, 91.
Bull Pasture River, 91, 92.
Buller, John, 102.
Robert, 102.
Sarah, 102.
Bullock, Colo. David, 162.
Edward J., 162.
Buncombe Co., N. C., 116, 117.
Burden's grant, 36, 37.
Burfoot, Colo. L., 162.
Lawson, 163, 267, 270.
Thomas A., 273.
T. M., 267, 270.
Burges, Thomas, 99.
Burkholder, Susanna, 243.
Burk's History of Virginia, 50.
Burlington, Earl of, 219.
Burnett, Edmund C., 231, 233.
Burnside, John, 37.
Burnt Ordinary, 286.
Burwell, Governor, 127.
Henry H., 273, 276.
Nathl., 251.
P. C. L., 271, 275.
P. R., 273, 276.
Burwell's Bay, 278, 279.
Bushby, W., 207.
Butcher & Paton, 208.
Butler, Edward, 115.
John B., 164, 167, 169.
Robert, 164, 167, 169.
Butts, E., 274, 285.
Byrd, Mr., 268, 269.
A. L., 269.
Chas. W., 161, 163, 168, 267.
G. J., 161, 164.
Mary, 246.
Colonel W., 11, 21, 22, 46, 127, 195, 246-249.
Cabaniss, Mr., 164, 166, 168, 269, 270, 273, 274, 275, 277, 278, 279.
Mrs., 276, 284, 285, 286.
George H., 275, 280.
Jas., 169, 267, 275, 280.
Cabell, E. W., Jr., 168.
Robert Y., 164.
Wm. H., 164.
Cabin Point, 161, 164, 165, 285.
Ca Ira, 283.
Cairns, Susanna, 243.
California, 28.
Callahan, Thomas, 243.
Calve, 197.

Camack, Jas. Jno., 208.
Camden dist., S. C., 112.
Camm, John, 128.
Camp, Geo. W., Jr., 166.
Thomas B., 272.
Wm. G., 272.
Campbell, Col., 223.
Master, 235 .
Charles, 15, 145.
Hugh, 162.
John, 37.
Thos. R., 162.
William, 128.
Campbell clan, 178.
Campbell County, 46.
Campbell's Bridge, 3, 19.
Caperville, 278.
Captain, 7.
Card playing, 54.
Carlile, John, 92.
Carlton's Store, 272, 278, 282.
Caroline Co., 120.
Carr, Elizabeth, 115.
Gideon, 115.
Carrier, Elizabeth, 103.
John, 103.
Carrington, Col., 77, 81.
Benjamin, 268.
E. C., 282.
Edward, 285.
George C., 282.
Mayo B., 268.
Walter C., 282, 285.
Paul, 128.
Carroll, Gray, 279.
James, 279.
T., 272.
Carruthers, Dr. Wm. G., 146.
Carter, Mr., 284.
Mrs., 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286.
Governor, 127.
Williams, Jr., 271.
Camp, 233, 234.
Cartersville, 279.
Carthur, Julia Ann, 264.
Caruthers, Wm. A., 149.
Cary, Archy, 156.
G. A., 277, 283.
John B., 277, 283.
Robert, 251.
Cary & Williams, 207.
Casenave & Walker, 208.
Casey, Dan, 207.
Caswell Co., N. C., 260.
Catawba Creek, 36.
Catiller, Abraham, 114.
Edward, 114.
Cattle, 209.
Cave, Bryan, 181, 195.
Cednor, 195.
Centreville, 285.
Chacees, 44.
Chalk, William, 118.
Chambliss, James, 166.
Jno. R., 166.
T. J., 282.
William O., 282.
Chancellorsville, 148.
Chandler, J. A. C., 128.
Chapawamsic, 284.
Chapin, Gurdon, 208.
Charles City County, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 166, 167, 203 246, 247, 249, 268, 282, 284.
Charles City Court House, 161, 164, 165, 167, 273, 281, 284.
Charles Co., Md., 101.
Charles, Fort, 5, 8.
Charlotte Co., H., 168.
Chatsworth, 155.
Cheatham, Sarah Baker, 110.
Chester, William, 184, 185.
Chester Co., S. C., 105.
Chesterfield Co., 156, 186, 283.
Chesterfield C. H., 164.
Chestnut, Charles, 242.
John, 245.
Margaret, 243.
Chichley, Sr. Henry, 127, 136, 190.
Chickahominy, 84.
Chickahominy River, 186, 189.
Chiles, Agnes, 261, 262, 263.
Anna, 262.
Betty Jennings, 262.
Edward, 18.
Frances, 262.
Franky Meeky, 262.
Henry, 262.
James, 262.
John, 262.
Malachi, 262.
Mariah, 263.
Mary, 262.
Susanna, 262.
Thomas, 262.
William, 261, 262, 263.
Chirurgions, 7.
Chisman, George W., 114.
John, 114.
Chiswell, John, 36.
Chowan river, N. C., 118.
Chrisman, Hanah, 242.
Christanna, 42, 43, 44, 153, 154, 171.
Christian, H. S., 166.
Henry, 276.

Christian, Jno. B., 165.
Robert, 272, 274, 276.
R. W., 169, 189, 268.
Turner, 166.
William A., 274, 282.
Wm. J., 272.
Chuckatuck, 279.
Churchwell, Richard, 118.
Circassian tobacco, 254, 255.
Claiborne, Bassett S., 165.
George, 165.
H. A., 277, 284.
Mary Herbert, 118.
Wiliam, 127.
Clark, George Rogers, 128.
Sarah, 103.
Clarke, Colvin, 282.
James L., 282.
Major Jno., 163, 165.
John J., 161.
W. A., 164.
W. B., 164.
Clarke Co., 145, 281.
Clarkeston, 162, 271, 272.
Clayton, Frances C., 269.
John, 127, 239.
William B., 269.
Clemmer, Daniel, 243.
Clopton, James, 282.
James A., 282.
James C., 280.
Jos., 280.
Clowerwell, 193.
Coal Bridge, 285.
Cobbs, 156.
Cochran, Robert, 245.
Cock fighting, 54.
Cockade City, 21.
Cocke, Deane, 251.
James B., 283.
Nathl. C., 283.
Thomas, 283.
Cody, Mrs. P. M., 233.
Cogbill, Thomas O., 280, 282.
Coke, J., 274, 277, 282, 284.
Jno. A., 274, 277, 282.
Richard, 272, 274, 286.
Walter, 284.
Colbert, Rich'd, 114.
Cole, grandsire, 259.
Jesse, 272, 275.
Robert, 272. 275.
William, 283.
Coleman, Mrs., 281, 285.
Abraham, 251.
George P., 281, 285.
James, 208, 263.
Collins, Mr. D., 276.
Richard, 14.
Columbus, Miss., 285.
Combe, Thomas, 185.
Compton, Henry.
Conway, Richard, 207.
Cook, Ann, 114.
Feite, 93.
Cooke, Heph, 208.
John Esten, 95, 130-131,146.
Cooper, John, 251.
Symin, 14.
Cooper's P. O., 170, 267.
Copeland, John, 127.
Cople parish, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.
Corbin, Thomas, 251.
Corn, 4, 5, 7.
Cornwallis, Lord, 127.
Cornwallis' Cave, 238.
Corther, Julia Ann, 264.
Coryell, Geo., 207.
Council, journal, 153-154.
Coupland, Dr. B. H., 162.
Cousins, Robert, 274.
Coutts, Thomas, 251.
Cowpasture River, 37.
Cowser, Katie, 117.
Cox, Miss, 158.
Edw., 275.
Jacob, 208.
Stephen, 158.
Thomas, 111.
Thomas Edw., 275.
Coxendale, 187.
Cowan, Henry, 157.
Crafford, Carter, 273.
William, 273.
Crafton, Mr., 264.
Cragin, Benjamin, 271.
John, 271.
Craig, George, 245.
James, 208, 242, 245.
John, 245.
Margaret, 244.
Rebecca, 244.
Robert, 242.
Craig, Sam'l, 208.
Craig & Dunlop, 208.
Crawford, Elizabeth, 242.
Martha, 245.
R. M., 124.
Robert, 245.
Crittenden, John J., 128.
Crocket Springs, Tenn., 115.
Crofford, Vineyard, 157.
Croix, Pierre de la, 198.
Crump, Benedict, 165.

Crump, Beverley, 165.
George H., 272, 279.
Jno. C., 272, 279.
Richard C., 162.
S. G., 275.
S. J., 281, 284.
Sally W., 162.
William W., 275, 281.
Culpeper, Governor, 127.
Alexander, 188, 197.
Philipa Frances, 188.
Culpeper Co., 202, 286.
Cumberland Co., 120, 268, 279, 283 285.
Cumberland Parish, 157.
Cunliffe, Edwin, 162, 163.
Esther, 162, 163.
Curls, 155.
Currier, Elizabeth, 103.
Curry, Adam, 242.
Alexander, 242.
Benjamin, 243.
Daniel, 242.
Josiah, 243.
Margaret, 245.
Robert, 245.
Samuel, 245.
Curtis, Benj., 278.
Edmund, 114.
Doctor H., 278.
Cushing, J. P., 129, 130.
Custis, Ann, 119.
Henry, 119.
John, 117, 128.
Cutler, R. E., 284.
Ro. C., 284.
Dabney, Benj. F., 165.
Thomas T., 165.
Dabney & Rogerson, 208.
Dade, Baldwin, 207.
Dale, Elizabeth, 195.
Sir Thomas, 127, 195.
Dallas Co., Tex., 46.
Dalrymple, Rev. Dr., 213.
Dame, George W., 129.
Daniel, Nancy, 111.
Thomas, 165, 168.
Thos. H., 165, 168.
Darling & Earp, 208.
Dauers, Edward, 192.
Davenport, Jos., 114.
Wm., 114.
Davies, Arthur L., 273.
Samuel, 128, 130.
Walter, 273.
Davis, Capt., 278.
David, 48.
Elias, 104.
Davis, Evans, 48.
Jacob C., 281.
James, 48, 92.
Jefferson, 48.
Leonard, 244.
Mary Elizabeth, 110.
Patrick, 37.
Robert, 48.
Wm. C., 281.
Davy, Sir Humphrey, 26.
Dawkins, Hannah, 111.
Dawson, Huldah, 110.
Martha Ann, 119.
Nicholas, 119.
Thomas, 128.
William, 128, 258.
Deans, Sam, 251.
Deans, J. L., 161, 164.
Deboc, John, 107.
De Gazor, Madam, 79.
Dejarnatt, D., 268.
R. E., 268.
Delamore, Cicely, 191.
Wm., 191.
Delaware, Lord, 127, 196.
Denby, 195, 276.
Deneale (?), Geo., 208.
Dennis, David, 250, 251.
Henry, 251.
Denny, Robert, 46.
Dew, B. F., 278, 282.
J. W., 268, 270, 272.
Philip A., 161.
Thomas, 268, 270, 272, 278 282.
Thomas R., 95, 128, 219.
Dick, Major, 86.
Dickinson, Adam, 36, 94.
A. D., 283.
Thomas H., 271.
Dickson, A. M., 268.
Agelina M., 170.
M. T., 170, 268.
Diggs, Governor, 127.
Dillard, James Hardy, 122-125, 126.
Dinwiddie, Governor, 127.
Dinwiddie Co., 48, 67, 116, 165, 202.
Dinwiddie C. H., 281.
Dismal Swamp Canal Co., 228.
Ditchley, 196.
Divinity, study of, 56.
Dixon, Mrs., 275.
Dodman, John, 121.
Dodson, Elias, 276, 278, 287.
Nancy, 276.
Doherty, William, 91.
Donaldson & Hartshorne, 207.
Elizabeth C., 120.

Donnell, John, 207.
Donnelly, T. B., 280, 282.
Dortch, Lewis J., 276.
Dougherty, C., 93.
John, 83.
William, 91.
Douglas, William, 241.
James, 208.
Samuel I., 165.
Wm., R. C., 165.
Douglas, Mass., 271.
Douglas Clan, 178.
Downing, Dr., 280.
Doyne, Mary, 119.
Robert, 119.
Drewry, P. H., 1-22.
Drummers, 8.
Drummond Clan, 178.
Drury, Jane, 48.
Drysdale, Governor, 127.
Duke, Elisha, 208.
Henry, 247, 248.
Dumfries, 284.
Dunbar Clan, 178.
Dunckley, Robert, 250.
Dundas & Hepburn, 208.
Dungeness, 155.
Dunnsville, 280, 285.
Dunlop house, 3, 8, 9, 17.
Dunlop & Craig, 208.
Dunlop's factory, 16.
Dunmore, Lord, 127.
Dupuy, John P., 283.
Durant, Henry, 103.
Sarah, 113.
Dursley, 191.
DuVall, William, 207.
Eagle Tavern, 233.
Earle, William, 103.
Early, Jb., 267.
Joab, 170.
Samuel H., 170, 267.
Earp & Darling, 208.
East India Company, 182.
Eastville, 169, 279, 286.
Eaton, George C., 170.
John S., 170.
Echols brothers, 214.
Edloe, Henry, 163, 164, 165, 166 167, 168, 169, 273, 275 276, 279, 282, 284, 286.
William, 167, 168, 170, 271 273.
Edmunds, Edwin H., 277, 286.
N. S., 277, 286.
Edmunds, Thos. W. R., 165.
Edmunds' Store, 277, 286.
Education in Virginia, 52-57, 58-64, 69-71.
Edwards, John S., 286.
L. R., 282.
Thomas, 161, 286.
Thomas H., 161.
Effingham, Governor, 127.
Eggleston, Edward, 161, 164.
Everard M., 165, 167.
Joseph C., 161, 164.
Dr. J. H., 129.
Wm. T., 165, 167.
Elam, Isaac, 46.
Jesse, 46.
Eldridge, Dobo, 14.
Elizabeth City Co., 7, 187, 192, 268, 283.
Elk Hill, Amelia, 161, 268, 274, 277, 279, 285, 289.
Elk Run, 153.
Elkton, 152, 172.
Elliott, Martin, 159.
Ellis, Powhatan, 95.
Ellsby, Augustine, 14.
Empie, Adam, 128, 166, 269, 270 271.
Empie, John J., 269, 270, 271.
Enfield, 165.
English, Thomas Dunn, 96.
English Education, 54.
Enols, 44.
Episcopal Church, 113, 114.
Episcopal High School of Virginia 212-214.
Eppes, Elizabeth, 282.
John, 282.
John W., 269, 270.
Littlebury, 247, 248.
Martha B., 269, 270.
Peter, 270.
Erwin, Benjamin, 240.
Clement, 243.
Jane, 243.
Essex Co., 65, 148, 190, 280, 281 285.
Estey, David, 208.
Euphrates River, 152.
Evans, Elizabeth, 245.
Rosa, 46.
Thomas B., 280.
Everett, Edward, 96.
Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert, 128, 221-230.
Capt. Thomas, 99.
Expedition Run, 149.
Explorations, early, 40-45.
Fairfax, Lord, 156.

Fairfax County, 121, 190.
Fallam, Captain, 21.
Falling Creek, 186.
Fallows, Captain, 21.
Faraday, Michael, 26.
Farye, Joseph, 12, 18.
Faulcon, Jacob, 169, 283.
Faulcon, John A., 283.
Faulkner, Mrs. W. S., 260, 261.
Fauntleroy, Geo. L., 165.
M. G., 271, 272.
S. G., 271, 272, 275.
Wm. E. L., 165.
Fauquier, Governor, 127.
Fauquier Co., 107, 108, 110, 112, 145 190.
Fauquier Courthouse, 77.
Fayette Co., Ky., 46.
Fayetteville, N. C., 282.
Feamster, Thomas, 37.
Featherstone, Charles, 14.
Feild, Charles G., 286.
John S., 286.
Thomas, 14.
Thomas L., 286.
Fendall, Phil. W., 207.
Ferrar, Nicholas, 127.
Finney, Benj. W., 277, 285.
John, 277, 285.
Fisher, Wm., 251.
Fishery, 54.
Fishing, 4.
Fitch, John, 115.
Nancy, 115.
Fitzgerald, John, 207.
Fitzharding, Lord, 196.
Fitzherald, Elizabeth, 260.
Fitzhugh, N., 208.
William, 127.
Wm. H., 284.
Fitzpatrick, B., 111.
Cynthia Hardwick, 111.
Molly, 111.
Thomas, 38, 93.
Fire Nations, 45.
Flat Hat Club Medal, 128.
Flea Island, 13, 14, 15, 17.
Fleets, 7, 15, 16.
Fletcher, Judge, 26, 27.
Fletcher, Otway & Co., 208.
Floud, Capt. John, 5, 19.
Flowerdewe Hundred, 19.
Folliot, Edward, 194.
Sir John, 194.
Fontaine, John, 148, 149, 151, 171.
Fontaine's Journal, 146.
Ford, John Edward, 208.
Foreman, A. T., 281.
N. B., 281.
Fornof, Mrs. John R., 48.
Forrest & Seton, 208.
Fort Appamatucke, 5.
Fort Charles, 5, 8.
Fort Henry, 1-22.
Fort James, 5.
Fort Royall, 5.
Fort Run, 38.
Fort Vause, 94.
Forts, 4-9, 42.
Foster, Mrs., 273.
Archibald T., 270, 273.
Mrs. F., 273.
Frances, 270, 273.
James, 263.
John, 207.
Joseph, 273.
Thomas, 103.
family, 263.
Four Mile Creek, 155.
Fourth of July at Williamsburg 1805, 65-68.
Fowler, Bartholomew, 247.
Fowlis, 175.
Fox, Jno. H., 285.
Frank Town, 283.
Franklin Co., 118, 158.
Franklin, N. C., 117.
Fraser Clan, 178.
Frazier, John, 93.
Frederick Co., 105, 145, 270, 271, 272.
Fredericksburg, 148, 167, 170, 261, 281.
Freeman, Temperance, 260.
Freke, William, 121.
French, Martha L., 272.
Ro. J., 275.
Wm., 275.
Wm. T., 272.
French & Indian War, 36-39 91-94.
French squadron, 40.
Friend, Charles, 272, 275, 281.
J. G., 170.
Joseph, 168.
Nathaniel, 170, 272, 275, 281.
Thomas R., 168.
Frontiers, 40-45, 153, 154.
Fry, Christopher, 241.
Joshua, 127.
Fuller, Captain Wm., 196.
Fultz, J., 241.
Fulwood, Ja., 99.

Gains, Sallie, 242.
Gallaway, David, 94.
Galloway, Robert, 93, 94.
Galt, Dr., 278, 285.
A. D., 275, 278, 279, 282, 285.
Alex., 269, 271.
Alexander D., 273, 274, 279.
Ann, 161.
Dickie, 269, 271.
John M., 274, 278, 282.
Mary A., 167.
M. M., 161.
William R., 269, 271.
William T., 167.
Gamble, Mr., 77.
Garber, John, 241.
Gardner, Rev. W. F., 213.
Garland, Mr., 64.
Henrietta, 106, 108, 111.
Mary, 107.
William, 106, 107.
Garrett, Mrs., 284.
Ann, 164, 166, 170.
Benj., 277.
Benj. F., 284.
R. R., 166, 170.
Richard R., 164.
Ro. M., 277, 284.
Garretson, I., 161, 164.
Garysville, 270, 283.
Gates, Governor, 127.
Gates, Sir William, 180.
Gatewood, Philip, Esq., 162.
Gemmitt, John, 114.
Genito, Powhatan, 277, 285.
Geography, 55, 70.
George, Byrd, 109.
Wm. O., 169.
Georgetown, Dist., S. C., 112.
German Protestants, 148.
Germanna, 148, 149, 150, 171, 172.
Germans in Virginia, 42.
Germantown, 176.
Germany, Willis, 157.
Gerrard, Francis, 99.
Justinian, 194.
Thomas, 194.
Gerry, Elbridge, 78.
Gibbons, John, 244.
Mary, 244.
Gibson, Edmund, 127.
Gilbert, Abraham, 47.
C. E., 47.
William, 47.
Gilbert Town, 47.
Giles, Jo., 114.
T. T., 268.
Thomas P., 268.
Giles, William B., 128.
Giles County, 231.
Gilgison, Anne, 245.
Gilkison, Ann, 245.
Gills, John, 208.
Gillespie, Dr., 90.
Gilpin, George, 208.
Girardin, L. H., 50-51, 239, 240.
Glasscock, Agnes, 108, 109.
John, 108.
Margaret, 108, 109.
Thomas, 108, 109.
Glenn, Mary, 245.
Globes, use of, 55.
Gloucester Co., 42, 165, 170, 190, 273, 276.
Gloucester Ct. House, 161, 163, 165, 166, 169, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 274, 277, 280, 282, 284, 285, 286.
Gloucestershire, 182, 184, 186.
Glover, John, 251.
Gooch, William, 127.
Goochland Co., 149, 150, 155, 158, 159.
Goochland C. H., 275.
Goodknight, Mrs. C. S., 46.
Lillian Prewitt, 46.
Goodwin, E. L., 212-214.
Jno., 251.
William, 67.
Goose Creek, 109.
Gordon, Alex., 208.
John C., 282.
Gordon Clan, 178.
Gorham Manufacturing Co., 126.
Gostwick, Sir Edward, 135.
Mary, 135.
Gotley, Peter, 102.
Richard, 102.
Gould, Natha, 258.
Gouverneur, Samuel L., 175, 177.
Graham, John, 38, 91.
Graham Clan, 178.
Grant, Ann, 260.
Asa Diskin, 260.
James, 260.
John, 260.
Joshua, 260.
Neeley, 260.
Reuben, 260.
William, 260.
Grant clan, 178.
Grant family, 260.
Gravatt, John J., 279, 284.
Lucy, 279, 284.
Gray, Francis, 121.
Grayson, Benjamin, 174.
Spence, 173.

Grayson, Susannah Monroe, 174.
Col. William, 176.
Great Calf Pasture River, 38.
Great Bridge, 281.
Greek language, 55, 70.
Green, Elizabeth, 243.
Hannah, 243.
Joseph, 243.
Greenbrier Co., 37.
Greene Co., 150, 171.
Greene Co.. Ga., 111, 157.
Greene, C. H., 151.
Greenhow, J. W., 267.
Ro., 267.
Greenspring, 189.
Greensville Co., 116, 117, 268.
Gregory, Mr., 283.
Mrs., 277.
Fendall G., 276.
Fendall S., 278.
Francis, 165.
J. M., 283, 285, 286.
Jno. M., 167, 283.
Jno. W., 269.
Richard H., 169, 269.
T. R., 165.
T. W. S., 276, 278.
William N., 276, 278.
Wm. O., 169, 269.
Gresham, Mr., 166, 170, 268, 269.
Edward, 278, 282.
J., 167.
Thomas, 278, 282.
Thomas J., 270.
Griffin, Cyrus A., 166, 169.
James C., 268, 270.
James L. C., 169.
Richard, 121.
S. S., 166, 169, 268, 270.
Grigsby, Hugh Blair, 96, 127, 155, 156, 220, 225, 226, 228.
Grimm, Polly Ann, 242.
Grinnell, Thos., 208.
Groce, Jared Ellison, 263.
Groce family, 263.
Gronovius, 239.
Grove, Silvans, 251.
Gruber, Jacob, 241.
Gunnell, Wm. J., 207.
Gurley, Wm. D., 285.
William O., 274.
Guy's hospital, 25.
Gwathmey, Richard, 285.
T., 273.
William H., 285.
Wm. W., 273.
Gyle, Dorothy, 99.
Hack, Peter, 119.
Haistwell, Edwd., 258.
Hakluyt, Rev. Richard, 127.
Hale, Mrs. Lizzie Reese, 116.
Halfway House, Y. County, 166.
Halifax Co., 158, 278, 282, 285, 286, 287.
Hall, Abigail, 243.
W. L., 133.
Halley, James, 208.
Halsey, J. J., 150.
Halyburton, James D., 280.
Hamilton, George O., 281.
John, 93.
R. S., 281.
Robt. & Co., 208.
Dr. W. A., 122-125.
Hamman, Anna, 49.
Hammer, Henry, 244.
Hammersmith, 23.
Hamor, Ralph, 127.
Hampden-Sidney College, 96, 129, 130, 199.
Hampel, Benj. A., 208.
Hampton, 40, 42, 170, 232, 234, 237, 238, 277, 279, 280.
Hampton Parish, 194.
Hannah, Nich., 207.
Hannon, Mrs. Hal, 158.
John Randolph, 158.
R. F., 163, 165.
R. T., 163, 165.
Hanon, John Stith, 158.
Hanover Co., 149-150, 276, 283.
Hanover C. H., 271, 272, 275, 278, 284.
Hansford, Mrs., 235, 236.
Ben, 237.
Eliz'th, 114.
Hardage, Aaron, 112.
Lydia, 104.
Hardaway, Janie, 48.
Martha, 48.
Thomas, 48.
Hardaway's Mills, 48.
Hardich, Margaret, 99.
Thomas, 99.
William, 96, 98, 99.
Hardick, Thomas, 112.
William, 98.
Hardidge, Elizabeth, 100, 111.
Frances, 101.
William, 98.
Hardin Co., Ky., 108.
Harditch, James, 103.
Hardrick, Hazle, 112.
Hardridge, Moses, 112.
Margaret, 108.
Joseph, 100.

Hardridge, William, 100.
Hardwich, William, 98.
Hardwick, Aaron, 105, 106, 107, 109 111, 112.
Ann, 103, 105, 106.
Benjamin F., 110.
Caroline, 111.
Charles, 110, 111.
Charles F., 112.
Christopher Lafayette 111.
Cynthia, 111.
Cynthia Ann, 112.
Daniel H., 112.
Dorcas, 106.
Elizabeth, 99, 100, 101 104, 105, 106, 108, 113
Emily, 111.
F. Mc., 157.
Frances, 100, 106, 107 110.
Franklin E., 112.
G. W., 110.
Garland, 108, 110, 111 157.
George, 101, 102, 106 107, 111, 157.
George F., 157.
Hannah, 106.
Haswel, 105.
Hazell, 105.
Henrietta, 107.
Hugh Montyomery, 112
Huldah, 110.
Huldah Margaret, 111.
Isabel, 105.
James, 101, 102, 103, 104 105, 106, 108, 109 111, 157.
John, 104, 108, 112.
John Wesley, 110, 111.
Joseph, 101, 102, 103 104, 105, 106, 111.
Kezziah, 157.
Lydia, 103, 104.
Margaret, 109, 110.
Martha, 112.
Mary, 105, 111, 112.
Nancy, 157.
Peggy, 111.
Polly, 157.
Robert, 102.
Robert M., 157.
Robert William, 111.
Samuel, 112.
Selina, 111.
Sukey, 107.
Hardwick, Susan, 111.
Thomas, 103, 104, 106 107.
Thomas Coke, 110.
Thomas W., 111.
Thomas William, 110.
William H., 112.
William P., 110.
William Parker, 110.
Hardwick family, 97-112, 157.
Hardwicke, William, 98, 100, 101 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109 111, 112, 157.
Hardy, Lemuel, 117.
Hargrave, Isham E., 281.
Hargrove, Dudley, 116.
Hardy, 117.
H. H., 118.
Hiram Hardy, 116, 117.
John, 116.
Kinchen W., 116.
Laban, 116.
Lemuel, 116, 117.
Reuben, 116, 117.
Reuben Morgan, 116, 117.
Zachariah Branscomb, 116.
Hariot, Thomas, 127.
Harlem, 176.
Harnsberger, Henry, 242.
Jeremiah, 242.
Harnesberger, Susanna, 241.
Harper, Samuel, 208 .
Harper's Ferry, 145 .
Harrell, Mr., 224.
Harridge, 108.
Harris, John, 36.
John T., 278.
Rev. Samuel, 65.
Harrison, Mr., 64.
Benjamin, 128, 203, 281, 284.
Byrd, 243.
Carter, 64.
Gen. Charles, 118.
Elizabeth, 128.
Fairfax, 153, 154.
G. W., 280.
Geo. E., 164.
George W., 274.
Geo. H., 285.
Henry, 284.
John Page, 281.
Peachy, 243.
Phoebe, 242.
Richard J., 269.

Harrison, Robert C., 269.
Sally, 112.
Thomas A., 167.
Wm. J., 269.
Harrisonburg, 151, 243.
Harryson, Benjamin, 185.
Hart, Dr. Albert Bushnell, 126.
Hartman, Philip, 244.
Hartshorne & Donaldson, 207.
Harvey, Governor, 10, 11, 127, 187.
Harvie, Mr., 64, 87, 90.
John, 38, 92, 93, 94.
Lewis E., 227.
Harwich, Margaret, 108.
Haskins, John, 163.
John W., 163.
Hatcher, Samuel, 279.
Hathaway, Eliziar, 241.
Hatley, Benja., 251.
Hatton, John G., 161.
Mary, 161.
Hayden, Cha. B., 272.
Hayes, Edward, 14.
John, 67, 68.
Haymond, Calder, 47.
Catherine, 47, 48.
Edward, 47.
John, 47.
Milly, 48.
Thomas, 47.
Hayne, Richd., 251.
Hayter, Thomas, 127.
Headrights, 137-142.
Heathcote, Sam, 258.
Hedrick, Letitia Murphy, 233.
Henderson, J. P., 161.
James, 259.
Jas. P., 165.
Jane, 259.
Jean, 257.
John, 259.
Joseph, 259.
Lane B., 259.
Mary (Polly), 259.
Robert, 259.
Samuel, 37, 92.
Sarah, 259.
Walter, 166.
William, 259.
Hendren, John B., 280.
Henley, Mr., 203.
Mrs., 272, 274, 286.
Harriet, 272, 274.
John, 274.
John A., 272.
Leonard, 286.
R., 287.
Richardson, 272, 274, 278.
S. S., 282.
Henley, Samuel, 277.
Straughan, 274.
T. M., 282.
Thomas, 277.
Thomas M., 274.
W. L., 272, 274, 278, 287.
Henrico Co., 5, 11, 19, 20, 41, 46, 116, 155, 192, 195.
Henrico parish, 246.
Henricopolis, 187.
Henry, James, 243.
Patrick, 128.
Robert, 38, 92.
Samuel, 243.
Henry, Fort, 1-22.
Henshaw, Charles L., 162.
Hepburn & Dundas, 208.
Herbert, Wm., 207.
Herring, Abagail, 242.
Herschel, Sir John, 27.
Hewitt, Mary, 49.
Heyward, Mrs., 74, 75.
Hickman, John & Co., 208.
High Top, 152.
Highland Co., 37, 38, 39, 91, 92.
Hill, Edward, 128.
George, 14.
Ruth, 23.
Hinkle, William, 241.
Hixes Ford, Greensville, 268.
Hobson, Joseph, 161, 163.
Hobson & Sampson, 161.
Hodges, W. T., 124.
Hodgson(?) & Co., 207.
Hoeff, Lawrence, 207.
Hoes, 7.
Hog Island, 189, 192.
Hoge, Moses, 130.
Hogg vs. Bird, 38.
Hogs, 209.
Holleman, H. W., 276, 279, 286.
Joel, 272, 279.
Wm. R., 279, 286.
Wm. Rush, 276.
Holloway, James, 114.
Thos., 114.
Holmes, Elizabeth, 111.
George F., 23-35.
Holstead, R. T., 278.
Richard, 278.
Holt, Edmund Dexter, 263.
Mary Ann, 261.
William C., 67, 68.
Hood, R., 208.
Hooe, James H., 208.
John, 208.
Hook, Jane, 243.
Hoover, Anna, 241.

Hope, James Barron, 128.
Hopkins, Mr., 77.
John, 93.
Lewis, 208.
Horrocks, James, 128.
Horse-racing, 54.
Horses, 9.
Howard, Edward C., 114.
Math., 251.
Wm., 114.
Howe, Henry, 12, 18, 146.
Howlett, James, 273.
Hoxton, Archibald R., 214.
Col. Llewellyn, 214.
Hoyle, Sam, 251.
Huffman, Daniel, 240.
James, 241.
Hughart, Thomas, 92.
Hughes, Robert M., 95-97.
William, 241.
Huling, Andrew, 243.
Hull, Augustine, 99.
Humble, Uriah, 92.
Hunt, Robert, 127.
Thomas, 114.
Hunter, B. B. B., 161, 165.
Edw. R., 161, 165.
George, 208.
Jo., 114.
Huntington, H. E., 50.
Huntt, James, 208.
Hurt, Ellen, 46.
Family, 46.
Hutchinson, Eleanor, 259.
Hutt, Gerrard, 105, 107.
Hutts, Gerard, 104.
James, 104.
Hyde, John, 251.
Hyman, Mrs. Harry, 118.
Indian Company, 44.
Indian Town Creek, 14, 17.
Indian trade, 21.
Indians, 40-45, 91-94, 140, 171.
Indians, Maherine, 149, 154.
Nottoways, 154.
Occoneechee, 153.
Saponie, 153.
Stukanow, 153.
Tottero, 153.
Tuscaruro, 154.
Ingle, Richard, 96.
Innes Clan, 178.
Irby, John W., 283.
Irby, William B., 283.
Iredell Co., N. C., 117.
Ireland, James, 240.
Irick, David, 241.
Iron works, 186, 195.
Irvine, Thos., 208.
Irving, Charles, 268.
R. K., 268.
Isle of Wight Co., 5, 8, 19, 272, 278, 279.
Jackson, John, 208.
Joseph, 251.
Parish, La., 117.
River, 36, 38, 94.
Jamaica, 209.
James, Thomas, 106.
James City Co., 5, 19, 161, 167, 189, 203, 247, 277.
James, Fort, 5.
James River, 4, 8, 9, 38, 91, 93, 147, 151, 154, 171.
James River Co., 228.
Jameson, J. F., 231.
Jamestown, 41, 194, 197, 218.
Jamieson, Andrew, 208.
Jamisson, Robert B., 207.
Janney, Elisha, 208.
John, 208.
Janson, M. D., 278.
W. H., 278.
Jarratt, Devereux, 128.
Mrs. Joanna, 248, 249.
Jarvis, Andrew L., 286.
John D., 163, 165, 286.
John W., 163, 165, 269.
Jasper Co., Ga., 157.
Jefferson Co., 145.
Jefferson, Thomas, 50, 96, 128, 150, 179.
Jefferson Co., Ga., 110, 111.
Jeffery, Ann, 270.
Richard W., 270.
Jeffreys, Jeff., 251.
Jeffries, Governor, 127.
James M., 161.
Jenings, E., 210.
Jennings, Governor, 127.
Jennings' Ordinary, 283.
Jerusalem, 274, 282, 285.
Jeter, Henry, 49.
Sovereign, 49.
Jetersville P. O., 271.
Joanes, John, 14.
Johns, Alfred, 170.
Glover, 170.
John, 128, 219, 226.
Johnson, Mr., 264.
Dr. A. O., 283.
Benj. J., 273, 275.
Chapman, 95.
Christo, 163, 167.

Johnson, James, 163, 167, 240.
Joseph, 159.
R. W., 283.
Wm., 273, 275.
John, 38.
Johnston, Joseph, 159.
Mary, 38, 146.
Jones, Mr., 64.
A. C., 272, 278.
Mrs. A. M., 48.
A. S., 161.
Abraham, 22.
Abraham Wood, 22.
Alexander, 164, 283.
Allen, 169, 273.
Anderson, 163.
Anderson S., 166.
B. F., 166.
B. Franklin, 163.
Catesby, 161.
C. S., 276.
Christopher T., 271.
Daniel, 273.
Edmund W., 286.
Mrs. E. M., 48.
Elizabeth, 173.
Henry L., 169, 268.
Hugh, 146, 217.
J. N., 276, 279.
James B., 283.
John, 161, 163, 164, 169, 228.
John H., 268.
John J., 274, 279, 285.
John W., 283.
Josiah N., 272.
Martha, 111.
Mary, 49.
Mrs. Mary A., 276.
Nathaniel, 121.
Orlando S., 163.
Pelitiah, 49.
Peter, 7, 21, 22, 49.
R. S., 276.
Robert C., 161, 268.
Scervant, 272, 275, 276, 278, 281, 282, 285, 286.
Skelton, 50.
Thomas, 128, 163, 166.
Walter F., 271.
Warner T., 280, 284.
William, 49, 161, 268, 271.
William H., 168.
William M., 168, 169.
Jonesburo Whig, 231.
Joynes, E. S., 96, 228, 229.
Jurisprudence, study of, 56.
Kanawha Co., 282, 285.
Kaufman, Angelica, 23.
Keezletown, 93.
Keith, Arthur, L., 97-112.
Henry, 107.
Ja., 207.
Rev. Mr., 181.
Kellam, Argoll, 119.
Esther A., 119.
Esther W., 119.
Frances, 119.
Jonathan, 119.
Richard Jr., 119.
Sarah, 119.
Kelso, Robert, 114.
Kemp, Mat. W., 165.
P. Wyndham, 165.
Kempe, Governor, 127.
Kemper, Charles E., 36-39, 91-94 171, 172, 240-244.
Kendall, Ann, 119.
Kennedy, Charles H., 271.
Kennedy, Dorothy, 110.
Kennedy, Capt. E. P., 271.
James, 208.
Kennerly, P., 241.
Kerr, James, 208.
Keyser, M. F., 268.
Tim, 251.
Kidd, John, 270.
Kilmarnock, 286.
Kimbrough, Capt. Joseph, 120.
Kincheloe, Brandt, 108.
Eleanor, 108.
Ellen, 109.
Hardwick, 108.
James, 108, 109.
King, Miles, Esq., 164, 166.
N. C., 166.
Newton C., 164.
Rufus, 77.
William, 241.
King & Queen Co., 120, 161, 271, 272, 277, 278, 280, 282, 285.
King George Co., 190, 191, 260.
King William Co., 91, 161, 263, 273, 276, 284, 285.
King William Courthouse, 161, 163 165, 167, 278.
Kinsolving, Arthur Barksdale, 212-214.
Kisling, Christina, 243.
Kite, Jacob, 242.
Sarah, 242.
Knight, W. Mc., 208.
Knights of Golden Horseshoe, 43, 145-153, 171, 172.

Koontz, John, 240.
Philip, 243.
Korn & Wisemiller, 208.
Kortright, Elizabeth, 176.
Kull, Eli, 16.
Lacy, Joseph, 251.
Lafferty, Ralph, 36.
Lair, Ferdinand, 240.
Laird, Anne, 245.
Grace, 242.
James, 244.
Phoebe, 243.
Lamar, L. Q. C., 33.
Lamb, Frank B., 157, 158.
John, 273.
L. A., 273.
Lambert, Col., 88.
Wm., 279.
Lancaster Co., 190, 286.
Land, method of patenting, 137-142.
Land Records, 9-14.
Lane, Cyoway, 104.
James Hardridge, 104.
Jno. W., 277, 285.
Sally, 277, 285.
Thomas, 251.
Wm., 251.
Lanes Grove, 276.
Langhornes Tavern, 269, 270.
Langstone, Mary, 114.
Languages, 54.
Lanham, Margareet, 46.
Lascelles, Phi., 251.
Lassiter, Timothy H., 282.
Latin language, 55, 70.
Lawrason, James, 208.
Lawrenceville, 276.
Lawson, Susan Hardridge, 107.
Leake, Josiah, 275.
Walter D., 275.
Leather, 209.
Lee, Governor, 127.
Ann, 196.
Charles, 207.
Sir Henry, 196.
James, 270, 272, 274.
Philip L., 270, 272, 274.
Richard, 101, 251.
Sarah, 117.
Leech, Jonkin, 14.
LeFevre, Isaac, 260, 261.
Magdelaine, 260.
LeGrange, Tenn., 33.
Leigh, Benjamin Watkins, 96, 128.
Lemon, Mary Margaret, 260.
Leslie Clan, 178.
Levyson, J. Jr., & Co., 208.
Lewis, Mr., 87.
Andrew, 128.
Edward S., 173-179.
Fannie, 245.
Naomi, 48.
Thomas, 244.
Lewisburg, Virginia, 272.
Lexington, 166.
Liberty, Bedford Co., 231.
Libraries, 56.
Library of Congress, 246, 250.
Lidderdale, John, 137.
Lieutenant Run Creek, 10, 11.
Light, John, 243.
Lightfoot, Philip, 128, 167.
P. C., 267.
W. B., 167.
Lindsey, Henry, 283.
Clan, 178.
Linville's Creek, 38.
Lipscomb, Abner, 263.
Betty, 262.
Joel, 262, 263.
Lisson, Daniel, 121.
Little, Charles, 208.
Littlejohn, John W., 286.
Littlejohn, Wm. A., 286.
Littlepage, Lewis, 96.
Little Plymouth, 164, 272, 275, 280.
Littleton, Capt., 264, 266.
Little Town, 161, 163, 166, 170.
Livingston, Robert R., 176.
Ljunstedt, Mrs. Milnor, 14, 265.
Lloyd, Richard, 14.
Thos., 251.
Locke, Joshua, 251.
Locust Dale Academy, 199.
Logic, 55, 170.
Lombardy Grove, 169.
London, England, 23.
London Mechanics institution, 25.
Longe, Barbara, 187.
Sir Walter, 187.
Longstreet, Judge, 33.
Lord, John B., 269, 270.
W. C., 269, 270.
Lorraine, Edw., 275.
Mary, 275.
Loudoun Co., 104, 145, 190.
Louis XVI, 127.
Louisa Co., 110, 120, 150, 275.
Louisburg, N. C., 283.
Louisville, Ga., 110.
Love, Chas., Jr., 208.
Daniel, 92.
John, 93.
Lovingston, Agnes, 244.

Lowe, Isabel, 195.
Lower Norfolk County, 5, 8.
Ludwell, Philip, 127, 189, 197.
Thomas, 197.
Lundy, Isham G., 283.
Lunenburg Co., 158-159, 259, 274.
Lunenburg Court House, 274, 279 285.
Lunsford, Catherine, 197.
Sir Thomas, 188, 197.
Lygon, Sir Henry, 194.
Margaret, 194.
Sir William, 194.
Lynchburg, 274, 277, 284.
Lynnge, Thomas, 14.
Lyres, Daniel, 14.
McAdam, Mr., 24.
McAltee, Melvina, 242.
McCandlish, G., 271, 272, 281, 283 284.
Col. R., 161, 163, 164 165, 166, 167, 170 269, 280-285.
Wm. T., 170.
McCarthy, Cornelius, 107, 108.
Sukey Hardwick, 107.
McCarty, Aaron Hardridge, 107.
Cornelius, 109.
Daniel, 121.
Major Denis, 121.
Mrs. Sarah, 121.
Susan Hardwick, 108, 109.
Susannah, 108.
Thornton, 275.
William, 109.
Wm. M., 275.
Macclesfield, 194.
McClellan, Geo. B., 222.
McClung, Hannah, 259.
McCoy, James, 92.
McCutchen, Robert, 92.
MacDonald Clan, 178.
McEnery, H. O., 165.
McFarland's, 285.
McFarlane, Ann. 111.
Rebecca
McGeorge, 235, 236.
McGhee, Nune, 259.
McGowan, Wm., 281, 283.
Wm. J., 281, 283.
McGuire, John P., 213.
McGuire's School, 213.
McIlwaine, H. R., 133.
McKay, James, 92.
McKean, Elizabeth Carter, 263.
Janet, 263.
Mackenzie, Alexander, 175.
Mackenzie, Mrs. Luella Woods, 46.
Nancy, 117.
Clan, 178.
Mackintosh Clan, 178.
MacLean Clan, 178.
MacLeod Clan, 178.
McMahon, Capt., 233, 234, 238.
McPherson, Isaac, 208.
James N., 168.
Willie, 168.
McRae, Duncan, 282.
Jas. M., 207.
John, 282.
McRoberts, Samuel, 37.
McTyeire, Mary, 157.
Polly, 157.
McTyre, James, 162, 163.
Mace of William and Mary College 122-128.
Macfarland, Mr., 227.
Maclin, Benjamin, 268.
Wiliam J., 268.
Macon, Ga., 226.
Madgwick, Wm., 251.
Madison, James, 67, 128, 147, 205 226.
President James, 120.
Sarah, 120.
Magnory, Charles, 14.
Maherine Indians, 154.
River, 142, 153.
Makemie, Francis, 128.
Malaria, 184.
Mallory, Charles K., 279.
Francis, 279.
W., 114.
Manakin, 260.
Manchester, 162, 163, 164.
Mandeville, Jonathan, 208.
Mann, Mr., 273.
J., 273, 164.
John, 164, 273.
John C., 164.
Mann's Hotel, 286.
Manson, Mary S., 268.
Robert, 114.
Marianna, W. Fla., 286.
Marks, Edwd. W., 161, 163.
Lewis L., 161, 163.
Marshall, Eliza, 87.
James, 87.
Jaquelin, 87.
John, 73-90,128, 167.
John, Jr., 82.
Mary, 81.
Mary Ambler, 73-90.
Peter, 258.

Marshall, Thomas, 77, 167.
Marstellar, T., 208.
Marstone, William, 14.
Marteaw, Nicholas, 187.
Martien, Elizabeth, 196.
Martin, Letitia, 263.
Mary, 196.
Martien, Nicholas, 187, 196.
Sarah, 196.
Martin, Fannie, 118.
James, 117, 118.
Jennie, 118.
Nancy, 117, 118.
R., 118, 267.
Thomas, 164, 167, 169, 267 268, 273, 277.
Wm., 169, 267.
Mason, G., 208.
George, 121, 128.
J., 208.
Joseph, 270.
Joseph W., 270.
Seth, 270, 271.
Massey, John, 264.
Joseph, 264.
Martha, 264.
Sherwood, 264.
William, 264.
Massie, Miss Meddie M., 115.
Mataponi River, 193.
Matchepungo, 49.
Mathews, Geo. H., 278.
John, 38, 93.
Mattapony River, 9.
Matthews, Governor, 127.
Mathews C. H., 163, 165, 166, 170 286.
Maury Co., Tenn., 118.
Mauzy, Joseph, 243.
Michael, 242.
Maxwell Clan, 178.
May, John F., 202, 203.
Mayse, James, 37.
Joseph, 37.
Maysville, Kentucky, 279.
Meade, David, 280.
H., 274.
Robert, 269, 288.
Colo., 80.
Meadow Creek, 36, 92.
Meadows, James, 243.
Mean, Robert, 208.
Mecklenburg Co., 161, 269, 272, 276 286.
Medicines, 7.
Meese, Mr., 134, 136.
Meherrin Indians, 149.
Meherrin River, 159.
Memphis, 33.
Mendinhall, Wm., 207.
Mennis, Francis, 114.
Mercer, Gen. Hugh, 176.
Co., Ky., 47.
Merchants of Alexandria, 206-208.
Merry, Mrs., 75.
Mettauer, F. J., 273, 278.
J. P., 273, 278.
Mexico, 27, 28.
Michaux, 239.
Middlesex Co., 190, 191, 194, 271 272, 276.
Middleton, Richard, 103.
Mill Creek, 93.
Miller, Mr., 64.
Ann, 241.
Christena, 241.
Elizabeth, 241, 242.
Henry, 241.
Jacob, 92, 242.
John, 36, 259.
Margaret, 242.
Mathias, 243.
Michael, 242, 243.
Polly, 242.
Sarah, 259.
William, 267.
William B., 267.
Millgrove, 273, 276.
Millington, Mrs., 28.
John, 23-35, 96, 282, 284, 285, 286.
Tom, 28.
Thomas, Charles, 23.
Millner, Isaac, 251.
Mills, Elizabeth, 245 .
Nicholas, 277, 284.
Millwood, 271, 275, 281, 284.
Mine Run, 149.
Minge, Colier H., 167.
David, 161, 164, 167.
James, 161, 164.
John, 161, 164, 167, 281 284.
Wm. H., 164.
Minnick. Michael, 241.
Minor, Mr., 64.
Minson, Thomas, 114.
Mississippi, Uni. of, 32.
Mixson, Charles W., 286.
Mizner, Marquise, 48.
Modern languages, at W. & M. College, 50.
Moffatt, R. T., 161.
Capt. Wm., 161.

Moffett, Anderson, 240.
Mohocks, 44.
Moncure, Charles P., 284.
Henry W., 284.
Monmouth, 176.
Monongahela Co., 47.
Monro, Andrew, 121, 174, 175, 178
David, 176.
Donald, 175.
Monroe, James, 128, 173-179.
John, 175.
O'Cathan, 175.
Spence, 173.
Susannah, 174.
Monroe doctrine, 173, 176-177.
Monroe's Creek, 173.
Montague, Chas. W., 286.
Sarah M., 286.
Thos. B., 286.
Monteray, Samuel, 57.
Montgomerie, James, 91.
Montgomery, Jane, 111.
Montgomerie, John, 36.
Montgomery, W. A., 124.
William, 157.
Montgomery Clan, 178.
Co., 94.
Co., Ga., 116.
Montpelier, 147.
Moody, W. M., 284.
Wm., 280.
Wm. M., 284.
Woodson C., 280, 284.
Moore, Mr., 64.
James, 38.
Merritt, 114.
Moore & Young, 208.
Moral philosophy, 55.
Morgan, Hardy, 117.
Reuben, 117.
Morgan Co., Ky., 46.
Morris, Mr., 73.
John B., 281.
Robert, 169, 268.
T. H., 281.
Morrison, Dr. Alfred James, 129 130, 199, 200.
Geo., 164, 166, 169.
George F., 164, 166, 169
Portia L., 199.
Robert, 259.
Robert J., 217-220, 222 223, 225.
Morton, Edmund, 120.
Little Joe, 120.
W. S., 120, 155, 156.
Mosby's command, 223.
Mosey Creek, 92.
Motley, James L., 272.
John, 272.
Mottrom, Frances, 135.
Col. John, 135.
Mt. Airy, 267.
Mt. Custis, 119.
Mount George, 152.
Mt. Laurel, 286.
Mt. Solon, 92.
Mount Spotswood, 152.
Mountain Run, 149.
Mourning ring, 196.
Mulberry Island, 188.
Munford, Sarah, 168, 277.
John D., 168.
Robert B., Jr., 113-114.
William, 96.
Wm. P., 277.
Munro, Sir Hector, 175.
Robert, 175, 176.
Munroe, George, 179.
Murdaugh, Edmund C., 276, 279, 284.
John, 272.
John D., 168, 169, 267.
L. B., 168-169, 272.
L. R., 284.
Lucy B., 267, 276, 279.
Murfreesburough, 162.
Murphy, James, 235.
Pleasants, 231-238.
Murray, Benjamin, 92.
Murry, William Vanns, 77.
Murray & Wheaton, 207.
Nails, 7.
Nairne, 219.
Nansemond Co., 8, 279.
Nansimum Indians, 5.
Napier, Col. Ben, 118.
Martha Claiborne, 118.
Nancy, 118.
Patrick, 118.
Rene, 118.
Narragansett, 186.
Narrow Falls, 3, 19.
Nash, Elizabeth, 104.
Nash Co., N. C., 117.
Nashville, Tenn., 167.
Natural history, at W. & M. College, 239, 240.
Natural philosophy, 55.
Navigation, 55, 70.
Necotowance, 5, 19.
Neech, Dan, 265.
Needler, Benjamin, 137.
Neiswander, Isaac, 241.

Nelson, Chandler, 220.
Governor, 127.
P. R., 276.
R., 276.
Wm., 277, 285.
Nelson C. H., 284.
Nelthorpe, Geo., 251.
Nevele, Catherine, 242.
Elizabeth, 242.
New Brittaine, 20.
New Canton, Buck'm, 267.
New Castle, Del., 76.
New Glasgow, 281.
New Kent Co., 42, 52-57, 161, 189 190, 272, 280.
New Kent Ct. House, 162, 165, 233, 269, 274, 276, 280, 282.
New Lebanon, 168.
New Market, 148.
New Store, 170.
New Town, 161, 162, 168, 270, 272 278, 282.
New York, Governor of, 45.
New York city, 57.
Newbern, 57.
Newberry C. H., S. C., 47.
Newby, Rich., 208.
Newce, George, 192.
Robert, 192.
Thomas, 127, 192, 193.
Sir William, 193.
Newce's Port, 193.
Newcombe, Henry, 14.
Newport, Christopher, 127.
Newport News, 193.
Newton, Betty, 262.
Samuel, 261, 262.
William, 208.
Newton & Ricketts, 208.
Newtown, 268.
Newville, 269, 270.
Nicholas, P. N., 278, 284.
Robert Carter, 128.
W. N., 278, 284.
Nicholson, Francis, 127, 247, 248.
Nickerson, Abraham, 242.
Nicolson, A., 276.
Nicolson, P. W., 276.
Nieswanger, Rosanna, 241.
Noel, Rev. Mr., 65.
Nominy, 98, 103.
Nominy Creek, 100.
Norfolk, 164, 166, 170, 203, 267 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 275, 278 279, 280, 281, 285.
Norfolk Co., 209.
North, John, 14.
North Anna River, 149.
North Carolina, 40, 41.
North End P. O., 161, 164.
Northampton Co., 119, 166, 168 265, 279, 280, 283, 286.
Northcut, Mary, 105.
Northumberland Co., 174, 176.
Norton, Jno., 251.
Nott, Governor, 127.
Nottingham, G. U., 286.
Nottoway Co., 48, 271.
Nottoway C. H., 168, 283, 286.
Nottoway Indians, 41, 154.
Nottoway River, 142.
Nuce, Thomas, 192.
Oak Hill, 167.
Occohannock Creek, 119.
Occoneechee Indians, 153.
Office Tavern, Amelia, 164.
Ohio River Valley Indians, 39.
Old Church, Hanover, 281, 283.
Oldham, James, 274, 277.
Samuel, 274, 277.
Oldmixon, John, 145.
Oliver, E. P., 168.
Edmund P., 168.
Isaac, 168.
Orange Co., 147, 148, 149, 150, 172, 262.
Orange Co., N. C., 117.
Orangeburgh, S. C., 110.
Orear, Margaret, 108.
Orkney, Earl of, 127.
Ormesson, D., 50.
Otey, Captain, 231, 233.
Cornet, 235.
Otway, Fletcher & Co., 208.
Outton, E. C., 170, 268.
Ralph, 170, 268.
Overton, Wm. G., 285.
Wm. M., 285.
Overwharton parish, 104, 105.
Oxford, Miss., 34.
N. C., 275.
Page, Alexander T., 283.
John, 127. 128, 281, 284.
John C., 283.
John E., 281, 284.
Mann, 128.
Mildred Wise, 116.
Page Co., 152.
Paggen, Peter, 251.
Painter, James, 241.
Mary, 243.
Palmer, Anne, 245.
James, 244.
Thomas, 185.

Pamunky River, 263.
Parham's Store, 166.
Park, P., 111.
Susan, 111.
Parker, Ellen, 14.
Geo. E., 166.
Mrs. George P., 49.
John S., 166, 169.
Judith, 110.
Severn E., 166, 169.
Parks, Ann, 244.
William, 128, 211.
Paton & Butcher, 208.
Patrick, John, 114.
Martha, 114 .
Thomas C., 114.
Pattarn, (?) Buchan, 207.
Patterson, Rev. Geo., 65.
Jane, 244.
Paulette, Jane, 110.
Robert, 185.
Paxton, Alexr., 250, 251.
Payne, Mr., 87.
Francis P., 269, 270.
Jno., 269, 270.
Peachy, Dr., 279.
Mrs., 163, 164-169, 268-273, 275.
A. C., 279, 283.
Archy C., 274.
M. M., 272.
T. G., 270, 271, 274, 277 283.
W. S., 287.
Wm. J., 274.
William T., 270, 271.
Pearson, Cynthia, 111.
Pedees, 44.
Pegram, Wm. E., 281.
Pendleton, Catherine, 168.
Edmund, 128.
Jas. H., 168.
Hon. John, 120.
William Nelson, 213.
Pennant, Elias, 20.
Penyman, Mary, 99.
Percy, George, 127.
Perkins, A. H., 281.
Perquimans Co., N. C., 117.
Perrin Freres, 208.
Perry, Micajah, 250.
Richard, 251.
Peterfish, Sallie, 242, 243.
Peters, Richard, 90.
Peters Creek, 36.
Peter's Point, 21.
Petersburg, 1-22, 156, 161-163, 165-170, 267, 270, 272-276, 278-281 283, 286.
Petersburg lyceum, 97.
Peterson, Agnes, 48.
Col. J. A., 270.
Kinchen, 116.
Pettis, Mrs., 271.
Peyton, Andrew, 207.
Francis, 99, 207.
Gerrard, 101.
Col. Valentine, 99.
Phi Beta Kappa, 96, 97.
Medal, 128.
Philadelphia, 28, 45, 57, 73, 268, 276.
Phillips, C., 280.
Philips Store, N. C., 276.
Physic, Dr., 89.
Pickering, Sir William, 198.
Pierce, John R., 280, 282.
Col. William, 103.
William R., 280, 282.
Piggot, Fielding D., 161.
Jas., 161.
Pinckney, Gen., 74, 78, 79.
Mrs., 79.
Pine Land, 209.
Pitch, 209, 210.
Pitt, Robert, 19.
Thomas, 6, 11, 12, 18, 19.
Pitts, E. P., 279.
Wm. G., 279.
Pittsylvania Co., 231.
Planters of Colonial Virginia, 131 132.
Platt, Henry, 244.
Pleasants, James, 231.
John, 38, 93.
John H., 231.
Poage, William, 245.
Pcohontas, 156.
Point Comfort, 40.
Pollard, Mr., 161, 203.
John, 161.
Robt., 273, 284.
William G., 284.
Poole, Thomas, 268.
Pope, Anne, 98, 100.
Mrs. Elizabeth Macalister 264.
Margaret, 98, 100.
Nathaniel, 98.
Thomas, 100, 102.
Pope's Creek, 100, 174.
Pork, 7.
Port Conway, 164, 167, 267, 270.
Port Royal, 279, 284, 285.
Porter, Thomas, 207.

Portsmouth, 161, 202, 270.
Pory, John, 127.
Potomac River, 9, 135, 171, 174.
Pott, Governor, 127.
Potts, John Jr., 208.
Powder, 7.
Powell, Governor, 127.
John, 102.
Mary, 102.
Powell's Mountains, 151.
Power, F. B., 268, 271, 276, 278.
Frederick W., 276.
T. W., 278.
Powhatan Co., 65, 164, 277, 285.
Pratt, John, 167, 170, 285.
Presbyterian Churches, 37.
Preston, John, 237.
Robert, 114.
William, 128.
Preston, Battle of, 175, 176.
Prewitt, Byrd, 46.
G. B., 46.
Michael, 46.
Price, George, 241.
William, 37, 91, 92.
Pride's Spring, 3.
Prince, Edward, 10, 11, 12, 18.
Prince, George, 155.
Prince Edward Co., 283.
Prince Edward C. H., 273, 278.
Prince George Co., 41, 116, 154 247, 270, 283.
Prince George parish, 112.
Prince William Co., 107, 112, 190 272, 284.
Princess Ann Co., 209.
Pringe, 180.
Proctor, Frederick, 268.
Providence, 282, 285.
Providence, New Kent Co., 52-57.
Pruet, Henry, 46.
Pruit family, 46.
Pryor, Mrs., 163, 164, 165, 167, 168.
C. J. D., 170.
Mrs. E. A., 170.
Wm., 170.
Pryse, Jane, 14.
Pullen, Loftus, 38, 91.
Purchas, Rev. Samuel, 127.
Quarles, John, 91.
Quiawaes, 44.
Quit rents, 142.
Rader, Adam, 241.
Rains Tavern, 283.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, 127.
Ralston, Daniel, 244.
Elizabeth, 242.
Ramsay, Andrew, 208.
Dennis, 208.
William, 208.
Randolph, Beverley, 128.
Edmund, 128, 226, 265 274.
Isham, 155.
J. W., 160.
John, 87, 128, 220.
Sir John, 127, 128, 154 156, 220.
Mrs. Mary, 249.
Peyton, 128, 156, 219 220.
Richard, 155, 156.
Thomas, 155.
William, 155, 156, 247.
Clan, 178.
Randolph County, 156.
Randolph County, Ga., 157.
Randolph Exors, 80.
Rangers, 40-45, 153, 154, 172.
Rapidan River, 147, 149, 150, 151.
Rappahannock Academy, 162.
Rappahannock Co., 189.
Rappahannock River, 9, 42, 146 147, 149, 150, 188, 197.
Ratcliffe, Governor, 127.
Ravenscroft, Miss., 22.
Rawlins, Vincent, 114.
George C., 278.
James, 278.
Read, Clement, 120.
John, 120.
George, 196.
Reade, Hawkins, 114.
Reading, 55.
Rector Town, 109.
Reeder, Mr., 64.
Reemelin, Charles, 96.
Remly, Elias, 272.
James, 272.
Reynolds, John H., 240.
Rhetoric, 55.
Rice, J. H., 129, 130.
Richardson, Barbary, 14.
Geo. Wm., 279.
G. P., 279.
Jno., 280, 282.
W. P., 280, 282.
Richmond, 155, 162, 164-170, 173 231, 267, 268, 270, 272, 273, 275 277, 278, 279-281, 283, 284-286.
Richmond & Danville R. R., 228.
Richmond Co., 107.
Richmond Enquirer, 240.
Richmond Hill, 155.

Rich's Neck Manour, 191.
Ricketts & Newton, 208.
Riddick, Col. Jas., 161.
Col. Josiah, 164.
Richard H., 161, 165.
Ridley, Robert, 168.
Ridley, Thomas, 168.
Rind's Virginia Gazett, 50, 69.
Rivanna River, 147, 171.
Rives, Robert, 48.
William C., 128.
Rixey, Henry, 208.
Roanoke River, 21, 36, 92, 149, 154.
Roane, Spencer, 128.
Roberts, Gerrard, 114.
Lucy, 114.
Robertson, Elizabeth, 137.
John, 281, 285.
Powhatan, 285.
William, 137-142, 266.
Robertson River, 149, 150.
Robins, Aug. W., 163.
Wm., 163.
Robinson, Mr., 88.
A., 267, 279, 284.
Ann, 106.
Benj., 275.
Benj. N., 280.
Cornelius, 157.
Daniel, 157.
Eustace, 166.
Governor, 127.
Hamlet, 250, 251.
Jno., 114, 166, 267, 283.
J. A., 279, 284.
Kezziah, 157.
M. M., 114.
Mary, 157.
Moncure, 128.
Moore, 283.
Nancy Caroline, 157.
Powhatan, 279.
Sarah Jane, 157.
Sharkey, Jr., 114.
Temperance, 157-158.
Thos., 168, 279.
W. M., 168.
Wm., 164, 275, 280, 285
Sanderson & Co., 208.
Rochelle, John Wm., 282.
Rockbridge Co., 36-38, 91-94.
Rockingham Co., 28, 29, 48, 92-94 152, 158, 172, 240-244.
Rogers, Robert, 164, 167.
Robert E., 170.
Wm. B., 128, 164, 167, 170.
Rogerson & Dabney, 208.
Roland, George, 107.
Rolfe, John, 127.
Roscoe, Catherine, 118.
Rosegill, 194, 197.
Rosenberger, Delilah, 241.
Ross, 175.
Ross family, 178.
Rothwell, John, 115.
Rous, Nath., 251.
Royal Institution, 27.
Royall, J. T., 283.
Royall, Fort, 5.
Rucker, Mr., 236.
Ruffin, Edmund, 161, 283.
George, 161.
James E., 273.
Julian C., 283.
Thos., 163.
Russell, Edward S., 275, 280.
T. B., 280.
T. C., 166, 275, 280.
Russell's Run, 149.
Russia, Tobacco trade, 250-258.
Ryland, Rev. Dr., 65.
Saddle Back, 152.
St. Clair, Ala., 157.
St. Mary's Hundred, Md., 98.
St. Pierre, B. de., 50.
Salling, John Peter, 91.
Salter, G. L. C., 277, 285.
Samuels, James, 241.
Sanderson, Robinson & Co., 208.
Sandys, Sir Edwin, 181.
Sanford, Tho., 251.
William, Sr., 103.
San Luis Potosi, 27.
Saponie Indians, 153.
Sargent, Jonathan, 94.
Saunders, Robert, 96, 128, 269.
Savage, Harriot, 161, 165.
W. L., 166.
Wm. R., 161, 165.
Savannah, 279.
Saws, 7.
Sawraes, 44.
Saxapahaes, 44.
Scarth, Jona, 251.
Scasbrooke, John, 196.
Scellen, John D., 280.
Margaret, 280.
Scott, Major, 234, 235.
Andrew, 243.
B. F., 271.
James M., 164, 170, 268.
Jas. T., 279.
John J., 271.

Scott, John T., 275.
R. G., 164, 170, 268, 280, 285.
W. W., 145-153, 172.
Wingfield, 128.
Scott Co., Mo., 46.
Scruggs, Finch, 267.
Segar, Richard B., 273.
Richard M., 273.
Selden, John A., 162.
Wm. A., 162.
Semple, Judge, 163.
E. A., 274, 278.
George W., 163, 167, 168.
James, 63-64, 167.
J. S., 278.
James A., 275.
John T., 274.
Servants, 40.
Sessums, George Wysne, 118.
Seton & Forrest, 208.
Seward Islands, 209.
Seymor, Thomas, 192.
Seymour, Anne, 192.
Robt., 251.
Shacklefords, 164, 275, 280, 282.
Shackerly, Jno., 251.
Sharp, Wm. W., 166.
Sharpe, Samuel, 185.
Thomas, 262.
Shaver, George, 243 .
Nicholas, 243.
Shawnee Indians, 39.
Shelid, Mrs., 278, 279, 282.
Edwin, 161, 163, 166, 170 269, 277.
Mary, 276.
R., 114, 276, 277, 278, 282
R. H., 278, 282.
Samuel, 114, 161, 163, 166 269.
S. R., 276, 277.
Sheldon, J. C., 284.
Shelton, Ann Robertson, 231.
John (jun), 275.
Wm., 275.
Shenandoah River, 152.
Shepard, Dr., 275.
Sheppard, Dormer, 251.
Mrs. H. D., 49, 119.
J. M., 272.
James, 272, 275.
Sherborn P. O., S. C., 271.
Sherlock, Thomas, 127.
Sherrington, Robert, 114.
Shewmake, Prof. O. L., 122-125.
Shingler, Col., 223.
Short, William, 128.
Shreve, Benj., 207.
Shropshire, 182.
Simmons, Edwd., 163, 166, 168.
R., 163, 166, 168.
Simms, Jesse, 207.
Sims, John, 286.
Wm. H., 286.
Rear Admiral, 117.
Winifred, 117.
Simpson, Rich., 208.
Sinclair family, 178.
Sites, Hanah, 243.
Sitwell, Fran, 251.
Skipwith, Wm. R., 281.
Slaughter, Dr. Philip, 147, 150.
Slaves, 40.
Sloane, Sir Hans, 211.
Small, William, 127.
Smith of Nibley Papers, 184.
Smith, Alex., 207.
Anna, 49.
Austin, 149.
Boykin, 157.
Charles H., 67, 68.
Charles Jeffery, 52-57.
Capt'n Chr., 45.
Elizabeth C., 118.
Francis, 282.
George, 49.
Henry, 251.
Herbert, 121.
James, 49, 259.
John, 49, 127, 193.
John A., 274, 279, 285.
John Augustine, 128.
John Blair, 130.
Lar, 68.
Lucy, 112.
Mary, 104.
Mary P., 286.
P. S., 286.
Peter F., 67, 68.
Richard, 193.
Samuel, 158.
Thomas, 49.
W., 268.
Wm. B., 286.
William Guy, 157.
Smithfield, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166 167, 168, 169, 267, 272, 279.
Smith's Creek, 93.
Smyth, Mr., 64.
Edward, 187.
Jane, 187.
John, 170, 183, 185, 186.
Maurice, 186, 187.
Richard, 185, 186.

Smythe, Sir Thomas, 127.
Smythe Co., 231.
Somers Islands, 181.
Somerset Academy, 69-71.
Somerset Co., Md., 69.
Somersetshire, 102, 182, 188.
Somervell, James, 161, 168, 267.
John B., 161.
R. B., 168, 267.
Somerville's Ford, 150.
South Carolina, 42.
South Quay, 161, 165.
South River, 151.
South Street, 3.
Southall, A. G., 164, 169, 284, 285.
J. B., 163, 166.
Mrs. Virginia, 222, 224.
Southampton, Earl of, 127, 181.
Southampton Co., 274, 285.
Southampton Hundred, 186.
Southern Literary Messenger, 95-97.
Southgate, F. W., 164, 166, 170 269.
J., 164, 166, 170, 269.
Southwest Mountains, 147.
Sowell, —,118.
Spades, 7.
Spady, Thos. F., 278.
Thomas S., 278.
Spangler, Catherine, 242.
Speed, Jno. M., 274, 277, 284.
Susan M., 274, 277, 284.
Speke, Col. Thomas, 99.
Spence, Patrick, 106.
Spence family, 173.
Spencer, Governor, 127.
Francis, 134.
John, 102, 134.
Mottrom, 134.
Nicholas, 103, 134-136.
William, 134.
Spotsylvania Co., 148, 149, 161 261, 262.
Spotswood, Alex., 40-45, 127, 145-153, 171, 172, 218.
Mrs. W. F., 3.
Mrs. William, 16.
Stabler, Edwd., 207.
Stafford Co., 104, 105, 112, 190, 260.
Stamm, George, 208.
Stanardsville, 150, 151.
Stanton, E. F., 96.
Starke, Col. Bolling, 116.
Statham, Mary B., 159.
Staunton, 259.
Steger, Jno. H., 279, 284.
Steger, J. O., 279, 284.
Stephens, Arthur, 150.
Samuel, 188.
Stephenson, John, Jr., 92.
Stevens, Edw., 250, 251.
Stevensburg, 286.
Stevenson, Mary, 242.
Stevensville, 161, 162.
Stewart, F. S. C., 276.
Ferdinand C., 167.
J. Adger, 157.
Samuel G. C., 276.
T. L. C., 167.
William, 102.
Stewart Clan, 178.
Stith, Drury, 48.
Jane, 48.
John, 48.
William, 128, 155.
Stoke, 183, 197.
Stokes, Mrs. Walter R., 264.
Stone, John S., 208.
Stony Creek, 282.
Stony Pt., 286.
Story, John, 111.
Stoutameyer, Gasper, 242.
Strachey, William, 127.
Straughn, Richard, 112.
Strickler, Benjamin, 242
Daniel, 242.
Jacob, 241.
John, 242, 243.
Margaret, 242.
Stuart, Alexander H. H., 128.
David, 207.
Jane, 243.
Margaret, 243.
Mary, 243.
Sally, 243.
William, 39.
Stuart's Creek, 37.
Stubbs, Jno., 269.
John S., 170.
S., 161.
Samuel, 161, 170, 269.
Stukanox Indians, 153.
Stump & Ricketts, 208.
Sturgeonville, 269, 280.
Sturman, Anne, 98, 99.
Richard, 101, 103.
Thomas, 98, 106.
Suffolk, 161, 165.
Suffolk, Co., Mass., 198.
Sugahs, 44.
Summers, Sarah, 104.
Sunsbury, N. C., 282.
Surgeons, 7.

Surry Co., 8, 41, 161, 272, 276, 279 285, 286.
Surry C. House, 163, 283.
Surveying, 55, 70.
Susquehanna River, 191.
Sussex Co., 269, 270, 282.
Sutarees, 44.
Sutton, James T., 278, 284.
Richard, 103.
Wm. M., 278, 284.
Swem, E. G., 124.
Swift, Ann P., 270.
Jonathan, 207.
Thos. R., 270 .
Swift Run, 146, 150, 151.
Swift Run Gap, 145, 147, 148, 149, 172.
Swink, Mathias, 244.
Swope, Adam L., 207.
Sydnor, F., 279.
J. Royall, 279.
Syme, Andr., 161.
Rev'd A., 163.
J. William, 161, 163.
Tabb, Thomas Y., 162.
Taliaferro, Professor, 227, 228.
A. G., 161.
Richard, 164, 166, 170.
Dr. W., 161, 166.
William, 163, 166, 280, 284.
William B., 128.
Taillor, John, 251.
Tankard, John, 283.
Philip B., 283.
Tanks Wyanoke, 186.
Tappahannock, 231, 283.
Tarent, Leo., 251.
Tate, John, 244.
Mathew, 244.
Tatem, C. A., 267, 270.
Nath. P., 267, 270.
Tatum, Nathaniel, 10, 11, 12, 18.
Taylor, —, 186.
Creed, Jr., 162.
George, 208.
Geo. K., 164.
H. K., 275.
Henry S., 275.
Jesse, 207, 208.
John N., 285.
Sam, 162.
T., 285.
Tazewell, 225, 226.
William, 242, 243.
Wm. B., 285.
Dr. Wm. V., 275.
Tazewell, Mr., 64.
John, 156.
Littleton W., 128, 280.
Wm., 280.
Tazewell Co., 231.
Teagle, Edward, 165.
Edwin A., 165.
Temple, John T., 275.
Tenison, Thomas, 127.
Tennent, A. S., 268.
H. M., 268.
John, 211.
Thixton, Lillian Walker, 259.
Thom, John, 286.
Wm. A., 286.
Thomas, Mr., 235.
Jas., 251.
Rachel, 47.
Thompson, B. S., 282, 285.
Edward, 37.
Mrs. H. G., 47.
Hannah, 243.
John R., 97.
Jonah, 208.
Matthew, 92.
Montague, 278.
N., 278, 286.
P. M., 286.
Philip R., 282.
Mrs. Sarah, 285.
William, 38.
Thornton, James B., 162.
Thornton's Gap, 168.
Thorpe, George, 127, 184, 185, 186 193, 196.
Thomas, 183, 196.
William, 186.
Throgmorton, Margaret, 196.
Sir Thomas, 195.
Wm., 183, 184, 193.
Thurston, Col., Charles Mynn, 95.
Rob, 267, 270.
William S., 267, 270.
Thweatt, Jno. Jas., 270.
Timberville, 38.
Tindal's Point, 41.
Tinnison, Rachel, 260.
Tinsley, Jacob T., 276.
Tar, 209-210.
Tobacco, 132, 209.
trade in Russia, 1705, 250-258.
Todd, Col. B. P., 286.
William, 162.
William B., 162.
Tompkins, C., 163, 166, 170.
Christr. Q., 166, 170.

Topp, D. C., 167.
John, 167.
Toulon, Tenn., 274, 277.
Tottero Indians, 153.
Townes, John D., 281.
Wm. W., 281.
Tracy, Elizabeth, 184.
William, 184, 185, 193.
Tramontane expedition, 145.
Tramontane Order, 146.
Travers, John, 251.
Trent, Catherine, 243.
Michael, 243.
Polly, 243.
Trenton, 176.
Trible, Austin M., 280, 285.
John, 280, 285.
Trigg, L. H., 267.
Trimble, James, 37, 244.
Trout, Alexander, 242.
Catherine, 242.
Elizabeth, 242.
George, 242.
Hannah, 241.
Tuberville, Elizabeth, 101.
Tuckahoe, 155.
Tucker, Judge, 275, 276, 277, 285.
Beverley, 97, 284.
N. B., 274.
St. George, 95, 128.
Tunstall, Rich'd C., 162.
Turberville, George, 101.
Turkey Island, 155, 156.
Turley, Margaret, 108.
Sampson, 108.
William, 108, 109.
Turner Carolinus, 167, 170.
Chas., 207.
Edward, 165, 167.
Isabelle, 165, 167.
John, 121, 167.
John T., 164.
Richard, 167.
Rich'd H., 164, 167.
Thos., 167.
Turner's Store, 268.
Tusaroude Massacre, 41.
Tuscaruro Indians, 154.
Tuscaroudoes, 42, 43.
Tyler, Jane, 46.
John, 127, 164, 167, 169, 221 271, 272, 274, 277, 285 287.
Lyon Gardiner, 128, 133.
Robert, 271, 272, 277, 287.
Wat H., 281.
William, 161, 166.
Tyler, Wm. A., 166.
Wm. W., 281.
Tyler family, 46.
Tyree, Cornelius, 281.
Jacob, 281.
Union Co., S. C., 112.
Univ. of Mississippi, Dr. Millington at, 32, 33.
University of Virginia, 58-64.
Upper Norfolk County, 5.
Upshaw, Arthur D., 280.
Upshur, A. P., 286.
Urbana, 271, 273.
Van Buren, Martin, 88.
Vance, Eleanor, 241.
Ephraim, 36, 38.
Vane, Sir Henry, 198.
Van Pelt, Agnes, 244.
Vaughan, Matilda, 49.
Vause, Ephraim, 36, 38, 92, 94.
Vause, Fort, 94.
Venable, Richard M., 129.
Susan, 111.
Vest, Wm. W., 271.
Villboro, 162.
Virginia, Constitution of, 97.
Virginia, University of, 58-64.
Virginia State Library, 133.
Waddell, Prof., 32.
J. A., 36.
Waddy's, 275.
Wager, Dr.,
Wake, William, 127.
Wales, 263.
Wales, Andrew, 208.
Walker, Alexander, 49.
Bailey, 106.
David, 49.
Hardidge, 104.
Mary. 49.
Rachel, 106.
Sylvanus, 159.
Thomas, 104.
Walker & Casenave, 208.
Walkerton, 274, 277, 282.
Wallace, Thos., Jr., 169, 267.
Wallace family, 178.
Waller, Agnes, 262.
Anna, 263.
Dr., 281.
Benj., 267.
C. G., 276, 281.
Curtis, 161.
H. N., 276.
Leonard, 262, 263.
Leonard James M., 261.
Logan, 161.

Waller, Mary Ann, 263.
Nancy, 263.
Pamelia, 263.
R. P., 276.
Robert B., 161.
Robert P., 276, 285.
W. M., 285.
William, 202, 261, 263, 281
Wallsbridge, 276, 279, 286.
Walsh, John, 240, 241.
Wanton, Philip, 208.
Ward, William, 37.
Warfield, Norwood, 208.
Warren, James R., 286.
Lydia, 242.
M., 286.
M. L., 273.
M. S., 271.
Th. D., 271, 273.
Warrenton, 169.
Warrenton, N. C., 161, 168-169, 267
Warrington, 175.
Warroneye Church, 233.
Warwick Co., 7, 42, 270, 273.
Warwick C. House, 273.
Washington, Mr., 86.
Anne, 99.
Augustine, 100, 101.
Bushrod, 128.
Charles, 271.
Chas. A., 272.
Frances, 100.
George, 1, 98, 100 101, 119, 127, 173 219, 220.
George F., 271, 272.
Henry A., 97.
John, 98, 99, 100, 121
Laurence, 100.
Lund, 173, 174.
Washington Co., 118.
Watkins, B. C., 279.
Rev. Benjamin, 65.
Joseph, 120.
Watson, Josiah & Co., 207.
Watts, Edward, 167, 169.
James B., 167, 169.
Waynesborough, 281.
Wayt, John, 245.
Wayte, Ja., 251.
Wedges, 7.
Webb, William, 121.
Weller, Elizabeth, 241.
Wenger, Hannah, 243.
Wertenbaker, Thomas J., 131-132.
West, Capt., 264.
Governor, 127.
West, A. S., 263.
Elizabeth, 47.
Frances, 119.
Col. Robert, 263.
Thomas, 196.
William, 263.
Westbury, Engl, 102.
Westmoreland Co., 98, 100, 101, 104 105, 107, 111, 112, 121, 190, 192 194.
Westover, 19, 246, 247.
Manuscripts, 21.
parish, 246.
Westward Movement, 153, 154.
Weyanoke, 19.
Wharton, Thomas, 251.
Wheaton & Murray, 207.
Whichcote, Benj., 251.
Whitaker, Alex., 127.
R. H., 281.
White, Basel, 262.
F. R., 124.
Henry, 49.
Julia E., 272.
Susan, 263.
Thomas, 262, 263.
White Church Chapel, 190.
White Post, 270.
Whiting, Francis B., 271, 275.
William N., 164.
Whitworth, Mr., 253, 258.
Wichmetanche, 44.
Wickham, John, 80.
Wilderness, 148.
Wilkins, Edmund, 270.
Wilkinson, Mr., 167.
C., 170.
Cary, 164, 166, 279.
Geo. B., 279.
Co., Ga., 117.
Wilkinsonville, 283.
William, Curtis, 241.
William & Mary College, 129, 130.
1861-1865, 221-230.
Bibliography, 95, 96, 97.
Board at, 1806, 204.
Description of the main building as it was before) the fire of 1859, 217-220.
Fourth of July at, 65-68.
Fourth of July celebration 1806, 201-205.
Girardin at, 50.
James Monroe at, 176.
presentation of mace, 122-128.
Prof. Millington at, 23-35.

William & Mary College, Natural history at, 239, 240.
C. J. Smith on, 52-57.
Register of students in, 1827-30, 159-170.
Register of students, 1831-38
Williams, Richard, 189.
Rev. William, 118.
Williams & Cary, 207.
Williamsburg, 86, 148, 156, 161-163 166-170, 197-198 201-205, 211, 267-274, 287.
1861-65, 221-230.
Fourth of July at 1805, 65.
Dr. Millington at, 33
Pleasants Murphy in, 231-238.
poor prisoners in, 57
Williamson, Charles, 115.
John, 115.
John Starke, 115.
Martha Starke, 115.
Prissilla, 115.
Willis, Mr., 150.
Francis, 251.
Willison, John, 163, 167.
Mary B., 163, 167.
Wills, Capt., 74.
Samuel, 268, 271.
Wilmer, William H., 128, 213.
Wilmington, 270.
Wilmington, N. C., 109, 166, 267 269.
Wilson, George, 37, 161, 163, 168 267, 281.
Jas., 161, 208.
James R., 161, 164.
John, 36, 91, 244.
Martha, 91, 243.
Peggy, 244.
R. R., 161.
Rachel, 244.
S., 161.
Sally, 244.
Sam'l, 161, 163, 244.
Stephen, 91.
William, 37, 207, 244, 245
Willis, 114.
Wilsonia, 119.
Winchester, 47, 77, 271.
Windsor, N. C., 170, 268.
Winfree, Wm., 164.
William E., 164.
Wingfield, Governor, 127.
Mr., 163, 164.
Wingfield, C. L., 162, 165, 166, 168, 169, 280, 285.
George, 280, 285.
Fred'k A., 168.
W., 169.
W. W., 162, 165.
Winsborough, William, 242.
Wirt, William, 84, 232.
Wise, Elizabeth, 114.
George, 242.
John, 207.
Peter, 207.
Robert, 251.
Wisemiller & Korn, 208.
Withers, A. S., 36.
Wood, Abraham, 6, 8, 9, 12-15, 18-21.
Ann, 158.
David, 159.
Henry, 158, 159.
Jonathan, 283.
Rev. Stephen, 158, 159.
William P., 283.
Woodford, Major, 233, 234.
Woodhouse, William, 196.
Wooding, Mr., 64.
Woodleefe, Wm., 184, 185.
Woodley, Jacob, 39.
Woodson, Elizabeth, 118.
Woodville, 159.
Wool, 209.
Wooster, John, 166, 169, 267.
Wormeley, Christopher, 194.
Ralph, 194, 197.
Wren, Sir Christopher, 127, 218.
Wrestling, 54.
Wright, Elizabeth, 158.
George, 283.
John, 104.
John J., 283.
Polly, 242.
Richard B., 279.
W. H., 166, 267.
William, 279.
William H., 169.
Writing, 55.
Wyanoke, 186.
Wyatt, Governor, 127.
Joseph S., 282.
Zedekiah, 251.
Wych, Thomas, 251.
Wyndham, Charles, 127.
Wynn, Benj., 286.
William, 274,
William B., 286.
William W., 274.
Wynne, H. H., 268, 271.

Wynne, Joshua, 247, 248.
Wynston, Elizabeth, 99.
Robert, 99.
Wythe, George, 96, 127.
Wythe County, 39, 231.
Yancy, Elizabeth, 120.
Francis, 244.
Layton, 244, 245.
Yardley, Francis, 119.
Yates, Fernandino, 183.
John, 183.
Robert, 161.
William, 128.
Yeardley, Argal II, 119.
George, 127, 183.
Yerby, William Henry, 286.
Yewell, Capt. Thomas, 99.
Yonsors, John, 13.
York Co., 113, 114, 164, 196, 267 269, 275, 276, 277.
York Parish, 194.
York River, 146, 147, 171, 197.
York Town, 41, 42, 86, 163, 166 170, 232, 237, 268, 271, 277, 278 282, 285.
Yorke, Philip, 127.
Youle, Thomas, 99.
Young, Edward J., 166, 168.
John, 267, 270, 273, 276.
Sarah, 245.
Dr. Thomas, 26, 166, 168.
W. G., 267, 270, 273, 276.
Young & Moore, 208.
Zouch, Anna, 195.
John, 195.
Sir John, 181, 195.

#555